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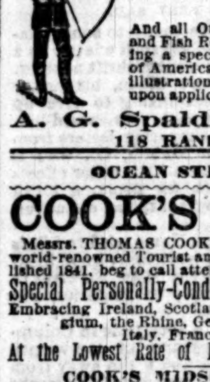

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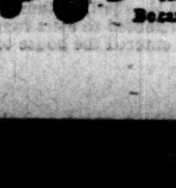

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Fifteen Inter-Session Junketing Committees Provided For by the Economical Democracy.

THE JUDICIAL BILL.

ITS PASSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Another step in the Democratic programme of surrender has been taken. The House this afternoon, by a strict party vote, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans opposing, passed the bill making appropriations for judicial expenses. This bill includes all the expenses for the judiciary, except the salaries of the Judges, which were embraced in the Sundry bill, and except the $600,000 for Marshals, which is contained in the Supplementary Judicial bill, with the political restrictions, to be passed by the House to-morrow. The contest over the Judicial bill that passed this afternoon was simply formal. The battle had been fought before; the House merely registered the decree of the Democratic caucus, and the Democratic extremists themselves, like a pack of whipped curs, joined with their colleagues and unitedly

VOTED FOR THE BILL.

The disposition of the House to hasten the final proceedings of Congress was shown by the fact that but one minute was allowed for general debate upon this bill. The second minute was not asked. Nobody wished to speak.

Gen. Baker, of Indiana, for the Republicans, moved as an amendment an appropriation of $600,000 for the Marshals pure and simple without political conditions. The Democrats made their record upon it, and as a party unitedly voted against making the appropriations for the Marshals. In like manner every attempt to fix the per diem for jurors in the Territories at $3 was defeated. All the attempts to strike out the sections providing for the repeal of the test-oath, and the section which provides for the drawing of juries by putting politics into the jury-box, were defeated. There was but one amendment adopted, which was on motion of Mr. Weaver, and which was made

IN THE INTEREST OF THE GREENBACKERS

That amendment inserted a provision in the jury clause that the Jury Commissioner shall be the Clerk of the Court and a well-known member of the principal political party in the district where the Court is held. The Greenback point was that without the words. "In the district where the Court is held," the Clerk might determine that the principal political party meant was the principal political party in the United States, whereas in any political district the Greenbackers might be the other principal political party. The Greenbackers in this instance carried their point, but Lowe, of Alabama, another Greenbacker,

WAS NOT AS SUCCESSFUL

in a proposition that the politics of these different persons were to be verified by the Executive Committee of the different parties in each district. That was making political juries too prominent a feature even for the Democrats, who voted the amendment down.

The most startling proposition, perhaps, was that moved by Turner, of Kentucky—Oscar Turner. This gentleman is very careful not to be confounded with Thomas Turner. This suggestion Mr. Thomas Turner may hereafter be disposed to make as regards Mr. Oscar Turner, for certainly Thomas Turner never tried to do so foolish a thing, with all his eccentricities. Mr. Oscar Turner moved to strike out the proviso which prescribes that no person shall be disqualified to sit on United States juries on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Such a proposition would undoubtedly

BE VERY POPULAR

in the district of Mr. Oscar Turner in Kentucky, but some of the other Kentucky Representatives looked at politics beyond their own borders, and saw what a damaging effect such a proposition would have in the North. Accordingly Blackburn, of Kentucky, who was in the Chair, privately asked a member to request Mr. Oscar Turner to withdraw his firebrands. But Oscar Turner was not to be put down. Then Mr. Atkins, with a great show of words, spoke of the Fifteenth Amendment and of the enfranchised slave, and Mr. Oscar Turner's amendment was defeated.

But it is not to escape notice that the proposition was made by the representative of a constituency who doubtless would be pleased to exclude the freedmen from the jury-box.

Springer, of Illinois, was the only Democrat who seemed disposed to

BOLT THE CAUCUS ACTION.

He rose to present an amendment understood to have been the political sections of the vetoed bill, and he was about to offer it when he was hooted down by the Democrats, and by shouts of "Vote!" "Vote!" "Vote!" Springer did not attend the caucus yesterday, and was unfavorably disposed to its action, but evidently did not care to antagonize his whole party. So all the last-ditch men who said that they never, never, never would vote for the bill did vote for it. From this should be excepted three or four who fled the town last night, as they were too angry at the surrender to remain and record the Democratic defeat. Among them was Sparks, of Illinois.

The bill was passed by a vote of 99 yeas to 37 nays. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it will, of course, also be passed, but it is not certain how long the Republican Senators will be disposed to debate it. The Democrats, it is understood, will not ask to debate it.

DEBATE ON THE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, all general debate thereon being limited to one minute. There was, however, general debate, and the bill was immediately read by sections for amendment.

Mr. Baker moved to amend by inserting the following paragraph: "For fees of United States Marshals and their Deputies $60,000, to be expended for the direct and legitimate expenses of conducting business in District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts of the United States." He said that the amendment was offered for the sole purpose of enabling the majority to make the appropriation necessary to carry on the courts, and leaving untouched the whole political question at issue between the two parties. It was offered so as to bring before the country squarely and directly the question whether the majority was disposed to make the needful appropriation for the administration of justice, and whether it desired, under the guise of fighting a battle on a political question, to

STRIKE DIRECTLY AT THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

in the courts. If the amendment were voted down the country would agree with him in believing that it was the purpose of the majority, under the guise of a political fight, to stab in a vital point one of the departments of the Government, because it was apparent that, in order to have the business of the Federal Courts carried on, the Marshals must have the necessary funds placed at their disposal.

Mr. Atkins said that as to the courts not being able to get along without ample provision being made for the Marshals, there was nothing in that point, inasmuch as they constantly got along without ample provisions, and Congress afterward passed deficiency bills; besides, the salaries of Marshals were provided in the regular Legislative Appropriation bill. He did not believe that any Marshal or general Deputy was so unpatriotic as to resign because his fees were not provided for.

After further brief discussion, the amendment was rejected,—yeas, 68; nays, 81.

Motions to increase the per diem of jurors were defeated.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out the proviso that no citizen shall be disqualified from jury service on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Atkins hoped the gentleman from Kentucky would withdraw his motion. It proposed to abrogate a portion of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Turner—If that is part of the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, why put it in as a proviso to this bill?

Mr. Atkins—We put it in there to show that we do not design that this law shall be construed so as to deny to colored citizens the right to sit upon juries. That is why we put it in. [Applause.]

The motion to strike out the proviso was defeated, the only vote in favor of it being

CAST BY TURNER HIMSELF.

Motions to strike out the clause repealing the test oath, and the clause in regard to the drawing of jurors, were defeated.

Mr. Weaver submitted an amendment providing that the Commissioner shall be appointed from the principal political party in the district in which the Court is held opposed to that to which the Clerk of the Court may belong. Adopted.

Mr. Caswell moved to strike out the clause repealing the test oath. He did not know but that if the provision were presented in a separate bill he would vote for it. He was, however, opposed to the practice of placing general legislation on appropriation bills.

Mr. Randall called attention to the fact that the House had refused to proceed to the consideration of that subject in a separate bill. If the provision were stricken out of this bill the House would not be able to secure any legislation on the subject.

Mr. Conger said that when a common man made a statement that the House had refused to consider the subject in a separate bill nobody paid any attention to it, but when the Speaker of the House (for whom he was parliamentarily bound to say he had very great respect) left the chair and made that statement to the country, he (Conger) felt that it

SHOULD NOT GO UNCHALLENGED.

The bill to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) alluded to had been referred to the Committee of the Whole, the proper place for its consideration.

Mr. Randall reminded Mr. Conger that he was a member of the Committee of the Whole, and had not left the chair for the purpose of speaking. He reaffirmed his statement that the bill repealing the test oath was not in Committee of the Whole. It was unfinished business in the House, and its consideration had been obstructed many times by the minority. The gentleman in charge of that bill (Herbert) had repeatedly made propositions looking to a vote upon it, but they had never been accepted.

Mr. Conger—I may be mistaken.

Mr. Randall—You are mistaken. [Laughter.]

The amendment was then rejected, and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed—yeas, 99; nays, 67.

All the Greenbackers present, with the exception of Forsythe, voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Cobb moved that the House go into committee on the bill making appropriations to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general Deputies, and moved that all general debate close in one minute.

Mr. Baker moved to increase the time for general debate to one hour. Adopted—127 to 82.

The House then adjourned.

THE PROSPECT.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER EXTRA SESSION?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The prospects of a final adjournment of Congress are not as favorable as they have been. It has been generally believed that, although the bill making the appropriations for Marshals would be vetoed, the President would not call an extra session. It is stated to-night, however, by those who ought to know, that, while the President has not fully determined what he will do, the probabilities are that he will summon an extra session, to meet immediately after the adjournment of this, in order to make appropriations for Marshals. The session would, of course, convene. It is very doubtful whether there would be a quorum. It is almost certain that the Democrats

WOULD NOT APPROPRIATE THE MONEY,

and that another adjournment would follow. But, as Speaker Randall, contrary to previous report, holds the opinion that less than a quorum cannot adjourn, the question of a quorum might be a very serious one. Indeed, it already begins to be serious. There are but few more than a quorum in the Senate, and on the highest vote to-day there were but fifteen more than a quorum in the House. Of these fifteen many are paired, and could not vote on political questions, so that it is doubtful whether a quorum could be kept here at this session if the adjournment is prolonged much beyond Monday.

To-morrow the Senate will doubtless

PASS THE JUDICIAL BILL,

after some remonstrances from the Republican Senators. The President has been urged by several prominent Stalwart Republicans not to approve it on account of the political jury feature, but it is certain that he will sign it. Nothing will then remain but the Judicial Appropriation bill No. 2, and the indications are that the President will receive that on Saturday, and will veto it on Monday.

IN THE SENATE.

JUNKETING COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The hot weather is turning Democratic hearts in the Senate toward picnics. There has been great activity of late laying plans for a series of junketing excursions to various parts of the country under all sorts of pretenses. Every once in a while some Democratic Senator has risen to move that such and such Committee be allowed to sit during the recess, and to go here and there, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in each case, of course, provision being made for a clerk, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and the payment of the expenses of everybody concerned. The quiet and methodic manner in which resolutions providing for these picnics has been introduced has

ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION,

but in every instance heretofore they have been agreed to without serious opposition. To-day, however, the climax was reached when Mr. McDonald unblushingly asked for authority for his Committee and another to ramble in the West to supervise the classification and sale of public lands. McDonald's resolution was agreed to because it was said the Commissioner of the General Land Office desired its passage, but the second resolution was tabled until Mr. Hereford, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, could be present to give some excuse for empowering his Committee to join the excursionists.

Beck's resolution for a select joint committee of twelve to inquire into the method of transacting business in various Departments, etc., was also agreed to. In regard to these resolutions, Mr. Morrill took occasion to-day to

CALL SENATORS TO THEIR SENSES

by stating that already twelve junketing parties had been provided for, and with the three last proposed the number would be increased to fifteen, which in the aggregate would require the attendance in different parts of the country of between fifty and sixty Senators. This extraordinary business will probably be continued. The luxuries of summer travel are all provided for the other sixteen Senators. It seems probable that instead of adjourning sine die the Senate will be divided up into fifteen or sixteen smaller bodies, to sit at such pleasure resorts as may be most agreeable.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Windom again read statistics in regard to the Republican Administration of the Government. Alluding to the remarks of Mr. Saulsbury yesterday as to Windom's connection with the negro exodus, Mr. Windom declared that he gloried in the fact that he had done something to instill into the negro mind the thought that he had a right to leave where he was oppressed, and flee to one where he would be treated as an American citizen.

Mr. Windom spoke at length on this matter. He had been frequently asked why he had become somewhat "Radical" of late. It was because he had listened to stories of these poor refugees, not published anywhere,—not made for political effect. Unless there was a change in the treatment of the blacks the exodus would stop, but it would stop because it would change into a stampede in the next two or three years.

Mr. Vance asked Mr. Windom if he had received any of these stories from North Carolina. He asked because he had read a letter signed by two colored men, which he sent to the clerk's desk and had read, as follows:

To Messrs. Conkling, Blaine, and others who so strenuously oppose the repeal of certain laws now being debated: We are personally acquainted with the Hon. Gov. Vance, and take the liberty, through him, to state that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there never was a black man prevented from voting in North Carolina on account of race. We speak knowingly of this county. We are both of black complexion, and have represented this county in the Legislature of North Carolina.

Mr. Windom—How black?

Mr. Vance—Dark enough to belong to the Republican party and not be mistaken.

Mr. Conkling—Am I right in hearing my name read as the first of those to whom that letter was addressed?

Mr. Vance—Yes, sir.

Mr. Conkling—I wish only to say that I never heard of it before, and the complexion of the letter seems, therefore, more doubtful than the complexion of those who wrote it. It is rather unusual to address a letter to one or three Senators, and, in place of sending it to either of them, to send it to somebody else.

Mr. Vance—The letter was accompanied by a note authorizing me to use it as I have.

Mr. Logan submitted a table of statistics prepared in the Treasury Department showing greater cost and loss of life in collecting the revenues in certain Democratic than in Republican districts, which was partially read and allowed to be printed.

Mr. Vest, remarking on the negro exodus, said if the stampede spoken of by the Senator from Minnesota occurs, I hope for no more just retribution upon that Senator than that his State may be filled up with refugees. I ask that the gentleman may have a full and complete dose of his own physic, and then he will find out whether the Northern States will esteem this population the blessing they suppose it to be.

He reiterated his former declarations that the negroes were deceived by representations of Government aid, Democratic oppression, exemption from all trouble in Kansas, etc., and were now striving to get back to the South. They were now on the unfriendly soil of Kansas, lifting up their voices to curse the political intriguers who brought them there.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) read figures in contradiction of those cited by Mr. Windom, showing among other things that for the six years of Gen. Grant's Administration the Government disbursements were $400,700,000, while those for seventy-two years of Democratic and Whig rule were only $2,230,000,000. He said Windom's figures showing the relative percentages of losses to collections were deceptive unless it were remembered how greatly the amount of collection had changed. He asserted that the annual saving to the Government under recent Democratic rule was $60,000,000.

SILVER.

MEASURES POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The Senate Finance Committee this morning, by a majority vote, made several important amendments in the House bill providing for the exchange of the trade dollars for legal-tender silver dollars, and decided that its further consideration should be postponed until next December, with the understanding, however, that the bill and its amendments are then to be reported to the Senate as soon as practicable.

The principal amendment adopted to-day provides that the exchange of legal-tender dollars for trade dollars shall be at the "market value" of the latter, regarded as bullion, and not "at par," as provided by the House. The Committee also struck out the House proviso, "that trade dollars received under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878."

The vote on the question of adopting these amendments, and also on postponing the report until next December was as follows: Yeas—Bayard, Kernan, Morrill, and Ferry. Nays—Wallace, Voorhees, and Beck. Senators Allison and Jones (Nev.) were paired.

The principal reason for not reporting the bill at this session is to preclude the possibility of the Warner Silver bill being moved as an amendment in the Senate, in advance of the completed consideration and report of that measure by the Committee.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

AS AFFECTING THE DARIEN CANAL SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—So rarely does it become necessary, in or out of Congress, to say anything about the Monroe doctrine that considerable interest has been awakened in the resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Gen. Burnside, declaring that the proposed construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien by foreign parties would be in violation of that doctrine. It was thought by some that the Burnside resolution was only designed to advance some private enterprise, especially as at the Paris International Congress M. Lesseps indulged in such a tirade of abuse of the American plans for cutting the canal, but Gen. Burnside is himself authority for the statement that his resolution is nothing more than an expression of his own opinions regarding the matter. He has great faith in the wisdom of the Monroe doctrine, and regards the proposition to allow foreign Governments to take part in the establishment of a canal on this continent as being a violation of the former declarations. Mr. Burnside will call the matter up at the first opportunity, and favor the Senate with his views. He declares that his only purpose is to reaffirm a well-grounded principle of our Government.

NOTES AND NEWS.

VEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The Senate to-day, to use a slang phrase, pulled down its Vest. Senator Vest, who has been a Confederate States Senator, and who is now a United States Senator from Missouri, had prepared himself for an open fight in favor of free coinage, and the remonetization of silver, but was persuaded to abandon his intention of making his speech. He avenged himself, however, by a sharp tilt with Windom on the negro exodus.

A MARYLAND NOMINATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The executive session of the Senate to-day was almost entirely devoted to the further discussion of the case of R. Scockett Matthews, nominated as United States District Judge for Maryland. Speeches were delivered by Senators Groome and Bayard against the confirmation. A vote was then taken on the question of confirmation, which resulted—yeas, 18; nays, 20. The total being one less than a quorum, the Senate adjourned with the case still pending. All the Democrats present, except Senators Whyte and McDonald, voted to reject the nomination, and all the Republicans, except Senators Rollins and Blaine, voted in favor of confirmation.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Joseph S. Smith, of Maine, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Bangor, Me.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Thurman being still absent, owing to sickness, Mr. Eaton presided. Mr. Thurman expects to be present to-morrow.

Mr. Vest asked unanimous consent, out of the morning hour, to call up the concurrent silver resolution submitted by him yesterday, and stated that his object was to get a vote on the subject and let the people know who were in favor of, and who against, remonetization and free coinage. He believed that the Western Senators were almost unanimously in favor of it, regardless of party lines. He had received at least 100 letters from his people advocating remonetization, and hardly one in regard to political questions being discussed. The people desired to know how the Senators stood on the question.

Mr. Chandler—I object.

The resolution accordingly went over, and consideration was resumed of the joint resolution to provide extra pay for Congressional employes.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Letter Carriers' Deficiency bill was adopted. The principal modification is that the appropriation for balances due railroads on account is stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Paddock the Senate proceeded to consider the substitute reported from the Committee on Public Lands for the House bill extending the provisions of an act entitled "an act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands," until Oct. 1, 1880, which was passed with a light amendment.

Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for a committee to investigate the best means of guarding and collecting the public revenue, and as to whether any change is necessary in the method of making appropriations. The resolution was passed. It provides that the Committee shall consist of three members of each House, instead of five Senators and seven Representatives.

Mr. Ransom, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the House joint resolution authorizing the survey of the Mississippi River near Lake Concordia, Louisiana, and Cowpen Bend, Mississippi. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Jonas, the House joint resolution to donate certain granite blocks to Mower Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at New Orleans, for a monument to deceased Union soldiers, was taken up and passed.

The Senate went into executive session.

When the doors reopened the presiding officer (Rollins) laid before the Senate the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill, passed by the House to-day, and it was read a first time.

Mr. Windom objected to its second reading to-day.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) appealed to Mr. Windom to withdraw his objection so that the bill could be read a second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Windom said he would consider the matter a few moments while examining the bill.

The regular order was resumed, being the joint resolution relating to the extra pay for Congressional employes.

Messrs. Davis (W. Va.) and Allison engaged in a short discussion upon the financial questions.

Mr. Windom withdrew his objections, the Judicial Expenses bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House the proposition for revoking the leave of absence granted to members, and requiring all those absent to report immediately, was made by Mr. Armfield, and objected to.

The bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses and the bill making appropriations to pay the fees of Marshals and their general deputies, were reported from the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed and referred.

The bill prohibiting political assessments came up as business of the morning hour.

Mr. Garfield sought an opportunity of speaking against the bill, but was cut off by the previous question, whereupon dilatory tactics were resorted to by the Republicans.

The morning hour was consumed in roll-calls, and the bill went over without action.

The conference report upon the Letter-Carriers' bill was agreed to.

TRAMPS.

The Real Phenomenon, as Seen in the Smaller Cities of the Country—An Occasional Casualty.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, June 26.—The army of tramps, whose advance-guard 100 strong arrived in this city yesterday, this evening made their entry in full force by several incoming freight trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. In all, fully 800 arrived to-day, over 400 coming on a single train. They are of two classes, nine-tenths of them being really desirous of work as harvesters, while the other tenth are the worst class of roughs who follow the laborers to rob and plunder. Most of them, on arriving here, crossed the river to Davenport by the Government bridge, while the remainder were corraled in Court-House Square and guarded by the police. No trouble has yet occurred. Traveling in the way they do, accidents are of course numerous. At Moline this evening one of the wanderers, giving his name as Matthew Murphy, fell off a car and had his leg crushed off, and was otherwise terribly injured, but may possibly recover. Further down the road John W. Welsh, in attempting to climb from one car to another, fell down and was run over and killed. Both were young men, and from the East.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 26.—The lock-out is in progress, the spinners having struck in nearly every mill. Notwithstanding the defection of the spinners, however, all the mills, with the exception of the Flint, started up this morning. The Flint has no filling on hand, but is making arrangements to start Monday. The streets are very quiet, with groups of spinners standing around. Some of the back boys, second hands, etc., are doing duty in place of the spinners.

One mill Superintendent told his spinners yesterday, as they were paid off, to look elsewhere for employment, as in future no male spinners will be employed at that mill. He also told them they must vacate the tenements next week, as he had spinners to take their places.

The mills ran during the afternoon with about the same supply of help as the morning, though some of the mills had an extra pair of mules.

The spinners held another meeting this evening, but would make no report of the proceedings, except that they appointed a committee to solicit aid from out-of-town operatives. A large number of spinners have left town to seek work elsewhere.

WESTERLY, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—The striking spinners and weavers of the Westerly woolen mills resumed work to-day under a compromise.

HOG CHOLERA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., June 26.—Your correspondent met with several hog-raisers from this locality to-day, who report terrible ravages among young pigs in Southern Wisconsin and throughout this county by the cholera. Hundreds are dying. The disease extends from drove to drove, and is attended always with fatal results. The contagion is widespread, and unless the scourge stops, there will be no hog crop next year. Farmers are very much discouraged, and not a few have been ruined by the damage they have sustained. The disease has raged for some months in Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties, Wis., Jo Daviess County, Ill., and Dubuque County, Ia. The loss thereby is simply incalculable.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Democrats Making Formal Arrangements for the Campaign.

Frank McKinney, of Piqua, Succeeds Thompson as General Manager.

Ewing Makes a Few Preliminary Remarks to the Assembled Fuglers.

He Admits that Foster Is a Foe Worthy of the Best Democratic Steel.

Maine Republicans Nominate D. F. Davis for Governor.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 26.—The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to-day brought together a large number of politicians and newspaper men from the interior of the State. Gen. Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Governor, arrived this morning, and soon after John G. Thompson put in an appearance, much to the surprise of every one, even to his own family. As predicted a day or two since, the feeling against Thompson developed itself at an early hour this morning, and before noon it was generally conceded that the great organizer of the Ohio Democracy would have to vacate the Chairmanship, and that Frank McKinney would hereafter sound the bugle-blast calling upon the faithful to be up and doing. Thompson at once realized the situation, and

QUIETLY BOWED TO THE INEVITABLE,

making no fight to maintain himself as manager of the Democratic machine. He knew that to do so would be but to create a stronger feeling against him, which would cause his being unceremoniously bounced from the councils of the Democracy altogether.

The friends of Ewing generously conceded to him a place on the State Committee, and the great Jongee who made the bitter war against Bishop has again been humiliated, and is a mere figure-head.

Gov. Bishop and his friends, as well as Gen. Ewing, have been instrumental in bringing about this result, and doubtless to gratify mere personal enmity. Frank McKinney, who now assumes the management of the campaign for Gen. Ewing, has had considerable experience, but lacks the executive ability necessary to carry on a campaign successfully in a State so closely contested as this has been for the past ten years. Thompson's long management of the Democratic campaign gave him experience that cannot be overestimated.

The Republicans are well pleased at the result, as they feared Thompson's peculiar strategy in a campaign fully as much as the Democratic candidates themselves.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., June 26.—The Democratic State Central Committee and candidates met here to-day for consultation. The Committee meeting was without jar or special point of interest. The Central Committee organized by electing John G. Thompson as Chairman.

The following Executive Committee was chosen: J. Frank McKinney, of Piqua, Chairman; Irving Dungan, of Jackson, Vice-Chairman; J. G. Rinehart, Columbus, Treasurer; S. W. Hoffman, Cincinnati; D. McConville, of Steubenville; James Estell, of Millersburg; and J. H. Anderson, Columbus.

EWING'S SPEECH.

Gen. Ewing was serenaded to-night. In response to loud calls, Mr. Ewing appeared, and, after an enthusiastic reception, made a speech.

Mr. Ewing referred to the Democratic platform, saying it needed no intepreter, and no man in the party had the right when speaking in its name to add a word or subtract one word from that platform. He said it may go too far on the money question to suit some Democrats. It may fall short of the views of others, but it is a deliberate exposition of the issues of this campaign on which the Ohio Democracy have chosen to ask the indorsement of the people.

Further along, Mr. Ewing said: The fight this year is for a position in the great battle of 1880. The forces on each side are so evenly balanced that whichever party secures Ohio

HAS A POINT OF ADVANTAGE

which will probably turn the tide of battle in its favor.

I shall enter on the canvass fully realizing the popularity, ability, and capacity for organization of the distinguished gentleman who heads the Republican ticket, and the mighty power, wealth, privilege, patronage, and plunder which will be arrayed against us. But, confident of the triumph of constitutional government and popular right, I shall obey the voice which called me to the front, and, aided by other far abler than myself, will submit our great cause to the considerate judgment of the people.

After declaring there were no feuds among the Ohio Democracy, and that their fight was not for a man or faction, but for a cause, and that the honored and trusted leaders in office and out are in enthusiastic accord, and not one would think of degrading himself or imperiling the cause by an untimely struggle for personal aggrandizement, he said:

We propose to make in this campaign a calm, earnest, patriotic appeal to the people of Ohio. We expect to show them that whatever may have been the service of the Republican party in the past, the material interest of the masses and safety of local self-government demand a change in administration. No party that ever existed could have held power as long as the Republican party has held it without detriment to the public welfare. It is high time for a change. It can't be worse. It will certainly be for better. The Republican party emerged from the War amid the plaudits of a vast majority of the people of the North, but with Lincoln's assassination and Johnson's political murder,

IT LOST POPULAR LEADERSHIP

and fell into the hands, and under the control, not of men who bore the heat and burden of the War, but the money aristocracy which grew and fattened on their sacrifices. It turned its back to the soldiers and its face to the bondholders. It confiscated the interests of the masses, and piled mountain high the fortunes of the favored few. Fearing to submit its finance measures to the judgment of the people, it enacted them in secret; shunned popular discussion of them, and blinded the people with passion and prejudice on false issues, invented to deceive them.

Ten years have passed since all the constitutional amendments and all the legislation adopted or proposed by the Republican party to secure the results of the War have been inscribed on our statute books, administered by our courts, and acquiesced by the whole people. But sectional distrust, prejudice, and passion are still kept alive by that party, not for your good, fellow-citizens, not for the security of the toiling millions, black or white, North or South, but solely for the party advantages. The Republican party has thus become the foe of that restored harmonious and prosperous Union for which the best blood of the North was shed. It has become the enemy of civil order, promoter of discord, the obstacle to fraternal union. For thirteen years past it has so managed our debt, currency, and revenue as to lift the burdens of the Government from the shoulders of the rich and lay them on the shoulders of the industrial classes; to double the wealth of the holders of the money securities and double the burdens of the people groaning under the accumulating load of debt and taxation, and so as to strengthen its relaxing hold on power by enriching the privileged classes and corporations whose means and disposition to sustain it increase in ratio of the impoverishment of the masses.

ELECTIONS.

In referring to Federal interference in elections, Mr. Ewing said:

"The Republican party has further fortified itself by usurping Federal control over elections, which has heretofore never been assailed since the foundation of our Government. Our fathers never knew or heard

of the phrase 'National elections' which President Hayes and Mr. Foster so glibly use, and this attempt of the Republican party to coerce and control State officers when conducting State elections, under State laws, by the use of the Federal army and swarms of hireling spies and marshals, is a flagrant, monstrous, and intolerable usurpation."

While speaking on this subject he said: "Fellow-citizens: This assumption of power, if recognized and established, tends, and will, I believe, lead, to the utter destruction of the beneficent system of the Government established by our fathers. Under that system, formulated under the Constitution, all the powers of the Federal Government are strictly defined and limited, while the States and people, reserving to themselves all the power not delegated to the General Government, are sovereign in a far wider sphere than is the General Government. I speak in no spirit of partisanship, but in the candor of conviction, when I say that the obliteration of the reserved rights of the State and people, and absorption in the General Government of all regardless of the political power of the Constitution, has become

THE CONTROLLING TENDENCY,

if not the final aim, of the Republican party. These policies of the Republican party, by which they are impoverishing the masses and absorbing unlimited power in the General Government, are only steps toward the ultimate subversion of our popular liberty and the establishment of the rule of a money aristocracy."

He said never in the history of our Government have the principles and methods opposed to true Democracy been so boldly and powerfully maintained as by the Republican party in the past twelve years. Its long and firm hold of a rapidly-expanding power and enormous growth of concentrated wealth have developed and ripened forces inimical to popular Government, until now, having reduced the laboring masses almost to pauperism, having stripped the middle classes of a large share in their wealth, having learned how to exact enormous tribute from the corporations it has enriched by unjust legislation, it seeks by corruption to bribe and by force to overawe the electors to perpetuate its power in utter contempt of the Constitution and of the free and unbought suffrages of the people.

Mr. Ewing closed by appealing for support of the State ticket to the wagemen whose employment is cut off by the depression of values; to the debtors and taxpayers, whose burdens are doubled by that depression; to the men who know that change tends to reform abuses; to those who love free government; to the soldiers of the Union army who fought to make the South abide by the Constitution, and are themselves obedient to it, who are generous enough to allow the South to enjoy the same blessing of the free Government we enjoy; who, after saving the Union by suffering and sacrifices, have been robbed by the heartless policy of the Republican party.

GEN. RICE

made a short speech, declaring that Foster's recent speech in Columbus was not in accordance with the ideas emanated by his report on Louisiana affairs and speeches on the Electoral bill. He predicted a brilliant triumph for the Democracy this fall.

Several other speeches were made.

The State Central Committee have re-elected L. M. Meiller Secretary.

MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., June 26.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, F. A. Pike, Chairman. The various committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling candidates were placed in nomination, and the balloting for Governor began. At the conclusion of the first ballot, the Committee on counting the votes retired, and Col. J. W. Spaulding, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The Republican party of Maine present to the people of the State the following statement of its aims and principles.

It believes that this country is a "Nation" and not a confederation of States, and that the National Government is supreme on all subjects lodged with it by the Constitution.

It recognizes as one of these subjects the right and duty of the National Government to protect the citizen in the exercise of all his constitutional and legal rights, none of which are more important than a free, fair ballot, uninfluenced by fraud or violence.

It believes that the existing laws for the protection of the American citizen should not be repealed, and it condemns as revolutionary the attempts of the Democratic party in Congress to force the Executive to consent to such repeal by threats of refusal of the appropriations necessary for the existence of the Government.

It appreciates the noble and patriotic position taken by President Hayes and the Republican members of both Houses of Congress in sustaining the wise and just laws against the treasonable and revolutionary course of the Democratic party in Congress, and it hereby pledges them its hearty support in their efforts to uphold the financial credit of the Government, and insist upon free elections and the right of the United States to enforce its own laws.

It protests against the reopening by the Democratic leaders of the exciting and sectional issues which had been buried by the victory of the National arms over rebellion, and calls on loyal men everywhere to sustain by their votes the fruit of that victory.

It believes now as always in good, honest money for the people, and it opposes an irredeemable paper currency as the worst curse that can be inflicted upon a nation.

It rejoices that the Government promises to pay are now kept, and that the paper currency of the country is now redeemable on demand in coin, so that now the dollar of the laborer is as good as the dollar of the capitalist.

It condemns all schemes to tamper with the currency of the people, and thereby again unsettle public confidence, now happily fast being restored.

It recognizes temperance as a course which has conferred the greatest benefit on the State, and it sustains the principle of prohibition, which in its operation has so largely suppressed the liquor-selling and added incalculably to the virtue and prosperity among the people.

It believes that every interest of the State and its people require the thorough and impartial enforcement of all the laws.

It believes that State affairs should be conducted economically and prudently, and that the expenses of the Administration should be kept as low as is consistent with the efficient operation of its several Departments.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee to count the votes for Governor reported as follows:

William W. Thomas, Jr.	303
Anson P. Morrill	194
Eugene Hale	245
William Wirth Virgin	179
D. F. Davis	245

And a few scattering.

Senator Blaine was then loudly called for, and appeared amid cheers, and addressed the Convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech, a second ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number	1,145
Thomas	331
F. A. Pike	39
Virgin	62
Hale	218
Davis	417
Scattering	78

In the third ballot the Hon. D. F. Davis, of Corinth, was nominated, receiving 844 votes.

The nomination of Davis was made unanimous amid great applause. The nominee accepted in a brief speech, and the Convention adjourned.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The Convention of Honorable Bilks this morning elected the temporary officers as the permanent ones, and adopted a platform affirming the new Constitution, repudiating Communism and agrarianism; demanding that the stringent clauses of the new Constitution against the Chinese be put into effect; favoring the reduction of freights and fares one-third; opposing double taxation, and demanding that municipal and county officials be elected by the people, and not appointed. A resolution that delegates should, by districts, nominate Congressmen was tabled after a debate.

The Honorable Bilks' Convention, after adoption of a platform, proceeded to the nomination of Governor. Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, of Colusa, and J. V. Webster, of Alameda, were placed in nomination. The delegates, in speaking to the nominations, dwelt forcibly on the necessity of capturing the Democratic vote. On the first ballot Glenn got 128 and Webster 115. Glenn was not present, and it is reported he will not accept the nomination unless indorsed by the Democratic Convention next week. His friends in the Convention, however, indorsed the platform on his behalf. Dr. Glenn is one of the largest wheat-raisers in the State. For Lieutenant-Governor a number of names were proposed, but subsequently withdrawn, and John P. West, of Los Angeles, nominated by acclamation. Recess till evening.

THE NATIONALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The following card has been furnished for publication:

The statement published throughout the country that the manager of the Toledo Convention had received encouraging letters from Messrs. Wright, Jones, Lowe, Murch, and other National members of Congress is wholly untrue. There is not a National in Congress who approved of the coalition there or elsewhere. T. H. MURCH, Chairman of the National Congressional Committee.

Avoid using those remedies containing opium, morphia, etc.; but when the baby is sick use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup,—perfectly safe and always reliable. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

FOREIGN.

The Egyptian Khedive at Last Quietly Steps Down and Out,

And Is Succeeded as Ruler by His Prodigal Son, Tewfik Pasha,

Who Is Proclaimed in the Presence of Many Native and Foreign Dignitaries.

Requiem Mass in Paris for the Repose of the Soul of the French Imperial.

Russian Officials Kept Constantly on the Alert by Incendiaries.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE DEPOSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The Sultan has signed a firman deposing the Khedive of Egypt in favor of his son, Prince Mohamed Tewfik.

THE KHEDIVE SUBMITS.

The Khedive has signified his compliance with the demand for his abdication.

IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Salisbury gave confirmation to the report that the Sultan had ordered the Khedive to abdicate, and that the latter had expressed his acquiescence. Lord Salisbury stated further that Prince Tewfik had been installed as Khedive of Egypt.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The Department of State received a telegram from the United States Consul-General at Cairo stating that the Khedive, in accordance with the order of the Sultan, has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Tewfik, who will be proclaimed Khedive at the Citadel at 6 o'clock to-day.

THE NEW KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, June 26.—Prince Tewfix, the new Khedive, held a reception to-day, which was attended by foreign Consuls, Egyptian officials, and all notable Europeans in Cairo.

THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The Porte has sent a dispatch to the Powers revoking the irade of 1841, which authorized the Khedive to conclude treaties with foreign powers, and maintain an army. The Porte will exert its influence to restore the finances and reform abuses in Egypt.

PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Cairo states that Tewfik Pasha was proclaimed Viceroy of Egypt with a salute of 100 guns. The Russian Consul-General has been ordered to support the other Consuls in the position they have taken. It is reported that the Khedive will receive a pension of £5,000 per annum.

MONEY FOR THE SULTAN.

A Berlin dispatch states that Taalat Pasha, who was recently sent by the Khedive on a special mission to Constantinople, was the bearer of a large sum of money for the Sultan.

WILL LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the ex-Khedive, his Finance Minister, and Prince Hassen will leave the country. A yacht is ordered to be ready to take them to Constantinople.

FRANCE.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

By Cable to New York Herald.

PARIS, June 26.—A funeral service was held this morning in the beautiful Church of St. Augustin, in memory of the late Prince Imperial. The ceremonies were of an imposing character. As early as 8 o'clock the approaches to the church were densely crowded by people who hoped to obtain admission. Seats were only reserved for members of the ex-Imperial family of France, members of other European sovereign families, members of the Corps Diplomatic and their wives, Grand Officers of the Empire and their wives, Grand Cross members of the Legion of Honor, ex-Ministers, Ambassadors, officers of the household of the Emperor, and of the Imperial Princes, and Bonapartist Senators, Deputies, and their wives. The rest of the church was free to the public. Thousands of persons were wedged in at the public entrance, trying to gain admission, but only a limited number succeeded. The priviliged persons entered by a private door at the back of the church in the Rue Bienfaisance. Here the crowd was enormous, and waited patiently, hoping to see the celebrities entering the church. It was exceedingly difficult, even for persons provided with cards of admission, to struggle through the crowd.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC

and Robert Mitchell were kept standing in the crush for nearly an hour, endeavoring to enter the church. Cassagnac, with his proud and defiant bearing, was the object of general attention. Two workmen were overheard discussing him:

"There's a dashing fellow, who fears nobody."

"You are right; he is the real successor of the Prince. He would soon place our affairs in order."

So there are Imperialists even among the workmen of Paris.

A carriage with the arms of Napoleon emblazoned on it, followed by two others, drove up to the church at a quarter to 12. The crowd then surged around to see Prince Napoleon alight, but there were only three hats raised to do him honor as he passed into the church, followed by other members of the Imperial family. Soon

THE BELLS BEGAN TOLLING,

and the services commenced. The interior of the church was hung with the sombre trappings of mourning. There was no catafalque. Black carpets were spread in front of the high altar. The chairs placed for the Imperial family, Dignitaries, Senators, and Deputies were covered with black cloth. Prince Jerome Napoleon, the Princess Clothilde, and their two sons, and the Princess Mathilde were seated in front of the altar. As they entered the church all present arose. The mass, which was a *messe basse en musique*, was celebrated by the Abbe Haine, formerly Almoner of the Imperial Chapel. The absolution was given by the Abbe Tallandier, the Cure of St. Augustin's. The Papal Nuncio was present. The only persons present who appeared much affected during the ceremonies were the two young Princes, Victor and his brother. When

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON

left the church there was but little attention shown him by the leading Bonapartists present. There was no bowing, no salutation,—in fact, no recognition save in the fixed stare riveted upon him by the multitude, and which might pass for mere idle curiosity. Even when he reached the street on his way from the church there were signs of decided indifference and coldness exhibited towards him. A few hats were, indeed, raised, and this was all the salutation he received. Perfect order was maintained in the streets. The only disturbance that took place was occasioned by the excitement caused by the arrest of a pickpocket.

ROUHER'S OPINION.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, June 26.—The *Ordre*, Rouher's organ, reproduces an interview in which Rouher, replying to the question, Who would take the place of the Prince Imperial? said: "Prince Jerome will, if he accepts that serious responsibility."

REQUIEM MASS.

PARIS, June 26.—There is an immense attendance at the mass of requiem for the Prince Imperial at the Church of Saint Augustine. The working classes only are meagerly represented. Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his son, Prince Victor, are present; also Lord Lyons, British Ambassador, and other diplomatic representatives. There has been no disturbance.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A dispatch from Paris says of the mass to-day for the Prince Imperial: "Precisely at noon the bells began tolling, and the services commenced. There was no catafalque. Black carpets were spread in front of the high altar. The chairs of the Imperial family, and of the Dignitaries, Senators, and Deputies were covered with black cloth. Prince Jerome Napoleon, Princess Clothilde, and their two sons, and Princess Mathilde were seated in front of the altar. As they entered the church all present arose. The mass was celebrated by the Abbe Laine, formerly Almoner of the Imperial Chapel. The Papal Nuncio was present. The only persons who appeared much affected were Prince Victor and his brother. When Prince Jerome Napoleon was leaving the church there was but little attention shown him by the Bonapartists, and even when he reached the street there were signs of decided indifference. A few hats were raised, which was all the salutation he received."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

VERSAILLES, June 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Public Instruction made a long speech defending the Secular Education bill. He denied to Jesuits the right to call themselves Frenchmen, and declared that the teaching of religious fraternities constitutes the peril to civil society.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CONVERT.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Paris says Bournat, a Bonapartist leader at Marseilles, has become a Republican.

SPAIN.

THE BUDGET.

MADRID, June 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Finance read the draft of next year's budget. The revenue is estimated at 812,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditures at 828,000,000 pesetas. The Minister asks authority to borrow by means of Treasury operation the sum necessary to meet the deficit. No change is proposed in reference to the Spanish debt.

ITALY.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Rome says Premier Depretis has proposed to the Commission to which the grist-tax question was referred that the tax on inferior grain be abolished from Sept. 1; that a reduction of one-quarter of tax on other qualities be made from Jan. 1; and that the abolition of the entire grist-tax be declared in 1884.

RUSSIA.

INCENDIARISM.

LONDON, June 26.—Arson is rife in St. Petersburg, and in every part of Russia. The Town of Szyran, on the Volga, has been nearly destroyed by fire. A number of persons have been arrested at Kieff, St. Petersburg, and Moscow for clandestinely trading in explosives.

AFGHANISTAN.

MORE TROUBLE FOR YAKOOB.

LONDON, June 26.—The Indian Government has received information that Abdul Rapman, pretender to the Afghan throne, who has hitherto lived under Russian protection, has invaded Badakshan, and the Afghan troops in Balkh have revolted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Salisbury said that a dispatch from Lima, Peru, received to-day, states that the Bolivian agent in Peru is ignorant of the proclamation reported to have been issued by Bolivia, authorizing privateers sailing under her flag to seize Chilian merchandise even in neutral ships, and not contraband of war; that, according to the Lima dispatch, the original announcement of the proclamation was from a Chilian source.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

The introduction of the Government Irish University bill has been postponed till next Monday.

SILVER.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: In the silver market there has been a continuance in the demand for Austria, and a tolerably large amount has changed hands. As the market obtains, and for some time hence is likely to obtain, all its support from the Continent, the relapse in the price of India Council bills had no effect whatever on the price of bar silver.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Berlin says Russia is actively trying to effect an understanding with the Sultan for an ex parte abolition of the obnoxious features in the treaty of Berlin. According to the *National Zeitung*, Russia is endeavoring to form a coalition with Turkey and France against England, Austria, and Germany.

GERMANY.

COAL AND COKE.

BERLIN, June 26.—The Tariff Commission has decided that coal and coke shall be free from duty.

AN UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, June 26.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that the Conservatives, Ultramontanes, Poles, and Alsatians in the Reichstag appear to have come to an understanding which secures for the Government a majority on the tariff question.

BY MAIL.

THE DUTCH WAR IN SUMATRA.

LONDON, June 13.—The fighting between the Dutch troops and the natives of the Island of Sumatra, which has now been carried on in a desultory and intermittent manner for many years, has recommenced; and this time, to judge from the losses reported to have been suffered on both sides, hostilities are being conducted with more vigor than hitherto. Last autumn an attempt was made by the Dutch Government to raise by voluntary enlistment, and mainly by obtaining recruits in other European countries, a force for service in Sumatra. Large bounties and high rates of pay were offered, and the troops raised sailed from Holland last winter. Continuous rains throughout April rendered it impossible for the Dutch to begin any offensive operations; but the weather did not prevent the natives frequently molesting and greatly harassing their adversaries. Towards the end of April the natives crossed the Indrapoeri, the river which separated the belligerents, in great numbers, and daily attacked the Dutch positions and convoys. Immediately dry weather set in, however, the Dutch in turn began a forward movement. The natives were driven back across the river, and three Dutch columns crossed to clear the right bank of the enemy. An obstinate resistance was, however, offered by the natives: and it was only after three days' hard fighting that the Dutch troops decisively defeated and routed their adversaries. On the Dutch side two officers were killed and ten wounded, and more than a hundred men were killed or severely wounded. The losses among the natives are stated to have been far greater, and several chiefs are reported to have fallen.

IS ITALY PREPARING TO INVADE AUSTRIA?

London Gazette, June 13.

The gradual accumulation of large bodies of Italian troops on the Austrian frontier appears to have caused alarm at Vienna. The *Tagblatt* observes that after the Treaty of Prague Austria considerably reduced her garrisons in the Crown territories bordering upon Italy; and that the partial mobilization of last year, together with the employment of the Trieste infantry division as part of the army of occupation in Bosnia, has still further diminished the Austrian forces in that quarter. Italy, on the other hand, has been gradually increasing her garrisons in the direction of Austria. In 1870-'71, after Rome had been occupied, and when the Italianissimi were casting a covetous eye upon Trieste and the Trentino, the garrisons of the Quadrilateral were suddenly increased to three times their former strength, under the pretext that such extended works required a corresponding force for their defense. Permanent training-camps were also erected in the Lombardo-Venetian plain; and the troops assembled in them were in all respects similar, so far as numbers and organization were concerned, to corps of observation. At the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war the Italian military leaders warmly advocated an expedition to Albania, and proposed, as a first step, to post their troops en echelon along the Eastern coast of the Adriatic, pivoting on Bari, Brindisi, and Ancona. This idea, however, was abandoned in consequence of the rapid successes of the Austrian troops in Bosnia. But a continuous movement of Italian troops from the south northwards, and from the west eastwards, now became perceptible. Sicily and Calabria, which provinces formerly occupied more than one-half of the Italian army in suppressing brigandage and the Mafia, were almost entirely denuded of troops; and the transfer of soldiers to the Austrian frontier is still silently but steadily going on.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH—ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT.

London Pall-Mall Gazette, June 13.

When the Irish Land bill was under discussion its more revolutionary provisions were commended to Parliament as fraught with one great blessing—the pacification of Ireland. The bill was to be a "message of peace." No more was to be heard of Irish discontent, or of Irish hatred of Saxon rule; gratitude and good feeling would thenceforth bind the two nations in bonds of amity forever and ever. Indeed, so little doubt prevailed that when the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam came out the other day with a denunciation of some "lawless and occult association" in his province—when he solemnly warned his people against taking part in "night patroling, and acts and words of menace with arms in hand"—his words suggested conclusions that seemed scarcely credible. "Night patroling!" "Menace with arms in hand!" Even now it is difficult to believe that theere really does exist any such lawless and occult association as the Archbishop speaks of, and that it is engaged or proposes to engage in any such business as this. On the other hand, matters ought to be really serious to justify an Archbishop in stepping forward to utter so clear a cry of alarm. And when we turn to the reports of that meeting at Westport—(it was held after Archbishop McHale had said his say)—we find reason to fear that he was not without justification. In all respects it was a portentous meeting. Spite of a heavy downfall of rain, between 4,000 and 5,000 men assembled, marching from various quarters to the place of gathering under banners bearing such inscriptions as "The Land for the People," "Down with Jobbing Landlords," "Serfs No Longer," "Ireland for the Irish." Mr. Parnell, M. P., was there, together with Mr. Davitt, "a released Fenian prisoner," and some other notables not very distinguished, but extremely energetic in speech and intent. Mr. Davitt, in supporting a resolution in favor of self-government, remarked that "a race of savages in South Africa were now contending for the principle which was as strong in the Irish heart now as it was a hundred years ago." [Thereupon "cheers were given for the Zulus."] He called on the Irish farmers to unite against "the landlord system, which was like a millstone around the neck of Ireland. It was imposed upon them by the English Government, and the landlords were only an English garrison." Following Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Sullivan said the power of the landlords must be restricted, and moral force became strong by having physical force behind it. He advised the farmers to meet and propose fair rents, and if they were not accepted to pay none at all. This counsel was loudly cheered. The doctrine of the land for the people and the people for the land must, he said, be laid down; and, if necessary, "they must be ready to lay down their lives to sustain it, and rather die in the field of battle than in the ditch." Mr. Parnell, M. P., was of opinion that the tenant should only pay a fair rent; and a fair rent was a rent he could reasonably pay according to the times. "Now," said he, "what must we do in order to induce the land-owners to see the position? You must show the landlords that you intend to hold a firm grip on your homesteads and lands." On those properties on which the rents are out of all proportion to the times a reduction should be made, and that immediately; "if not, you must help yourselves, and the public opinion of the world will stand by you and support you in the struggle to defend your homesteads." Finally, the following resolution was passed, with acclamation:

That the occupiers being unable to pay the current rents, owing to bad harvests and other depreciations of farmers' produce, any landlord who evicts a tenant for non-payment of an unfair rent is an enemy to the human race, and we pledge ourselves to protect by every means in our power the victims of such oppression.

All this is, to say the least of it, disturbing; especially in times like these, when the whole agricultural interest is under a cloud which is not likely soon to disperse.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or lower temperature, stationary or higher pressure, westerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, slight changes in temperature and pressure, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and numerous local rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 26.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.923	72	85	S.	6	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.887	77	73	S. W.	9	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.863	79	70	S. W.	16	.....	Thrt'ng.
3:53 p. m.	29.882	77	73	S. W.	8	.02	Lt. rain.
9:00 p. m.	29.849	77	86	S. W.	5	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.866	76	84	S. W.	7	.05	Fair.

Maximum, 81; minimum 71.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 26—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.00	70	Calm	......	Clear.
Breckinridge	29.88	55	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Buffalo	29.91	74	S. E., gentle	......	Fair.
Cairo	30.06	78	S., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.88	70	N. W., gen.	......	Fair.
Chicago	29.87	76	S. W., fresh.	.05	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.03	78	S. W., light	......	Clear.
Cleveland	29.98	72	S. E., fresh.	.17	Threat'g.
Davenport	29.89	76	S. W., light.	......	Fair.
Denver	29.93	73	S., fresh	......	Hazy.
Des Moines	29.86	75	W., gentle.	......	Clear.
Detroit	29.91	71	S. W., gen.	.03	Fair.
Dodge City	29.51	68	S. E., brisk.	1.91	Clear.
Duluth	29.80	63	W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Erie	29.95	78	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Escanaba	29.78	65	S., gentle	......	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.91	80	E., gentle	......	Fair.
Grand Haven	29.85	72	S., brisk	......	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.96	75	S., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.88	76	W., gentle.	......	Fair.
La Crosse	29.84	76	N. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.91	72	E., light	.03	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.01	77	S. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Madison	29.82	74	S. W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Marquette	29.74	60	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.04	77	S. E., fresh.	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.85	71	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Nashville	30.08	77	Calm	......	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	79	S. E., gentle	......	Fair.
North Platte	29.54	77	E., fresh	......	Threat'g.
Omaha	29.79	71	S. W., light.	......	Fair.
Oswego	29.96	73	S., gentle	......	Fair.
Pembina	29.72	54	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Pioche	.....	72	S. W.	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.99	78	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Port Huron	29.88	76	S., fresh	.04	Cloudy.
Rochester	29.94	73	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Sacramento	29.82	75	S. gentle	......	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.86	74	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Sandusky	29.95	75	S. W., fresh	.02	Cloudy.
San Francisco	29.92	54	W., fresh	......	Foggy.
Shreveport	29.99	82	S., light	......	Clear.
St. Louis	30.00	74	S., brisk	.26	Lt. rain.
St. Paul	29.83	67	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Toledo	29.92	77	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.08	76	S. E., gen.	.07	Fair.
Winnemucca	29.98	72	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.95	68	N. E., gen.	......	Fair.

SPRINGFIELD LADIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—The Ladies' State Fair Association of this city held a fete on the grounds to-day, which was largely attended. The object was to raise funds to improve the grounds for the coming fair. There were a number of prizes offered for archery, velocipede-riding, two walking matches, etc.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Arrived, steamship Amerique, from Havre.

GLASGOW, June 26.—Arrived, State of Alabama, from New York.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 26.—The State Treasury resumed currency payment on outstanding Auditor's warrants to-day, the Collectors having nearly all paid over the revenue.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The schooner Cummings, arrived from Para, reports the loss of the Captain and two seamen from yellow fever.

Martin F. Conway.

Martin F. Conway, who was in Kansas at the organization of that State, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under the Topeka Convention, and who served in the Thirty-seventh Congress, writes a letter from S. Elizabeth Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, D. C., to the New York *Tribune*, which concludes as follows: "It is evident, therefore, that I am detained in this beautiful, castellated building not because I am insane at all, or even 'erratic.' The Superintendent, who is a very excellent gentleman, but allows altogether too much to be done by others, intimates that I am kept here 'because I have nowhere else to go'; that is to say, that it is the particular place of all other places within the gift of the Administration which, in its justice and bounty, it sees fit to bestow upon me. I am qualified to fill any office under the Government except that of a clerk or a constable, and yet I am required to remain here, at the public expense, rendering no equivalent for what I receive. Ought such an outrage as this to be tolerated by the American people? It is obvious that I am the victim of a scoundrelism unparalleled in American politics. As a Senator in Congress, as a Judge upon the Bench, as a Minister abroad, or even as a private citizen, I would be available to the American people for any service. For this cause, and for no other, am I thus immured. The taking of such an advantage will yet call down upon its perpetrators the vengeance of Almighty God! At least, that is my prayer."

CRIME.

CHASTINE COX.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cox, Mrs. Hull's murderer, was stamped to that effect by the Coroner's jury to-day, and also indicted by the Grand Jury. Asked by the Coroner if he had anything to say, he replied: "It was not my intention to hurt the lady, but only to get what I could get." He now gets a cell in the Tombs, and will undoubtedly get tried, condemned, and hanged as speedily as the legal process can be worked. The feeling of insecurity among the ladies of New York is greater than ever since the character of the crime has come to light.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 26.—In the Hull inquest to-day Capt. Williams testified that some of the bandages had evidently been torn from a sheet on the bed. Mrs. Hull's elbows were tied with a lady's stocking supporter. All the bandages matched some part of the bed clothing or of Mrs. Hull's garments, with the exception of the bandage over her eyes, which was a piece of old ironing-cloth which had been used by the girl Nancy. There were no marks of violence on the body, except a slight scratch by the side of the nose, a little blood under one eye, and a slight abrasion on one hand. The bandage on Mrs. Hull's lips had been torn from the counterpane. One pillow was a little discolored, apparently by some liquid which had oozed from Mrs. Hull's mouth. There was also a small spot of blood upon it. The bandage which had been torn from the ironing-cloth had originally been used by Nancy as a bandage on her own wrist, which she had sprained. Mrs. Hull advised her to replace it by a flannel bandage, and when it was taken off it was left in Mrs. Hull's room.

Mr. Townsend, counsel for Dr. Hull's family, asked Capt. Williams if it was true, as reported, that a man had told him (the witness) that Dr. Hull had consulted with him before the murder in regard to committing the crime.

Capt. Williams replied that a man had said that Dr. Hull spoke to him, not about murdering Mrs. Hull, but "about a job of that kind." The man was not present, and he didn't know his name.

Coroner Woltman said he had seen the man in question and had heard his story several times. He did not know his name, and had a reason for not asking.

Bella Johnson related the story of Cox giving her the jewelry. As the Assistant District-Attorney began to question the witness as to the time when Cox came to see her, she began to cry violently, and then passed into a fit of hysterics. She fell back in convulsions, and was carried from the court-room. Soon afterward the case was given to the jury, who returned the verdict: "Mrs. Jane L. De Forest Hull came to her death by violence at the hands of Chastine Cox, on the morning of June 11, 1879."

When the regular business assigned to the Grand Jury to-day had been disposed of, the District Attorney sent word to that body that the case of Chastine Cox, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Hull, would be submitted to them. Several witnesses, including Inspector Harding, Detective Wood, and Sternberg, the Boston pawnbroker, were later in the day called to give their evidence, and repeated substantially the statements already published. The Grand Jury ordered a bill against the accused for murder in the first degree, and Cox will probably be arraigned in the Court of General Sessions to-morrow.

A CLEAN JOB.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—A Lexington (Mo.) dispatch says that R. S. Taylor and Robert Taylor, brothers, and B. C. Wren, all farmers, between whom an old feud existed, met in Wellville, Lafayette County, yesterday, and renewed their quarrel. The Taylors fired four balls into Wren's body, mortally wounding him, and Wren killed R. S. Taylor instantly and fatally wounded Bob.

A PICNIC MURDER.

CINCINNATI, O., June 26.—At a colored picnic to-day near Batavia, about twenty miles from this city, Charles McCraw (colored), of Batavia, was shot and killed by Hiram Trotter (colored), of New Richmond. Trotter was drunk, and endeavored early in the day to provoke his victim into a quarrel, and later in the day raised a row with him with the above result. The murderer was arrested and has been placed under guard outside the town, it being feared he might be lynched by the excited negroes.

EXECUTIONS POSTPONED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 26.—The executions of Robert Anderson and Charles Webster will not take place to-morrow. Anderson was to have been hanged for the murder of his wife. Webster was the accomplice of George Washington, hung last February for rape upon Frances Otte, a girl of 12. Both of the condemned are colored.

COWARDLY WIFE-MURDER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—Edgar D. Thomas and wife have lived apart. Last night he called upon his wife at the house of her father, and during a brief interview shot her fatally and fled.

DENIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The reported outrage on Mrs. McCullom, of Sutter County, is denied by the husband of the deceased, who states that the tramp made no serious attack, and that death occurred from natural causes.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26.—Elbridge Ruey, a farmer of Tioga County, was murdered and robbed last night by Daniel Searles, colored, to whom he had refused a loan of money.

How a Young Austrian Made a Voyage to America.

New York Sun.

Conrad Kanauss, a young Austrian, 21 years of age, created a sensation among the emigrants that were being transferred yesterday from the Bremen steamer Weser to Castle Garden. Just before the emigrant depot was reached he sought a secluded portion of the deck, opened his chest, and took out a suit of male clothing, which he proceeded to put on in place of the female garments he had worn during the voyage. He recently quitted Austria to visit his parents in Munich, Bavaria, where they had resided for the last ten years. There he met a sailor friend, who persuaded him to come to America. He made all his preparations, and two days before leaving Munich he applied to the local authorities for a passport. They refused one on the ground that he was an Austrian citizen, and should apply to the authorities of that country. This caused a delay of four weeks or more, with the probability of his not getting over, as he is of age to be drafted into the army. He therefore assumed the female disguise, in which a beardless face and small figure favored him, and traveled from Munich to this city as the sister of his sailor companion.

Blind with Rage.

An irascible father in Dahlonega, Ga., one day last week, sent his son after a bucket of water. The lad not returning in time, the father started after him in a rage, and on arriving at the well saw a boy drawing up water. Without taking time to look closely at the youth he thrashed him severely. When he thought the boy sufficiently punished he discovered that instead of his own he had given a neighbor's son a drubbing.

A Valuable Secret.

A Delaware woman, a hard worker all her life, being about to die, last week called her husband and children about her and told them where she had buried $6,000 of her earnings in the cellar. They dug it up before the funeral.

THE BULLET LINE.

Another Horrible Tragedy in a House of Ill Repute.

William W. Hume Fires Three Shots at His Mistress,

Whom He Had Long Abused, and Then Blows His Brains Out.

The Girl's Corset-Ribs Save Her Life.

A would-be artist in the sensational line of talent worked off the coils of his life last night in a manner well calculated to please the most captious of critics. William W. Hume, better known as "Turk" Hume, had been door-tender and treasurer of a host of variety shows, and, finding the business not a lucrative one, he tried to see how many bullets he could plump into his own body, and at the same time how near he could come to accomplishing the impalement act on another, substituting bullets for knives. In his revery he doubtless thought what a formidable rival he would prove to Ling Look, Rel Muab, and the other leading lights of the bullet-catching and fire-eating fraternity on the variety stage. But he calculated the chances amiss, and his body is cold in the Morgue. Were it not there, it might be in the jail on its way to the Penitentiary. The story of Turk's taking off is briefly as follows: He was visiting his mistress last evening in a house of prostitution at No. 446 State street, kept by Mrs. Cora Potter. The two were sitting together with some two or three other female inmates of the house in an upper front room, and time was being pleasantly passed away in conversation, when Turk suddenly turned to his mistress, a woman calling herself Josie Hamilton, and nicknamed "Crazy Joe," and said to her that he had something important to say to her, and would like to see her in the hall. She replied that if he had anything to say to say it there and then, and she refused to go into the hall. He turned livid with rage, and, pulling out a revolver, made some muttering threats, and said, "We'll settle this business to-night." Cocking the revolver, he fired two shot in rapid succession at the woman, who threw her upper garments before her face, and ran towards one of the windows. One of the other inmates, named Ella St. Cyr, threw herself between the assassin and the woman, and prevented him from firing another shot full at the breast of the woman, and at the same time gave her a chance to run out of the room. As Josie went through the doorway Hume's third bullet struck her in the left side, and she fell fainting to the floor. The other girls ran from the room, and Hume, upon finding himself alone, fired two other shots, or perhaps three, and when the inmates next entered the room he was stretched out dead upon the bed. Upon the floor

LAY THE SMOKING REVOLVER.

It was soon found that Josie was more scared than hurt, as the bullet had glanced upon a corset-steel, and had caused only a simple and painless flesh wound. Dr. Aikin, who dressed it, stated that her life was saved purely by the bullet accidentally striking the corset steel, as it would otherwise have passed almost directly through the body. A slight investigation of the body of the deceased showed that one bullet had penetrated the brain through the left temple; another bullet is supposed to have been fired into the mouth. The body was hurried away at once to the Morgue, and the inmates of the house were placed under arrest by Officer O. Peterson, who had heard the shooting. At the Armory they registered as Mrs. Cora Potter, proprietress; Robert Brooks, a printer; Josie Hamilton, Carrie Styles, Alice Steele, and Ella St. Cyr.

The following letters were found upon the person of Hume, or in the room of his mistress:

BABY MINE: That's you of course. And was she just dying to know what had become of the b'noy? Got here this morning and will go out home in an hour. Expect to have a hell of a time until next Saturday, when the Chicago train will catch me and I'll be asleep in your arms before 9 o'clock, if we don't go to Baum's. Get all ready and we will have a bang-up old bust if I have to pawn my diamond ring, as it were, for the purpose. Keep cool and be as good as you can under the circumstances. By-by, BURT.

In explanation Miss Hamilton says Burt is another man, but she refused to make the matter clear. The following was also found, and is apparently a response to the above:

MY DARLING: I am very sorry it was necessary for you to write me the letter you did, and if you will forgive and forget this time, you will never have cause to complain again.

The last missive was also a begging one, and reads as follows:

MY DARLING: Please bring me down some money, if it is possible to-night. I am compelled to have some. Please do as I ask you, and I will not trouble you again,—would not now if it was not a case of necessity. Answer by boy, so I will know what to depend upon. Don't disappoint me. If you won't do it, please say so, and oblige yours as ever, Josie. I must have $10, Turk, so please get it for me, and bring down my cards and purse. Lovingly, JOSIE.

In addition to these there was a letter sent in reply to one of Turk's by E. Fallis, of Bloomington, Ill., which is explained by the fact that Mr. Fallis is an uncle of the deceased. It was dated June 16, and substantially stated that he, Fallis, could not aid him financially, as

BUSINESS WAS VERY BAD.

Respectful allusions were made to some relatives, and nothing more,—just such a letter as a fond uncle might write to a spendthrift nephew. Another was from Mrs. Ann Mann, his former landlady in Columbus, O., refusing to give up his clothing unless he paid his board-bill. There were also some simpering letters from Miss Minnie Bertram, of Dublin, O., who is identical with Josie Hamilton. His other effects were a rubber stamp with his name, a lot of cards, memoranda, photographs, and old advertisements.

The young woman whom Hume tried to kill is about 24 years of age, exceptionally good looking, and far more intelligent than the class to which she belongs. In reply to inquiries, she said:

I lived with "Turk" a long time in Columbus, O., where he was treasurer of the variety theatre, but he abused me and I ran away from him in April. He came here about six weeks ago, and found out where I was, and I saw him quite often. I was afraid of him, as he said he wouldn't beat me any more; the next time he would do it effectually,—words which I interpreted as meaning that he would kill me. A week ago we had some words, and he made a threat then. He must have had $5,000 or $6,000. He wanted me to marry him, and I would have done so, and been a good girl, if he hadn't treated me so shamefully when I was known as his wife. I told him I wouldn't marry him if he had a million. I saw him several times after that, but he offered me no violence. This evening he came in as usual, and there were several of the young ladies in the front room on the third floor. We had some words. He said he wanted to speak to me alone. I replied that he could talk there; that I wouldn't go out with him. Then he drew a revolver and shot at me. Miss Ella jumped in between us, and threw him one way and me another as he shot again. I started out of the door screaming for help. Just as I reached the entry he fired again, and the bullet struck me in the side. I felt it, and continued running and shouting for assistance, and in a minute or two I heard two more shots, which came apparently from the bedroom. The ball struck a steel rib in my corsets and was thrown aside, scratching the skin, and making merely a flesh wound. He shot me because he was jealous.

THE REVOLVER

with which the shooting was done is of J. H. Marlin (Connecticut) manufacture, No. XX in calibre, and of standard pattern, with long barrel.

While in this city Hume has stopped at the Windsor European Hotel on Dearborn street, but his funds and his credit appears to have given out there. His clothing contained only 35 cents. In appearance he is said to have been a fine-looking man, apparently not over 30 years old, although it is said he was past 38. So far as could be learned, he had no employment while here. It was reported that he lost heavily upon the races, but the letter to his uncle fixes it as a certainty that he had no money.

The night clerk at the Windsor European Hotel states that Hume came there May 17, and stopped until within a few weeks ago. His cash gave out and he quietly dropped out of the list of guests. He represented himself to be the agent of Lasalle Bros., circus proprietors, who intended to open Reed's old Temple of Music on Van Buren street as a beer hall and variety theatre. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor nearly all the time, and was never considered a very amiable man.

ANOTHER CASE.

At 10:30 last night Carrie Marshall, an inmate of a Clark street ranch, attempted to eject four or five stockmen who had entered the house to have some fun. In putting them out she was violent towards one of them, whereupon another, named Thomas Clinton, drew a revolver and threatened to bore her full of holes. He was arrested and locked up at the Armory.

CASUALTIES.

SCALDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 26.—While Louis Sicka, the foreman, and some of the employes of the Mendota Brewery were searching for a leakage in the boiler this evening, an iron plug burst from the flue, and a stream of steam, seventy-five pounds pressure, struck Adolph Stadel, who was leaning directly over it at the time, scalding him frightfully. He is one complete black blister all over his body, his face and head included. The foreman is badly burned about the face, neck, and hands, and one or two of the other men less severely. The proprietor, Mr. C. Henning, who was in the engine-room at the time and close by, had a very narrow escape. The unfortunate man Stadel is in a precarious condition.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 26.—George Provost, a lad 11 years old, went swimming last night, and, getting beyond his depth, was drowned. His body was found to-day.

On Wednesday James McCormick, of West Bay City, engaged in painting smokestacks at Saginaw City, disappeared. His body was found to-day floating in the river. He leaves a wife and a large family.

LIGHTNING.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 23.—During a heavy thunder-storm this afternoon a man named William Hogan, working at the Eames Bloomery, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

MUSIC.

Opening Day of the Saengerfest at Milwaukee—A Large Number of Visiting Choirs Already on Hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—The opening day of the Saengerfest is accompanied by threatening weather. It rained heavily yesterday afternoon, and more heavy showers are promised to-night. However, the finishing touches have been given to the decorations, and delegations are being received as fast as they arrive, so that by to-morrow the Saengerfest will be in full blast.

Market Square is embowered with evergreen, while the buildings are garlanded and fairly covered with gay trimmings and banners. State and Chestnut streets rival the square in beauty in many places, and the approach to Quentin's Park is simply grand. Everywhere along the principal business streets, except perhaps on Grand avenue and Broadway, little banners stream from windows, and red, white, and blue drapings festoon the cornices. The Americans seem to have caught the inspiration to a considerable extent. The entire city wears a holiday appearance because of the Saengfest, and after to-day the throngs filling the streets will convey the idea that we are all really enjoying a prolonged holiday season. Flags are floating from staffs on buildings in all parts of the city, lending an additional charm to the birds-eye view obtainable from prominent points.

The programme arranged for the festival consists of the reception of delegations and a grand opening concert to-night at the Skating Rink building; a grand concert to-morrow night; afternoon and evening concerts on Saturday, and a great procession on Sunday, followed by a picnic at Quentin's Park. The Saturday evening concert is to be followed by a ball.

The list of participating societies is now complete, and is as follows: Concordia, Watertown; Germania, Rockford, Ill.; Maennerchor, Madison; Concordia, Janesville; Maennerchor, Kankakee, Ill.; Teutonia, Burlington; Maennerchor, New Coeln; Concordia, Sheboygan; song section of Turners, Elkader, Ill.; Concordia, Bangor, Wis.; Saengerbund, Dubuque, Ia.; Liederkranz, Portage, Wis.; song section of the Germania, Freeport, Ill.; Saengerbund, Galena, Ill.; song section of the Concordia and Germania, Moline, Ill.; Liederkranz, La Crosse; Maennerchor, Davenport, Ia.; Concordia, Kenosha; Harmonia and Freier Saengerbund, Manitowoc; Teutonia, Mayville; Liederkranz, Madison; Maennerchor, Sauk City; Helvetia, Sauk City; Maennerchor, Port Washington; Germania, Waterloo, Ia.; Germania, Sterling, Ill.; Germania, Columbus, Wis.; Maennerchor, Iowa City; German Young Men's Association, Racine.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

This morning some men from Jefferson City, Mo., are expected in this city to-day to identify the negro supposed to be Guy Horton, who is locked up at Central Station. The impression is that he is not the man wanted.

James Nicow, a young man from New Bedford, Mass., stopping at the Massasoit House, last night reported at the Armory that he had been robbed of $45 cash. At about 7 o'clock in the evening he met a man known about the locality as "Buffalo," and shook dice and drank with him several times, after which he fell asleep. The clerks at the hotel would give him no satisfaction, and hence he called upon the police.

Wednesday morning William Lacy, of No. 336 West Ohio street, awoke to see a burglar escaping from his room, and he soon found that his visitor had stolen from him a tin box containing about $255 cash and about $100 worth of jewelry. Entrance was effected by climbing up the lightning-rod to the cornice about the second story, and gaining entrance to the bedroom through an open window. At daylight the box minus its valuable contents was found in an adjacent vacant lot. Thursday morning James Walsh, living at No. 311 Hubbard street, found upon getting up that burglars had been to see him during the night, having gained entrance by prying open a kitchen window. Nothing had been taken save the grocery key and the key to a small safe. Upon going to the grocery it was found that the burglars had entered, helped themselves to $100 contained in the safe, and one jug of whisky, and had carefully locked up the store upon making their departure, taking the keys with them.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Albert Weber, the piano-manufacturer, who died yesterday, leaves an estate valued at from $500,000 to $750,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 26.—In the Constitutional Convention, the resolution ordering the Treasurer not to pay the July interest was postponed till Friday.

STOCK SALE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 26.—A big fancy stock sale, the first of a series, was held here to-day. The attendance from all parts of the West was large and bids good, a number of short-horns running into the hundreds of dollars.

Life in Australia.

New York Sun.

Of the men who rose to wealth in Australia, more especially in Victoria, from 1850 to 1870, hardly half a dozen died wealthy, and many ended their days in poverty. The only very large fortunes accumulated in that country was made by one Clark, commonly called "Big Clark," who started in Tasmania, then Van Dieman's Land, as a butcher and cattle dealer, and subsequently carried his operations into the Australian continent. Clark's fortune was chiefly accumulated by money lending. He advanced on stock farms, and oftentimes received as much as 15 and 16 per cent. He died a few years ago, leaving some $6,000,000. His habits were almost penurious, and he was never guilty of any act of public munificence. The Australian banks, one of which has lately failed, derive the bulk of their incomes from a like source,—advancing on sheep stations. But for some years past they have, as a rule, ceased to do this directly, as they found station property very troublesome to deal with when they were compelled to foreclose. Their mode of procedure, therefore, is to lend to business houses in Melbourne or Sydney, which in turn lend to the squatter, who, between the two, pays from 10 to 15 per cent for his loan. Hundreds of squatters are thus hopelessly in debt to merchants, usually those who send them up station supplies for the half year. Station life is, for the most part, as dreary, rough, and monotonous an existence as can well be imagined, and almost entirely destitute of those luxuries and comforts which go to make up civilized life. Numbers of young Englishmen, educated and refined, are to-day cursing the fate which has relegated them to the plains of Australia; but they have no means to take them home, still less to keep them when they get there. A few make a comfortable competence, and a very few a considerable fortune. These last, if men of good connections, almost always return "home" and spend the Australian made money there.

FIRST PRES[...]

Celebration of Its Fo[...] day Last E[...]

Characteristic Let[...] of its Former[...]

Its First Shepherd Ho[...] Semi-Cent[...]

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Celebration of Its Forty-sixth Birthday Last Evening.

Characteristic Letters from Two of its Former Pastors.

Its First Shepherd Hopes to Celebrate the Semi-Centennial.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, situated at the corner of Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, was celebrated at the church last evening, under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, assisted by the ladies of the congregation. The occasion consisted of a social reunion, the reading of letters from former members, and the narration of reminiscences by those who were able to attend. There were a large number present, many coming from distant suburbs to be there. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers and plants.

The Rev. John Blatchford was the first regularly-installed pastor of the First Church, which event occurred in July, 1837, though the nucleus of the church was formed three years prior to that time. In 1839 Mr. Blatchford was dismissed at his own request, and in 1840 the Rev. Flavel Bascom succeeded him, and remained as pastor for more than nine years. Following Mr. Bascom, the Rev. Harvey Curtis was installed Oct. 13, 1850. He afterwards became the President of Knox College. Dr. Z. M. Humphrey was the next pastor, who remained in charge for nine years. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the present pastor, succeeded him in 1868. Since the day when the first meeting was held nearly 6,000 have been received by the church to its membership. Mr. Philo Carpenter, one of the ancient Elders of the church, and the Rev. Mr. Bascom, the pastor thirty years ago, were present. The latter opened the evening's exercises with prayer. He then spoke a few moments to the company, giving them a sample of the ministry enjoyed by the people then. Brother Bascom said he first received a commission to preach at a salary of $400 per annum, provided he could find a people who wanted him. Mr. Carpenter was the first man he got acquainted with. He preached in a log cabin, the congregation being summoned by a fife and a drum. He slept in an attic, and was lighted to bed by a tallow-candle. There were but few churches. He came to this country as a Congregational licentiate, but he became a Presbyterian. The question of slavery had something to do with his change from Congregationalism to Presbyterianism. He recollected having objected to the location of the First Presbyterian Church on a lot a little north of the present site of the Sherman House, because it was too far south from the population. That objection did not hold good now. In one way and another they got the name of being

AN ABOLITION CHURCH.

He was not sorry for that now, and he did not believe his congregation regretted it. He gave a short history of the church building and the growth of the congregation in Chicago.

Dr. R. W. Patterson, who began his ministry in Chicago thirty-nine years ago, and who was for a short time virtually pastor of the First Church, made some interesting remarks. In the summer of 1840, during the absence of Mr. Bascom, he supplied his pulpit, and that service had resulted in his locating here permanently. He testified to the friendly relations which had existed between the First Church and the Second Church of which he was the pastor. He congratulated the church on the able succession of pastors with whom they had been blessed, and he had always rejoiced in their temporal and spiritual welfare, which he believed would continue in the future as it had in the past.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell then read two letters, the first from the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, now of the Low Seminary, Cincinnati, and the second from the Rev. Mr. J. Porter, Post Chaplain, United States Army, now in the Territories.

LANE SEMINARY, CINCINNATI, June 25, 1879.—*Dear Brother Mitchell and Friends old and new:* I regret exceedingly that circumstances oblige me to forego the pleasure of accepting your invitation to be present at the celebration of the forty-sixth birthday of the First Presbyterian Church in Chicago. Had you obtained a dispensation from the General Assembly to put the birthday forward two or three weeks, it might have come within the range of possibilities for me to be present; though perhaps, to suit your own convenience, it might have been better to put the birthday back rather than forward, as the survivor dispersion has already begun. I suggest that a memorial be prepared and forwarded to our next National Congress providing for the establishment of a sliding scale, by which all birthdays, personal or other, may be fixed so as to suit the convenience of all concerned. Think, for example, of the loss now experienced by those born on the 29th of February! I am, however, not to be deprived of the pleasure of sending you my affectionate greeting. I have associations with the old First Church which are peculiar for their strength and tenderness. My attachment for it and its members has, during all these years, been as steady as the North Star. It is always one of my most vivid pleasures to visit Chicago and meet my friends there. I am an enthusiastic believer in Chicago and in you.

Many, indeed, of my old parishioners are scattered. The session which stood so compactly around me does not surround the present pastor. Yet I am sure that if the present session is true to the traditions of my ''administration,'' that pastor has a Board of Elders on whom he can rely. Doubtless many of my old session will be present with you to-morrow evening. You can ask them privately how they discharged their duties. They are modest men, I know, but if you are persevering you will draw from them the fact that they did very well, and stood by their pastor and the interests of the church through thick and thin.

Then, as for the Church in general, never did pastor have a more united and earnest people than I had when with you. My heart rejoiced in them every day and all the day long. How quick they were in their sympathies with me and with each other, whether in joy or in sorrow. As for me, if I had a ''tin wedding,'' they made my house bright with tin, not forgetting to bestow a watch large enough to serve as a town clock,—provided it would *go*,—and a trumpet so long and so loud that if I could only blow it it would fill the world with the echoes of my fame. If I were *garroted*, they turned it to my advantage so completely that it is not quite certain that some one of them did not do the garroting that I might profit thereby.

This, however, is playing on the surface of things. How precious are the memories of our works together for Christ and His cause! Foster Mission! Some of you remember it. Railroad Mission! I was not with you early enough to stand by Brother Hart in the cars where that mission began; but I did often stand by him in the wooden chapel on the grounds of the Michigan Southern Railroad. I rejoiced in the erection of the brick chapel opposite the station, and often went up to this House of the Lord on the irregular sidewalk. Our church chapel erected on Congress street! What a pleasant addition it was to our beautiful church,—both, alas! long since in the ashes! How many smiles brightened that chapel when our social gatherings were held in it! How many tears hallowed it when the Holy Spirit touched our hearts in our religious meetings! The Sabbath-school held there! Can I ever forget it, or those who labored with me so faithfully in holy things?

Even your present house of worship has come to seem like another house to me, so often have I worshiped with you there, and the former Calvary people now identified with the church seem like my own people,—mine, I say, because love and memory will not let you go. I can truly say that I have rejoiced in all your success (under the present beloved pastor. If I were Paul, I should certainly be glad to elect him as my Timothy). And now, ''though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in spirit, joying and beholding your order, and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ.'' ''And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you.'' Affectionately,

Z. M. HUMPHREY.

FROM THE REV. JEREMIAH PORTER.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, Wyo. Ter., June 17, 1879.—*The Rev. Dr. A. Mitchell*—DEAR BROTHER: It was a pleasant coincidence that your kind letter inviting me to the forty-sixth commemoration of the founding of the First Church of Christ in Chicago should have reached me on the forty-fourth return of the marriage-day of wife and myself, as we are the only husband and wife now remaining on earth who aided in that organization. Our distance, 1,000 miles, and our late visit to your city will be good reason for denying ourselves the joy of being with you on the 26th. Though not beholding with our eyes your order and unequaled growth, we shall greatly rejoice in ''what our eyes have seen, and ears heard, and hands have handled,'' in laying the foundations on which you are now so wisely building.

The conversion of the late Deacon Samuel Brookes is among the things of those small beginnings that come up with peculiar joy as I review the way that God has led us and your church. He was a horticulturist in London in 1833. He was planning then to go with his family to Australia; but God had a different purpose, and Mr. Brookes thought next of Canada as his future home. Arriving in New York with wife, nine children, a governess, and three young men, he heard of Chicago as just starting on a rapid growth, and of the attractive flora of Illinois. So, going up the Hudson to Albany, and thence by canal to Buffalo, he purchased wagon and team to transport his household goods and family of 15 to the wilds of Illinois. After 56 days' travel and a pretty thorough acquaintance with the botany of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from Michigan City to Chicago, he arrived there in the summer of 1834. At my boarding-house, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Brown of my church, in a log-house back of P. F. W. Peck's store, corner of South Water and LaSalle streets, they found a temporary home with my church, for that house was for the time its headquarters, Deacon John Wright and his son John S, Deacon Carpenter, and myself boarding there. We three being from New England, as well as Maj. Wilcox, U. S. A., the third Elder, we very naturally called our Elders Deacons. The same summer, if not at the time of the arrival of the Broods family, came to that house from my native town, Hadley, Mass., my dear cousins, John C. Williams and wife, so long an Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, the brother of Judge E. S. Williams of your city and the parents of Mrs. E. W. Blatchford and of the Rev. E. M. Williams, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Of the fifteen in the Brooks family, Mrs. Brooks and Miss Hill, the governess, only professed to be Christians. Mrs. B. was an English Independent and Miss Hill a Baptist. Very soon the family secured a small house on the North Side of the river, I think near the old Kinzie house, and were obliged to come to school and to church, crossing the river in a dugout canoe.

As soon as the church was dedicated, December, 1834, the children then came to Miss E. Chappel's school, which was held in the church. Mrs. Brooks told me she had heard of American revivals before they left London, and longed to enjoy one. The Divine Spirit heard our prayers and blessed the word preached in a special series of meetings after the church was opened, I being aided by the Rev. R. W. Gridley, of Winstown, Mass., then in Ottowa, Ill., and others, Brother Allen B. Freeman, Baptist, heartily co-operating. The converting power of God was felt, perhaps, for the first time in Chicago. Mrs. Brooks' family shared richly in the work. Her daughters attending Miss Chappel's school were deeply impressed, and the three young Englishmen of that household soon expressed hope in Christ. As ''Andrew went out and found his own brother Simon and brought him to Jesus,'' so Mary Brooks started out from an afternoon prayer-meeting from Miss Chappel's room saying: ''I must go and bring my sisters.'' And so she did, having to cross the river twice, paddling her own canoe. The three sisters were soon hoping in Christ, and still live in your city, two of them bringing up large families of children in the fear of God, the third remaining unmarried. The sons of Mrs. Brooks also seemed to seek and find the Lord. While this work was going on in this lively English family Mr. Brooks seemed to get no satisfactory evidence of regeneration, though an earnest attendant at church and deeply interested in our Christian worship.

In his case the crisis seemed to come in this wise. A young Baptist friend had been invited out from Massachusetts to open a classical school in a house built by Dr. J. T. Temple for the double purpose of school and church. I had invited him to lodge with me in my study, a building I had erected for that purpose, as I could find no room in town for such use. This earnest young Christian, Mr. G. T. Sprout, still living, I think, in California, accompanied me to Mr. Brooks' crossing in the canal, to make a pastoral visit to the family. Finding the father at home, I proposed a family prayer-meeting, each one to pray who felt willing. After Mr. Sprout and I, Mrs. Brooks and Miss Hill had prayed, I asked Mr. Brooks to lead us also. This he thought he could not do. The young men and children prayed, and yet Mr. Brooks hesitated. At length, contrasting his condition with that of his children, ''out of whose mouths God hath perfected praise,'' still kneeling, with all of us, he began with these words: ''O God, am I so much of a brute that I cannot open my mouth before Thee?'' and followed this by a most earnest prayer.

Soon after he entered the visible church and became a strong pillar in it, and in other churches afterward organized in the city and country. In 1875, as I was to return the next day to Fort Sill, I. T., his son-in-law, one of the three young men who came from England with him, met me in Chicago, and said, as he grasped my hand, ''Mr. Brooks is dead! Can't you come and attend his funeral to-morrow?'' I was glad to delay, and met at his funeral in the Rev. Mr. Williams' Church, Forty-seventh street, I think, his wife and children, and many of the friends of forty years before as they had come to bury the patriarch of 80 years, to review with wonder the ways of God with him and his, and to rejoice that, having fought a good fight and kept the faith, he had received his reward. And now his children and the churches of Chicago ''rise up and call him blessed.''

Shall I weary you beyond endurance by my garrulity if I add an incident of the last few days? A lady of Cheyenne brought out to this post to see me an aged minister, Dr. Freeman, from Vermont, who has preached a few Sundays for the Baptists, of which Church she is a member. I knew that Bro. A. B. Freeman, the first Baptist minister of Chicago, was son of a Baptist minister, and had a brother in the same calling. As I heard of the name at Cheyenne, I thought, ''Is it possible this is that brother?'' And hoping to meet him at the installation of the Presbyterian pastor, the Rev. J. G. Cowbrick, in which this Baptist and myself were to take part, I hoped to learn from him if my thought would prove to be the truth; but he was ill, and I failed to see him there, and remained ignorant about it until I put the question to him in my own house. He at once burst into tears, sobbing, and said: I am his brother! He was a most dear brother. I never saw him after he went to Chicago. But he wrote so much of you, and of your work together universal, and I have at home the sermon you preached at his burial. There is no man on earth I would have gone so far to see as yourself. It is so wonderful that in this far-off land, where I should least have expected it, I should have found you! It was as much a joy to wife and me to meet and converse and pray with this brother of our co-laborer in infant Chicago, as to him! What joyful memories were brought up, and what visions of greater things than these for Chicago, for the Church of Christ, for the world! Why was one taken and his wife and child, and the other left with wife and children to walk on earth, upon this near half-century's progress, while they look down from heaven and rejoice in the same? ''Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight.'' Should God spare me to June, 1883, I hope to celebrate with you the half-century of your Church. But if it please God to take me and my wife earlier than that to Himself to meet those other founders of the First Church and the pastors and elders of it in eternal glory, may we look down from their mansions of light and see that each member of that Church is magnifying the grace of God by unfaltering faith in His sure word of prophesy and shining as brilliant lights in the world; and may the light of that Church and all that have sprung from it, or grown up by it, grow constantly ''brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.'' I should love to write of each of the first four Elders of that Church and their wives, those noble ''women that labored with us in the Gospel'' of those Elders. Only Brother Carpenter remains to this day.—*magna pars quarum fuit*,—but I forbear lest ''I weary you with this confident boasting.'' Your grateful brother in Christ,

JEREMIAH PORTER,
Post Chaplain U. S. A.

The meeting was closed by singing the familiar lines beginning:

Blessed be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.

Brother Sewell, 87 years of age, led in prayer and pronounced the benediction.

TEMPERANCE.

Services Held Yesterday at Lake Bluff—Addresses of Leading Prohibitionists.

THE EXERCISES AT LAKE BLUFF YESTERDAY were under the control of the Sons of Temperance, directed by Mr. J. C. Stoughton. The first meeting was held at 9 a. m. in the Clark Street Church building, which is to be used for all minor meetings. This session was mainly informal in its character, and was devoted to singing, prayers for the progress of the work, and brief addresses. Andrew Paxton, the Secretary of the Citizens' League for the Prevention of the Sale of Liquors to Minors, related instances of the work accomplished, notably the arrest of one man at Thornton, whose case had not come up yet for final hearing. It was his experience that, if the boys could be kept from drinking until they arrived at their majority, that they would never backslide. Of all the drunkards with whom he had conversed scarcely one but would confess that he had contracted the habit early in youth. The meeting was closed with prayer.

At 11 o'clock the regular morning meeting was held at the same place with an increased attendance, the Rev. Aaron Gurney offering the opening prayer, which was followed by the singing of ''Ye Champions of the World.''

MR. J. C. STOUGHTON,

who has lately returned from the meeting of the National Convention of the Order, gave a brief resume of the work accomplished at the Washington session. He then gave a brief history of the Order, which the said was founded by a few men, drinkers themselves at the time, some forty years ago. This meeting from which he had just returned was the thirty-fifth annual convention. The Order was now the oldest institution of its kind which has survived. Its primary object had been to reclaim drunkards, but it had been found that the number of drunkards still increased, and hence the motive now was to strike at the root rather than at the results. Their attention had been first called to the causes and preventives by Neal Dow, who had used the Sons of Temperance to secure the passage of the Maine law, which was still on the statute books, and, the speaker believed, religiously enforced. He had first started them toward legal methods of prevention and their drift was still in that direction. Copious extracts were also given from the report of George W. Ross, a member of the Canadian Parliament, and the Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order in North America. In regard to their strength, he said that in Illinois previous to the War 150,000 men, for men alone are admitted, had signed the pledge and subscribed to the usual ritual. Since the War the Order in the West had been greatly crippled, and, to compensate for this, ladies had been admitted. In the East, however, the early strength had been retained.

Mr. John Nate, the Grand Patriarch of Illinois, then addressed the meeting. He believed that the prospects were good for increased success in this State. He felt, however, that there must be unity of action among all the different temperance orders, and the only platform on which they could unite was prohibition. He had gone into some halls and seen beautiful mottoes on almost every conceivable subject but prohibition, which should be the foundation of the work. He wanted the motto of all temperance workers to be ''Prohibition now and forever.''

The exercises were interspersed with songs sung by the entire assembly.

It was supposed that

THE AFTERNOON MEETINGS

would have to be given up, the weather being threatening and several of the expected speakers failing to arrive. While those present were making up for disappointment by reveling in the dinner spread at the hotel, the aspect of affairs had changed considerably. The sun came out from behind the black clouds, wagons came in from the adjacent country, the speakers put in an appearance, and a highly successful meeting was the result.

The familiar bell in the belfry of the central reception cottage called the worshipers together in the same place as at the morning session. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

The Rev. John Nate presided, and delivered a brief opening address. In explanation of the small attendance at the earlier meetings, he said that there were a great many whose business obligations at this time made it impossible for them to attend. Had a later date been set they would have been glad of the opportunity to testify their appreciation of and interest in the temperance work. In later years this would be taken into consideration and a later date fixed upon.

Mr. R. W. Crampton, the Grand Worthy Scribe of Illinois, read a letter from

THE HON. HIRAM PRICE,

member of Congress of the Second Iowa District. The letter, which is quite lengthy, breathes a hearty spirit of good will toward the temperance work, and promises co-operation in Congress and out. He regrets that the special session has so interfered with his business as to make it impossible for him to attend the session at Lake Bluff. The letter is dated June 20, and Mr. Price speaks in high terms of the national convention of an Order which for thirty-seven years has carried the banner of total abstinence in the van of the cold-water army. He speaks of the Sons of Temperance as the Old Guard, the parent stem from which other societies have derived their inspiration. He was glad to find that although the enemy still presented a bold front that it was compelled to act on the defensive, to skulk about in the by-ways, behind closed doors, and conducting a guerrilla warfare. There is reason to thank God for what is already done. It is not true as charged by his enemies that the work is making no progress. There were those who remembered the time when school-houses and churches were closed against temperance workers, and the preacher from the pulpit who dared to combat the commonly received notions in this regard was in danger of life itself. Now all halls are thrown open, the pulpit orator who fails to inculcate the great truths of temperance is condemned, and a better and more healthy public spirit prevails. If the Bible be true, right will prevail. The letter closes with the statement that no one can say that prohibition is a failure. There are laws on this subject in many States in some form or another, and in Maine at least they are enforced. The fact that they are evaded and liquor sold in some cases in Maine itself does not vitiate their success any more than the sins of mankind are an irrefutable argument against the Holy Writ.

The Chairman then introduced

MRS HARRIET E. SERVIS,

of Racine, the State Organizer of Wisconsin, who, he said, was well known as a most efficient worker. The lady in question has a good address, is an eloquent speaker, full of her subject, and held the attention of her audience without wavering for an hour.

In opening her address, she welcomed the friends of the cause to Lake Bluff, believing, as she did, the influence of the trees and natural scenery to be invaluable to a proper consideration of such a proper and pure topic as temperance. As a representative of the Sons of Temperance she felt it a privilege to address members of the Order on the subject of reforming victims of the liquor traffic and alleviating the distress and misery consequent upon their downfall. It was fit in the summer, amid the bloom of flowers and the rustle of the trees, to leave the dusty cities to meet together for counsel and a renewal of strength. She had hoped, and still thought, that the time would come when society would rank moderate drinking with larceny, and drunkenness with capital crimes. The resulting evils were far greater in the former cases than in the latter, and hence the necessity for corresponding punishments. There were women all over the land with sorrowful hearts and broken spirits crying for relief while feebly fighting the intemperance that was wrecking their homes. This Macedonian cry was evident at all times and in all manner of places.

The Washingtonian movement which swept over the land in 1839 like an irresistible wave contained a fault which was in fact a vice, as it sanctioned the sale and consumption of cider. The speaker claimed that there was no hope of success while such exceptions were indorsed. The only way was to include everything, make it absolute temperance. An absolute safeguard from the effects of intemperance could only be derived from total and unconditional abstinence. This was evident to all who had studied the matter with a genuine love for their fellows. From this growing conviction had sprung the Sons of Temperance, of whose success she was justly proud. The growth of the Order had been beyond the most sanguine expectations. In regard to its fundamental principles she had often been asked whether it had a religious belief. For a complete and sweeping answer she would point to the fervent and heartfelt prayers during this Convention. The mainstay of the order was a belief that it could have the assistance of the Almighty on asking for it, and placing its dependence in the Divine aid.

Mrs. Servis then traced the gradual rise of the temperance movement. Societies like the Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, and Good Templars were the primeval cause of much of this progress, while at the same time they had received great help from the many auxiliary societies organized in different localities. The Order was conducted on business principles, but was based on the noblest of humanitarian ideas. She could multiply instances of families reunited, babies fed, homes made brighter, and mighty strides made toward the era of peace on earth and good will among all men. The temerance societies, with their systematic agitation, were behind the growing public sentiment in favor of temperance in public and private life.

On this topic Mrs. Servis differed materially from other workers in this cause. While she urged the necessity of counter attractions to the gilded saloons and attractive gambling hells, she could not but believe that the establishment of free accommodations in the way of lodging-houses, libraries, and reading-rooms, only added to the vast army of tramps and dead-beats. Efforts should be made to counteract this idleness by furnishing them work, not by pampering with better soup than they could earn, and more learned books than they could read. She had found that a discussion and dissemination of the knowledge of the injurious physical effect of liquor had a good effect on those just starting on the downward path to ruin, and she counseled increased effort in this philosophical and interesting study. The speaker had also found that music had as many charms for the savage of the slums as the savage of the woods. Music in the meetings put the first thoughts of refinement in the bosoms of degraded men. The Sons of Temperance were not secret. They only required evidence of sincerity in their members. The work was not done in a star-chamber. They laid out a plan of work in private and executed it before all the world.

The lady then drew a graphic picture of this country, rich in material prosperity, poor in morals. She believed that there was no land like America. Throughout its broad expanse thousands of spires pointed to a life above. The names of great men were revered and loved, their memories were cherished and their bright thoughts recorded. Great as we are, however, our hearts are wrung with sore affliction, hearthstones are blasted, homes desolated, family ties broken, and misery caused by storm mingled with the magnificence and prosperity on all sides.

The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal to her hearers to keep up the work until victory is reached at last.

MR. T. M. CONFROBST,

of this city, then spoke on the duties of employers in assisting their employes, and taking an active part in the work. He further spoke of the necessity of interesting the Press in the work, premising that it would prove an invaluable ally, He had known editors who sometimes drank a little, but he believed that if labored with they could be induced to turn over their journals to assist in the temperance work.

Mr. R. W. Crampston, the Grand Counselor of the Good Templars, made a brief address, during the course of which he took occasion to say that he belonged to neary every temperance organization he had ever heard of, and should he hear of more he would join them also. Could he properly disguise himself he would affiliate with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and in any event would wish them ''God speed.'' He believed in fraternity and union, and hoped the time would speedily come when these principles should be adopted all over the world.

As in all the meetings the singing played a prominent part in the exercises, and the peculiarly temperance hymns chosen were sung rhythmically and with feeling by the entire audience.

In the evening another session was held, under charge of Mr. T. C. Stoughton, and similar in its aims and results to the afternoon session.

Great preparations have been made for the crowds expected to arrive for the latter half of the Convention. The managers seem untiring in their efforts, and success must ultimately be secured.

The press tent, which last year lay in a moist situation, has been moved nearer the exhorter's stand, and at the same time on to higher and dryer ground.

THE RAILROADS.

THE EAST-BOUND FREIGHT-POOL.

The General Freight Agents of the roads east from this city have at last agreed upon a mode of dividing their business in accordance with the arrangement made by the ''High Joints'' at the Niagara Falls meeting a short time ago. It was agreed that the General Freight Agent of each road should send a daily statement of his East-bound tonnage to the General Freight Agent of each other road party to the compact, so that each road will know if it has been carrying more or less than the percentages allotted. If it is found that any has been carrying more than its portion, it shall withdraw its solicitors and agents from the market, and use its influence with the shippers to have them forward their business by the road found to be short of its quota. And if it is found impracticable to divide the business in this manner, the road found to be ahead of its allotted share shall send from its yard a sufficient tonnage of freight to the road found to be short, until the division is regulated as decided upon. It was also agreed that the tonnage thus turned over to another road to equalize the tonnage shall be properly destined to such points as the roads which are short usually carry. If not sufficient tonnage, as above specified, is at the command of the road ahead, then any tonnage, no matter to what point as the roads so short can take, shall be taken for such evening. The General Freight Agents of the various roads leading East from this city will meet hereafter every Tuesday evening at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and make up statements and equalize the week's tonnage.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFC RAILROAD.

J. M. Whitman, Receiver of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, filed his report yesterday for March, April, and May, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand March 1	$11,379
Freight and passenger account	40,876
Express	1,140
Back charges	2,313
United States mails	854
Miscellaneous	218
	$56,718

DISBURSEMENTS.

Services	$20,806
Supplies	5,664
Back charges	2,313
Switching	1,187
Taxes	3,723
Mew equipment	2,812
Rent, etc.	777
C. & P. R. R. old accounts	713
Miscellaneous	1,994—$39,993
Balance on hand	$16,788

The report was referred to the Master in Chancery.

ITEMS.

Heavy shipments of ore from Colorado are now brought East by the various Western roads. It is believed that the tonnage of ores forwarded this month will be in excess of any month since the Colorado mines came into prominence.

The report of John King, Jr., Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, shows the earnings of the road for May to have been $344,843.92; disbursements, vouchers prior to Nov. 18, 1876, $52,683.19; vouchers subsequent to Nov. 17, 1876, $171,266.81; pay-roll subsequent to Nov. 17, 1876, $120,432.56; arrearages subsequent to Nov. 17, 1876, $461.36; total, $344,843.92.

The Chicago Railroad Association, composed of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various roads centering in this city, held a meeting yesterday to decide upon further steps to be taken against the scalpers. Lawyer Trude was present and narrated what had been accomplished thus far. It was unanimously decided to keep up the war against the scalpers, and continue to arrest them for each and every violation of the law.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad in this city to find out if there were any further particulars regarding the serious accident to a funeral car near Buffalo, and the following interview took place:

''I have come to learn further particulars from the Buffalo disaster on your road.''

''We never have any accidents on this road.''

''What, never?''

''Well, hardly ever!''

Mr. J. W. Midgley, Commissioner of the roads leading to Missouri River points, has compiled a statement showing that but few of the connecting roads comply with the agreement to load but 20,000 pounds of grain and 24,000 pounds of lumber on a car. In nearly every instance it is found that from 1,000 to 7,000 pounds more has been loaded on the cars than charged for on the way-bills, and which, if tolerated, would amount to a considerable cutting of the rates. In every instance where such overweight was found, it was charged against the offending roads by the Southwestern lines.

The General Freight Agents of the various roads centering in this city held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern for the purpose of equalizing the expense attending the clerical labor in weighing grain, such as making out the record and the correction of bills by Eastern roads. Nearly all the grain received by the Eastern roads from their Western connections has to be switched to the scales, which is attended with a great deal of labor, for which the Eastern roads receive no compensation, and they did not believe it right that they should bear this expense alone. The General Freight Agents of the Western roads admitted the justice of the demand, and it was agreed that the Eastern roads should hereafter charge the Western roads 10 cents per car on all grain that has to be weighed by them. This will go into effect July 1.

Articles of association of the National Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State of Indiana a day or two ago. The object of this Company is to own, construct, and maintain a railroad from a point on the State line between the States of Indiana and Illinois, passing from Newton County, Indiana, through the Counties of Jasper, Pulaski, Fulton, Miami, Kosciusko, Wabash, Huntington, Whitley, and Allen to the State line between Ohio and Indiana, a distance of 160 miles. Also a branch commencing at the State line of Ohio and Indiana, at or near Jefferson Township, Adams County, Indiana; thence west, through the Counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington, and Wabash, intersecting the main line, a distance of seventy-two miles. The capital stock of the Company has been fixed at $3,480,000, in $50 shares, of which $50,000 has been taken.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following in regard to the contemplated extension of the Wabash from Toledo to Detroit:

In New York, June 20, the representatives of the Wabash and the Great Western Railways agreed upon the terms for the formation of a new company to build an extension of the Wabash from Toledo to Detroit. The Grand Trunk Company having agreed with the Great Western, the work will be undertaken jointly by these companies, each of which it is understood is to have an equal voice in the management and control of the new road. The representatives of the Great Western were Vice-President Gray and Mr. Bald: of the Wabash, President Solon Humphreys and Gen. Wager Swayne. Counsel are now engaged in reducing to writing the specific terms of the compact, but the work of the formation of the company may be regarded as being definitely settled. The engineers of each of the three companies are to select an engineer who will have charge of the laying out and construction of the new line. While it is not absolutely certain, it is regarded as being highly probable that the greater portion of the line as surveyed by the direction of James F. Joy a few weeks ago will be adopted. The right-of-way for about twenty miles of this line, from a point north of Monroe to the Ohio State line, has been given, and the road-bed is fully graded for that distance. This part of the line was originally laid out for the Flint & Pere Marquette. The work of constructing the new line will begin as soon as the articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State and the other terms of the Michigan law complied with.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., June 26.—This little burg, which is situated on Lake Geneva, Wis., was all agog with excitement to-day by the arrival of a large number of Chicagoites who came to attend the wedding of Miss Julia E. Rumsey, the daughter of the Hon. Julian S. Rumsey, ex-Mayor of Chicago, to Mr. John A. Ellis. The wedding took place at noon, and was very select, only the relatives and particular friends of the family being present. The bride was attired in a very rich and most becoming manner, her toilet being in the latest style. The ceremony was very impressive, being delivered by the Rev. Larrabee, of Chicago, an Episcopal Rector. The presents were very rich and numerous. John Hand's superb orchestra, of Chicago, furnished the music. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rumsey, the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Rumsey, Jr., Mr. George D. Rumsey, Mr. Harry Wright, Mr. Anson Stager, Miss A. R. Stager, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. George Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. George Sturgis, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mr. E. G. Howe, Mr. Wm. P. Conger, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Mr. Edwin F. Chapin, Mr. C. R. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mrs. W. A. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. William Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stockton, Mr. John Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Burley, Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon D. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Walters, and Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Strong. The party left on the 4:30 train for the East.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUCKLEY, Iroquois Co., Ill., June 26.—A very elegant and agreeable wedding occurred last evening at ''Lawndale,'' the beautiful residence of the Hon. A. J. Koplin. Miss Cora C. Riggs, daughter of James Riggs, Esq., of Bolivar, Tenn., and cousin to Mr. and Mrs. Koplin, was married to Mr. F. A. Dean, of Buckley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Fisher, of Chatsworth, Ill. The bride was elegantly costumed. The bride's attendants were little Masters Rose Riggs, Mark R. Koplin, and Misses Mira Straun and Blanch Balch. These little 5-year-old children performed their parts most admirably. The bride and groom stood under a bell suspended from an arch of flowers, the effect of which was most enchanting. After the ceremony and congratulations, an elegant supper was served, of which 105 guests partook. Mr. and Mrs. Dean left in the early morning train for an extended trip North and West. The presents were numerous, appropriate, rare, and costly.

UPPER COURT RECORDS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Appellate Court of the Second District of Illinois.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 26.—Following are to-day's proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District:

MOTIONS.

123. Fuller vs. Bates; motion for continuance granted unless appellee will stipulate that their bill of exceptions contains all the evidence.
17. Gould et al. vs. Sternberg; time to file defendant's briefs extended five days.
21. Scheidt vs. Belz et al.; same order.
46. Selz et al. vs. Liford, Collector, etc.; same order.
49. Wellard vs. Cooper; motion to argue orally by appellee overruled.
66. Carr vs. Miner; same order as No. 17.
47. Taylor et al. vs. Edwards; same order.
7. Sales vs. Sheppard; motion by defendant in error for extension of time withdrawn.
62. Preston et al. vs. Zahl; suggestion of diminution of record and motion for certiorari.
122. Moore vs. Wright; motion by appellee for leave to assign additional cross-errors.
77. Garr et al. vs. Eades; motion by plaintiff in error for time to file briefs.
133. Pratt et al. vs. Pratt; motion by appellee to retax costs.

CALL OF DOCKET.

91. Swetzer, impleaded, etc., vs. Lottenville; taken.
92. Fiester vs. Matzenbaugh; taken
93. German Fire-Insurance Company vs. Gerber; taken.
94. Vandorn vs. Leeper; taken.
95. Bishopp et al. vs. Dashiell; discharged for want of prosecution.
96. Lewis vs. Shear et al.; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs and arguments; taken.
97. President and Trustees of Town of Earl vs. Carter; passed.
98. Young vs. Richardson; taken.
99. Van Alstine vs. Willis et al.; taken.
100. Schwabacker vs. Riddle; taken.
101. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. O'Connell et al.: motion by appellant for further time to file briefs and abstracts; passed.
102. Rann et al. vs. Rann; passed.
104. Gilligan vs. Stevens; argued orally by appellant, and taken.
105. Rouk vs. Lyon; taken.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—The Dental Association of the State to-day elected the following officers: President, S. M. Good, Indianapolis; Vice-Presidents, Robert Van Valzah, Terre Haute, and S. T. Kirk, Kokomo; Treasurer, Merrit Wells, Indianapolis; Secretary, W. H. Hall, Terre Haute.

About forty County Superintendents are in annual session to-day under charge of Prof. J. H. Smart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. L. P. Harlan, of this county, was elected Secretary. The topics discussed are of value to County Superintendents in relation to common school education.

The Methodist ministers of this city are torn up over the question of running Sunday trains to camp-meeting a few miles from here. The Association is in partnership with the railroad, receiving 10 cents per head on all passengers carried, and from this source receives its greatest revenue. It is proposed by the preachers of this city to endeavor to suppress the practice by withdrawing support from the meeting so long as it continues.

General-Manager Malott, of the Peru Railroad, has ordered engineers to cease whistling through towns on his line.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills compounded of crude, coarse, and bulky ingredients are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets. They are sold by all druggists.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—JUNE-TIME: DISAPPOINTED; CANnot see you for two weeks; shall write you to-morrow. JUNE.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMAN FROM PHILADELphia, remaining in Chicago a month, desires the acquaintance of a stylish young lady. Address S 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—42 SEELEY-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick, octagon front, in perfect order. All conveniences. Low to good tenant. O. M. SOPER, 19 Honore-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS OF FOUR AND five rooms, suitable for small families, in Lombard Building, Third-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT—A FLAT CONTAINING SIX ROOMS, bath-room, closets, etc. Front and back entrance separate. 1436 Michigan-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ALL FRONT, for gentlemen. $3 to $5 per week. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT 480 DEARBORN-AV., BASEMENT and first floor. 8 rooms, modern, at $12.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, FOUR ROOMS AND closet, 231 Huron-st., east of Clark. Apply at 233 Huron-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, OR SPACE FOR LIGHT business; good show window. 162 East Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE OGDEN HOUSE, CORNER Washington and Franklin-sts., and a quantity of bedding, linen, plated table ware, carpets, cutlery, etc., etc., for sale. The house contains 56 guests' rooms, good dining-room, bar, etc. For full particulars apply to ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—EIGHT OR TEN-ROOM house, South Side, east of State and north of Twentieth-sts.; state location and rent. Address M 35, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

LARGEST STOCK, CHEAPEST SECOND-HAND books in city.
$35—Johnson's Cyclopædia, ½ morrocco, new, 4 vols.
$8—Bancroft's History United States, 6 vols, new.
$12—Life and Speeches Henry Clay, 6 vols., ½ calf.
$5—Rapin's History England, 15 vols., 1732.
$5—Buffon's Natural History, 15 vols.
$5—Frank Forester's Horses of America, 2 vols.
35 cents for Pocket Dictionary, 25,000 words.
12,000 volumes in stock. Send for any book you want to MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st., down-stairs.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, CANCERS, stuttering, female, lung, and blood diseases cured. Advice free. N. J. AIKIN, M. D., 113 Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 160 W. Monroe

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed; outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5001, St. Louis.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PRODUCE trade near Hyde Park, with a capital of $300. Address O F M, 195 South Water-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BABY CARRIAGE, LATEST STYLE, wicker body; new; less than cost. Third floor, 153 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—50 FEET, EAST front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., $50 a foot cash, subject to taxes of 1879. JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, Thursday, July 10, 1879, at half-past 3 o'clock, at the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., 20 acres together, or in 5-acre tracts. This property is described as the west half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 34, Town 40, Range 14, and is situated on the south side of Fullerton avenue, 30 rods west of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The property is owned by a nonresident, and this sale will be positive and without reserve. The terms of sale will be, one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, interest 6 per cent; and a deposit of 10 per cent of amount bid will be required at time of sale. The abstract of title is now at the office of David Williams, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11, and can be examined either before or after the sale by any one wishing to purchase. JOHN W. BURKE, Trustee, Alexandria, Va. W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: $15 down and $5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE LOTS FOR $60; $10 DOWN and $5 monthly; perfect title; abstract and papers free; fare 10 cents. Will give another lot for immediate building. O. J. STOUGH, Room 8, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50-FOOT LOT ON ONE of the best corners on Indiana-av., dining-room and kitchen on the parlor floor. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE FOR A term of years, in a good business location, a suitable building for a manufactory, size 25 to 50 feet front and 100 feet or more deep, or those having a vacant lot of above size, please address F. A. WAIDNER & CO., 45 and 47 River-st., Chicago.

WANTED—HOUSE ON WABASH OR MICHIGAN-avs., north of Twentieth-st., not to exceed $12,000. F. H. WATRESS, Room 9, 99 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

17 EAST HARRISON-ST., NEAR LAKE FRONT—Newly-furnished rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

967 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms with superior table board: a suite on parlor floor; bath, gas, and stable; newly furnished; location first-class.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with board; handy to Indiana-av. cars and Wabash-av. 'buses.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—First-class board $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Handsomely furnished single room, with board. References.

West Side.

134 WARREN-AV.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING good board and pleasant rooms call.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $4.50 to $6; day board, $3.50; rooms without board, $2 to $3 a week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WABASH-AV., CORNER Congress-st. This popular hotel has been refurnished throughout, and is now open for the reception of guests. The table at Hotel Brunswick will be kept at its usual high standard. Prices reduced to suit the times. Now is the time to locate at reduced rates. J. H. NASON, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board $1.50 per day; $5 to $7 per week.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR STRICTly first-class rooms and choice boarding-places in the very best city and suburban locations. Information cheerfully given to reliable parties free of charge. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Country.

BIDWELL HOUSE AND MINERAL SPRINGS, Palmyra, Wis. Boating, bathing, hunting, and fishing. CHAS. H. DEANE, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG, EDUCATED GERMAN WISHes to get board with an American family, only to learn the language. Address M 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO board or lodge with a lady keeping house on a small scale. Address S 34, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION SALE OF GRASS. THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction on the premises on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, at 1 o'clock noon, 600 acres of tame hay now growing on the old Hiram Kennicott farm, at Arlington Heights, Cook County, 22 miles from Chicago. This grass will be sold in 40 or 80 acre lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Note with approved personal security due Jan. 1, 1880. The grass is in excellent condition and promises a fair crop. J. E. KENNICOTT, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st., Chicago.

ABOUT STRAW HATS—LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT House, 103 Randolph-st., near Dearborn. New styles, white and colored straws, 75c to $1; Mackinaw and fancy braids, $1 to $1.50; felt hats, $1; best, $1.25 to $2.50; caps, 10 to 75 cents.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 CAPITAL would like to buy an interest in a paying business. Address S 35, Tribune office.

DEAD HORSES REMOVED FREE OF CHARGE; $2 paid for dead cows. Leave orders at 119 West Adams-st., 175 South LaSalle-st., in basement, or 176 West Washington-st. C. BLOHME.

MONTREAL, CAN.—U. S. Agency solicits consignments & correspondence from Merchants, Brokers, & M'f'rs. Advances made. Unexceptionable references.

ONE WEEK SALE, COMMENCING MONDAY, 30th, at 9 a. m.—Must be sold at auction, without reserve, at No. 116 North Clark-st., white underwear, knitted woolen goods, embroidery, lace, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, jewelry, fancy articles, notions, leather goods and French shoes, meerschaum pipes, cigarholders, travelers' requisites. All these goods are imported. Inquire of A. BERNARD, 116 North Clark-st.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in doctor's family. Strictly confidential and private. Female complaints a specialty. Box 383, Chicago.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR MEMBERS OF MASONIC OR Odd-Fellows fraternity; a business that pays $100 per month; only reliable men with small capital need apply. Room 45, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—SMALL STOCK OF well selected dry-goods and notions. Or will exchange for unincumbered North-Side real estate. Address S 10, Tribune office.

HOTEL TO RENT—ONLY ONE IN THE PLACE. For particulars address W. WIRICK, Elsworth House, Wyanet, Bureau Co., Ill.

LISSNER, 59 NORTH CLARK, OFFERS: WELL-paying cheap store; best location; rare chance. First-class saloon, grocery; route; laundry, cheap.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN AS EQUAL partner with $600 cash in an established wholesale manufacturing business, the field for which is unlimited at very large profits. Such a one may apply at Factory, 141 South Water-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $15,000 to buy an interest in a good business that carries a large salary with it; house on South Side taken in part payment. Address S 8, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, BUGgies, phaetons, road wagons, slide seats, canopy top phaetons, &c., at 394 and 396 Wabash-av. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT GELDING, 9 YEARS, 16½ hands; can trot in 2:38 (never trained), and shows a much better gait. Price, $400. Can be seen for 3 days at 410 Milwaukee-av.

I AM SELLING SOME OF THE BEST AND cheapest new and second-hand buggies, carriages, and business wagons; also sulkies and road wagons, at 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD BArouche or rockaway for single horse. Address, stating where can be seen, M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN'S SADDLE, ENGLISH style. Address S 36, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A SLEEPING-CAR ON C., R. I. & P. R. R., a lady's ring, which owner can have by paying for this advertisement and describing ring. Call on N. M. WHEELER, Supt. S. C. L.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, A BUNCH OF keys, for which a liberal reward will be paid on their return to PETTIBONE, 194 LaSalle-st.

LOST—LAST EVENING, NEAR PEORIA AND Fulton-sts., a Silver Scotch bitch. A liberal reward will be paid for her return or any information. BROWN'S, 47 State-st.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DOG, WITH blue ribbon about his neck. Answers to name of ''Dickie.'' Party returning him to 386 Wabash-av. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—HALF OF A GOLD WATCH-CHAIN. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to Room 3, 112 South LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT THE FACTORY. FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT prices beyond competition, wholesale and retail. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st., Chicago.

FINE-TONE UPRIGHT PIANO, ONLY $125; AN elegant square grand, with carved legs, only $150. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY payments—A small payment in cash and balance weekly or monthly. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS. FISCHER PIANOS. LYON & HEALY PIANOS. BURDETT ORGANS. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe-sts.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS OF DIFFERENT MAKES AT PRICES lower than ever offered before in this market. Dealers and purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and get prices. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ATTENTION—WANTED TO BUY FROM $100 TO $2,000 worth of second-hand furniture, for which I will pay a fair price. J. GELDER, 368 State-st.

FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE, AT PRICES never before known; all latest designs, best upholstery. Matresses and bedding made to order. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—50,000 FEET DIMENSION STONE, 10 x12 thick. P. J. SEXTON, Contractor, at new Court-House.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office and court-room, 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages acknowledged.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO THOROUGHLY understands fire-insurance accounts. Address, stating name and where now employed, M 40, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY CLERK WHO CAN speak German and English. 586 South State-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND cashier for a produce commission house; must be thoroughly capable and reliable; best of references required; wages low at first. Address M 36, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARPENTERS SOUTH-east corner of Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR ENGLISHMAN FOR meat-market that can slaughter. Apply at Riverside Market, Cook County, Ill.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN ABOUT A FACtory to put up wood-working machinery, etc., etc.; one well recommended. Apply to A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines.

WANTED—STONE MASONS. CORNER VINcennes-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.

WANTED—BOOK-FORWARDER, AT LEGAL News, 47 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TINNER. APPLY AT 228 COTTAGE Grove-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FIFTY RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa; wages, $1.25 and $1.50 per day; free fare; 50 laborers for lumber-yards in city; 25 for farms, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR LUMBER-YARD, shoveling, and other work; 10 Swedes for sawmill; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A NEW WORK OF real worth, ''Mother, Home, and Heaven,'' an excellent home book; illustrated; best authorship. E. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AT MINONK, ILL., FIFTY EXPErienced coal-miners. No strike or trouble of any kind; full work guaranteed. Call at MINER T. AMES CO.'S, 137 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR GOODS BY sample on salary or commission. LABELLE MFG. CO., 93 Clark-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL State agencies; goods sold by sample; salary and expenses paid; call or write. Triumph Manufacturing Company, 116 Monroe-st., main floor (not in basement).

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEA, coffee, etc., to families; small capital; first cost. GARDEN TEA COMPANY, Importers, 112 Randolph.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS. Liberal wages will be paid good men: none but men of intelligence, tact, and business experience need apply. Call after 9:30, Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st., basement, Portland Block.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE COLORED BOY TO wash windows and assist janitor. Apply at elevator of Tribune Building.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS AND CLOTHing salesman with fair experience in both branches; one who can speak German preferred. Address, stating age, references, past experience, whether married or single, etc., HAMILTON, MILLIKEN & CO., Traverse City, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN WHO CAN COME well recommended; must not be afraid of work. Apply, from 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m., to J. W. FIEROE, 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FARM HAND; MAN OR STOUT BOY used to horses to run a 2-horse cultivator. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A BOY TO CARRY A SMALL ROUTE of papers (Sunday excepted); time of delivery, 1 h. 30 m. Wages, $1.50; a boy who works in some office preferred. Address S 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUTH OF 16, LIVING AT HOME; one familiar with furnace business preferred. Write with terms to F. LESTER, 57 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, THOROughly acquainted with the furnace and range business. F. LESTER, 57 Lake-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, 12 OR 14 YEARS OF age. Must be well recommended. Compensation small. Address M 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOTOgraph gallery and learn the business; good chance. Apply at 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $600 TO travel with the patentee of a rattling good household article. Address S 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DINNER WAITER. INQUIRE at Cafe, Stamm's Restaurant, 91 E. Washington-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, 14 TO 18, TO attend store; bring recommendations; wages $3 per week. 136 Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer; wages, $4. 267 Erie-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework; a few miles in the country; small family; good pay. Address Box 106, Hinsdale, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WORK IN KITCHen. Inquire at cafe, Stamm's restaurant, 91 East Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENERAL housework for small family. 398 West Jackson.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work in private family. Please call at 144 Johnson-st., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO SCRUB, WASH, and iron. Apply on fourth floor 115 and 117 Randolph-st., near Clark.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; good wages to a competent girl. 104 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT COMMERCIAL HOTEL kitchen.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer in a small family. Apply at 264 Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing; two in family. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK AND 25 girls for sewing. Inquire of Mrs. REISS, 347 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR crocheting worsted goods work to be taken home. P. SCHLOSS, 525 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A LADY FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS OF age to do light work. Inquire between 3 and 6 o'clock at C. HASTING & CO.'S, 561 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN HOOP-SKIRT making, and also experienced hands; good wages and steady employment. Apply to H. W. WETHERELL, 185 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN OF GOOD address, 30 years old, and a good bookkeeper and correspondent in the German, English, and French languages, and perfect figurer; have been employed as bookkeeper, correspondent, and salesman in leather and shoe manufacturing goods business for the last ten years in Europe and Boston, Mass.; references if required. Address R. RHEINHOLD, 12 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age; has had two years' experience in office work; writes a good and rapid hand; first-class city references. Address E. C., 875 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THORoughly experienced in office work; best references. M 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS steel-forger and general machinery. Fair machinist: machinist and tack tools. City or country. MINGO, Waukegan House, 183 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY engineer; can do his own fitting and give good reference from last employer. S 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 PASTRY COOK and baker; best of references given. Address S 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR TWO CAPABLE young Protestant girls: general housework, city or country. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as second the other as cook; best of references; also Swedish girl. 967 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN an American family to sew and take care of children where she can learn English. Apply at 77 East Van Buren-st., two doors west of State, for three days.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — NOTICE — MRS. Frasher's new employment office, 380 Wabash-av., basement, supplies families, hotels, country with good respectable help of all nationalities for all kinds of housework; has got some first-class Scotch and Canadian girls.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and other securities, at lowest rates. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal, and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 6.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—OFFICE CHICAGO & LEADville Gold and Silver Mining Company, Room 4, 182 Dearborn-st.—A quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock of this Company is declared, payable July 1, upon presentation of certificate of shares. Transfer books close June 27 and open July 2. Chicago, June 25, 1879. SAMUEL ASHTON, Treasurer.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REmoval, pianos, and other good securities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C., without removal, and on all other good securities at low rates. 164 LaSalle-st., Room 41.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT removal, machinery and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS OR COLLATERals. Mortgages bought. Apply at 78 Fifth-av., Room 8.

PARTIES DESIRING TO BORROW MONEY IN any amount on merchandise, furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, or those wishing to renew chattel mortgages and avoid the large rates being charged them, can do so at Rooms 19 and 20, No. 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's bank. G. H. WALKER.

WANTED—$800 TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL a salable article; a very good investment. Address S 28, Tribune office.

$5,000 WANTED ON CLEAR CENTRAL brick property, well rented, title perfect; worth $15,000. Room 2, 157 Clark-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—OFFICE PARTITIONS, DESKS, SHOW case, scales, shelving, bins, etc., at very low figures. Apply at 89 Michigan-av.

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company. "Le Petit Duc."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Standard Theatre Company. "Fatinitza."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of the Kentucky Rifle Team. "Si Slocum."

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of May Fisk's Dinotherian Lady Minstrels.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at Masonic Hall, No. 76 Monroe-st., for business and work. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. C. HOWELL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, for work. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

The appearance of our columns this morning would indicate that the annual educational "bulge" has arrived, so far as relates to the institutions of learning in and within neighborhood distance of Chicago. Quite extended accounts are given of Commencement doings at the Chicago, Northwestern, and Michigan Universities, Knox College at Galesburg, and other institutions.

The pawnbrokers of Chicago have fixed up a dodge to beat the city out of the license fee of $100 required of each establishment of their kind. They propose to evade the ordinance by a system of bogus purchases and sales which amount to nothing more nor less than the regular operation of advancing money upon pledged articles. The evasion is so shallow that it ought not to be allowed to succeed.

The Illinois Supreme Court has recently decided a case of considerable interest and importance to property-owners in the Town of South Chicago, and in another part of this paper we print the opinion written by Mr. Justice WALKER, in which the Court affirms the constitutionality of the present method of appointing members of the South Park Commissioners,—that is, by the five Judges of the Circuit Court.

The Maine Republican Convention yesterday nominated the Hon. D. F. DAVIS, of Corinth, for Governor on the third ballot. EUGENE HALE and ANSON P. MORRILL were candidates for the nomination. The platform adopted asserts the sound Republican doctrines now at issue,—that this country is a nation, and not a confederation of States; that it is the right and the duty of the Government to protect the citizen and insure an honest and pure ballot; that the action of the Democratic majority in Congress is a revolutionary attempt to coerce the Executive, and that President HAYES should be supported in his resistance to such attempts; and that it is a matter of rejoicing that the Government promises to pay are kept, and the dollar of the laborer is as good as the dollar of the capitalist.

In the reorganization of the Democratic political machine-management in Ohio JOHN G. THOMPSON, so long Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the brains of the campaigning of the Democracy in that State, has been forced into an obscure position as a punishment for the part he played in defeating Gov. BISHOP for renomination. His retirement placates the BISHOP wing, but it may well be doubted whether it will help EWING's chances—which is perhaps the reason why it was insisted upon. Neither is EWING helping his own chances by speeches of the Socialistic-Communistic style of that delivered last night at Columbus. If the Ohio canvass on the Democratic side is to be conducted on the basis of attacking capital, there are several stump speakers to be had in Chicago who can do that as effectually as EWING, and we can readily spare their services. Citizens SCHMIDT, SCHILLING, GROTTKAU, and the rest can howl you down a bloated bondholder with as lusty lungs as EWING's are.

The emasculated Judicial Expenses bill, shorn of its political excrescences, but also lacking in any provision for the officers necessary to execute the decrees and serve the processes of the Federal Courts, yesterday passed the House, and now goes at once to the Senate, where, unless the Republicans see fit to debate its deficiencies, it will be promptly passed and sent to the President. The absoluteness of the Democratic surrender is best indicated by the fact that several of the last-ditchers were too disgusted to vote, and stayed away from the House altogether while the roll was being called. They were the only consistent Bourbons in the lot, for they swore they never, never, never would, and they didn't. It will be difficult for the Democratic party after this extra session of Congress has ended to sit quietly down and despise itself sufficiently for the woful figure it has made before the people these last three months and a half.

The Bohemian Sharpshooters are not improving their case by the examination before Judge MCALLISTER, which is to determine the question of admitting them to bail pending the determination of the fate of the worst wounded of the men fired upon. The testimony thus far taken mitigates in no degree the atrocity of emptying loads of buckshot into a crowd of unoffending spectators at short range, for it appears that none of those hit were connected with the disorderly demonstrations which the Bohemians set up in palliation of their offense. The facts developed in the examination are such that the prisoners may count themselves extremely fortunate if no death results from their picnicking. And it would be to their interest if some kind friend could prevail upon the Socialist orators not to organize sympathetic mass-meetings for the sake of delivering themselves of savage and inflammatory speeches. The Bohemians were in the wrong in using their muskets murderously, and their position will not be improved by the kind of talk indulged in at last night's meeting.

The cable brings the news that the Sultan has signed a firman deposing the Khedive of Egypt in favor of his son, Prince MOHAMED TEWFIK, and that the Khedive has signified his compliance with the demand for his abdication. The new Khedive is, we believe, the second son, and a young man who some time ago was declared by England and France as a satisfactory successor to his father, all of which means that he will be a pliant tool in the hands of the bondholders. He has hitherto been a very expensive young man, as it has cost about $300,000 per annum to maintain him in idleness. As England and France, however, will now run the machine, he will have to live with the utmost economy. So far as the wretched people are concerned, the change will bring no relief, as he will simply at the creditors' bidding put on the screws with still tighter clamp, and if there is anything left in the people squeeze it out of them. Meanwhile the prospect is quite certain that in signing the firman that removes the Khedive the Sultan has signed away his last hold on Egypt.

THE VERY LAST DITCH.

There is a story told of an itinerant circus proprietor in Germany, who had been announcing final performances, one after the other, until the people no longer put any confidence in such announcements; in order to regain this lost confidence and secure one more good house, he emphasized his advertisement as "positively the very last performance, by G—d!" The Democratic caucus has been reduced to pretty much the same extremity by the numerous last ditches at which it promised to make a final stand, and now it has backed down to positively the *very* last ditch, as the extremists would have the country believe. Nevertheless, a resolution was voted down in caucus which notified the President that Congress would adjourn *sine die* without voting appropriations for the United States Marshals unless he should sign the little bill to which their political scheme is now fastened. This action indicates that, if necessary, the Democrats would jump over still another ditch, and reduce the starving-out policy to still more diminutive proportions. Probably this will not be necessary. The President will sign the bill making the necessary appropriations for the principal expenses of the courts, and will veto the little bill containing the objectionable political rider and the appropriations for the Marshals. The adjournment of Congress without providing for the latter would not necessitate the closing of the courts, though it would be an annoyance to the Government and an injustice to the Marshals, and hence the President would probably not call another session. If the Democrats persuade themselves that this will be the course of events, we presume that the present stand will be the *very* last ditch; otherwise we have no doubt that they would be ready to whittle down their scheme to a still finer point.

"He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned," or words to that effect, was the emphatic way in which Mr. BLACKBURN announced the Democratic intention, "to live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish," by their original menaces to starve out the army, the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government. Two vetoes were enough to secure a complete abandonment of the designs as to the army; one veto induced a reconsideration as far as the executive and legislative branches of the Government were concerned; and, finally, a fourth veto has forced the Democrats to provide for all the judicial expenses without restriction, except the pay of the Marshals, who will be compelled to "shin" along and look to a deficiency bill for their ultimate compensation. The party managers started out to cover territory as broad as the vast domain of the Government, and they have yielded ground step by step until they are huddled together upon a little patch scarcely large enough for them to stand on. We presume they would endeavor to shrink still more if they felt it to be necessary. They started out to make themselves terrible; they have ended by making themselves ridiculous.

The restriction fastened upon the Marshals' Appropriation bill is more contradictory and infamous than any of the former restrictions, inasmuch as it proposes to make it a penal offense for any officer of the Government to spend money or enter into contracts for carrying out the provisions of the Election law. That is to say, the ruling faction in Congress, lacking the constitutional majority to repeal certain laws without the President's assent, asks this same President to concur in making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a large fine, for any of his subordinates to execute certain laws that remain in full force. Was there ever a more preposterous piece of legislation proposed? Was there ever before in any civilized country a proposition to punish officers of the law for executing the law? This is the disgraceful proposition actually made by the Democrats in their latest restriction. They could scarcely expect President HAYES to sign any such bill as that unless they regarded him as at once knave and fool, and the American people may well be thankful for having a President who will prevent so infamous a scheme from going upon the statute-books. The Democrats themselves would scarcely be foolhardy enough to propose it, if they thought there was any danger of his approval.

The final result of this long struggle is now at hand. Congress will adjourn after the President shall have vetoed the Marshals' bill, and they will not be recalled. The Democrats will return to their constituents, and will be called upon to justify the immense cost and the public alarm incident to this extra session. The only result will be to deprive United States Marshals of their pay during the next year. Was that laudable and desirable enough to warrant the tremendous strain upon the resources and patience of the country? The only Congressional elections of the entire year are those in California, which will be over in a few weeks, and one in New York; so, if the Democratic attempt to repeal the Election laws were justifiable, there was no necessity for such repeal before the next regular session of Congress. Whether the result be regarded as the intention taken into consideration, the Democrats have made another blunder which will cost them dearly; they might much better have made the issue over the repeal of the Election laws in the ordinary and proper way.

THE CHICAGO SILVER LEAGUE AND ITS PURPOSE.

The formation in this city of a powerful Silver-Money League has furnished the advocates of an exclusive gold currency an opportunity to parade again their stale and threadbare objections to silver. Their objection as stated by the gold-bug organ is, that, when the two metals, silver and gold, do not bear the same relative value in the form of bullion that they do in the form of coin, then that which has the least relative value in bullion becomes inferior, and, being the cheaper currency, the dearer one will depart; and therefore, silver being of less value as bullion than it is as coin, the result must be that there will be no metallic money in this country other than silver.

It is of no weight that this objection has been refuted time and again; the opponents of a silver currency repeat it over and over, and continue to speak of silver dollars as really "84-cent" dollars. There are certain facts in this matter which these people persistently ignore, and one of these is, that they compare the value of demonetized silver with that of monetized gold; they first destroy by demonetization the money value of the one metal, thereby increasing the money value of the other metal, and then making the monetized the standard by which to measure the value of the demonetized. Gold and silver constitute the metallic money of the world. Neither, alone, is sufficient to meet the wants of mankind, and of the two gold is the scarcer and less sufficient in supply. To demonetize silver reduces, to the extent of demonetization, the aggregate of metallic money, and to the extent that gold is made the exclusive currency its value is enlarged. The demonetization of silver creates an increased necessity for gold, which, being scarce and insufficient in supply, obtains an enlarged purchasing power, and the goldites then making gold at this extraordinary value the standard, measure thereby the value of silver. The demonetization of silver is accidental, and all that is needed to restore it to its ordinary value as compared with gold is to repair the accident, and the result will follow. Silver was demonetized in this country not because it was not at par with gold, but in order to give gold an additional value. Germany, acting at the same time and under probably the same influences, demonetized silver. The increased demand for monetized gold to take the place of the demonetized silver gave additional value to the one at the cost of the other. No one will question that the remonetization of silver by the United States and Germany will restore the value of silver as bullion to what it was before the change, and hence the object of the Chicago Silver League, to promote the complete restoration of silver, is in the general interest of mankind and of the revival and extension of the world's commerce.

As the demonetization of silver reduced the demand for it, so the remonetization of silver will restore the demand for it. The act of 1878 did not restore the use of silver as money. The bill just defeated in Congress, known as the WARNER bill, would have restored the use of silver, would have furnished an unlimited market for it, and of necessity would have raised its value as bullion to its value as money.

The argument that gold will not circulate with silver as currency, because the gold value of silver as bullion is not equal to the value of coin, is one of these half truths which deceive no one not willing to be deceived. The "dollar" of the United States has been always and is now a specified weight of silver or a specified weight of gold. Either of these is a legal dollar, and no attempt by law or otherwise has ever been made to make the silver dollar equal in gold to the gold dollar, or the gold dollar equal in silver to the silver dollar. In point of fact, their bullion values have never been equal; one or the other has always been at a premium. The very theory and fundamental principle on which the bi-metallic currency rests is that this inequality of the metals, owing to temporary causes, may work no derangement of the values of any other property or of debts, because bi-metallism secures to the country the option of paying in that currency which at the moment may happen to be the cheaper. When the currency is bi-metallic there can be no "corners" on gold nor any speculation in silver. Debts may not be advanced 5, 10, or 20 per cent by the advance in value of the metallic money, nor the value of property reduced to a like extent by the decline of the currency. Such variations are impossible under the bi-metallic system. The one metal regulates the other. When in the earlier days of the Republic the gold coin was the dearest, silver, being the cheaper, was the universal money of the United States. Then the gold coin was made the cheaper, and the silver became the dearer, and then the cheaper gold came into general use. When, again, in 1875, gold became the dearer and silver the cheaper, and the demand for silver coin was made, it was discovered that silver had been surreptitiously demonetized, and for the first time in the history of this country the American people were deprived of the option to pay in the cheaper coin.

This option, as it exists in every country where the law of bi-metallism permits, operates effectually to prevent any depreciation of the current value of either coin, and equally to prevent the advance in value of either coin, or to force either one out of general use. In France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy the silver coin, though 6 per cent less in bullion value than that in the United States, circulates freely, and in what would be considered in this country enormous amounts, but it has not expelled the gold, which is as abundant in France as it is in England, where it is the exclusive metallic money. If gold advances in value, silver, which is abundant, immediately takes its place, and, under the option, silver is used in payments. It is of no advantage to export the gold, because the gold is worth as much in France as elsewhere and no more, and, as silver is at par with gold, the two currencies have an equality of value and of purchasing power. Either may get scarce and rise in value, or become abundant and decline in value, to the serious loss and derangement of finances in those countries which have but the one metal in use; but no such fluctuations or convulsions and financial disasters such have visited Great Britain and Germany can affect France or any other country where bi-metallism is the rule, and when the option to pay in either gold *or* silver is in the hands of the people.

This option to pay in the cheaper money enables England to keep in circulation at par $100,000,000 of subsidiary silver, and that, too, when its enforced payment is only to a small amount. At this time there are $40,000,000 of subsidiary silver in circulation in this country, though its bullion value is less than that of the silver dollar, and its enforced payment has only been to the extent of $5. The legal option to use this coin in payments of only $5 keeps it, as it does the inferior silver coin of England, at par with gold as currency.

From 1871 down to 1879 there was an average of $700,000,000 of paper money in circulation in this country, and though it had no intrinsic value of any kind, and was practically irredeemable, it maintained a value nearly at par with coin, because the people had the option to use it as a cheaper form of money to pay. As this option could float that vast amount of paper money of that character, so it is that France can carry so many hundred millions of silver coin, and so, under the option which has always existed under the bi-metallic law in this country, there can be kept at par all the silver dollars of the original standard weight that the mints can coin for many years to come.

Where there is bi-metallism and the legal option to make payments in the cheaper metal, there is no motive or interest that can lead to mono-metallism. This opening of the mints to the coinage of all the silver and all the gold that may be offered is of itself the legitimate and rational policy which commends itself to all nations; and, as the stock of both metals combined is always unequal to the needs of commerce, the coinage of all ought to be regarded as a necessity, and any attempt to advance the value of the one at the cost and by the demonetization of the other ought to be regarded as a blow at the several interests of mankind which are best promoted by the widest possible system of commercial exchanges, of which exchanges metallic money is an indispensable agent.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH TO THE GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

It is not too much to say that every time Mr. CARTER HARRISON, Mayor of Chicago, opens his mouth he puts his foot into it. His address to the Northwestern Sharpshooters' Association on Wednesday proved to be no exception to this general rule; on the other hand, he has never put his foot so far in before, not even in his lofty apostrophe to the eagle and his windy defense of the Marine Band. This Association is composed of intelligent German gentlemen from all parts of the Northwest, experts in the use of the rifle, who have come here for a social contest of skill and general recreation. They are not riffraff to be tickled with a straw, or boys to be amused with twaddle, but gentlemen who were worthy of a cordial and dignified reception, such as Chicago is accustomed to accord to her guests. As gentlemen, they showed their good breeding by paying their respects to the city in the person of its Mayor, and the Mayor addressed them in the name of the city, without saying a word to them that Chicago would like to have said. If the voice of the intelligent people had been spoken by the Mayor he would have dwelt upon the value of sharpshooting, not only as a matter of personal skill, but in its relations to the good of society and for the general defense. He would have commended these festivals, not alone for their pleasant recreation and beneficent influences upon health, but also because they train the young to use arms in a manly and proper fashion, not as the bully uses his bludgeon or pistol, but with skill and courage to defend our institutions, to protect peaceful people against unruly mobs and the criminal classes when they become riotous, and to maintain the freedom of their country against aggressors upon the battle-field, where the sharpshooter always has the place of honor. The Mayor of Chicago might have mingled very dignified sentiment with valuable advice, and sent his visitors away in a very pleasant mood; but instead he indulged in a tedious recital of his infantile squirrel-shooting that was half twaddle and the other half braggadocio of the silliest description, prefaced with the remarkable announcement that "We are a people living in a large city, but we all remember that it was but the other day when we were a wilderness, and when sharpshooters were necessary to protect us." Does he mean to infer that we (the people of Chicago) were a wilderness, or is it the city that was a wilderness? And if it was the city, by what sort of reckoning does he reach the conclusion that we all remember when it was a wilderness? If it were a wilderness, of course no one was here, and if there were no people in the city what was the need of sharpshooters? From this remarkable opening to the close we can find nothing more important than that Mayor HARRISON was born in a cane-brake and rocked in a sugar-trough; that at the age of 4 years he had mastered a horse; that he killed many squirrels; that he had a gun when he was 9 years of age; that DANIEL BOONE shot squirrels by not touching a hair, but by chipping off the bark under them, the squirrel dying of a broken heart from the shock to the bark; that Kentucky sportsmen read their Bibles by candle-light and snuffed the candles by shooting off the wick at forty yards; always kill their turkies by shooting them through the head from eye to eye at a distance of seventy to eighty yards while their heads are wiggling and wobbling, ducking and dodging. There was plenty of this kind of rhetoric and backwoods Munchausenism, with the braggadocio thrown in that the German riflemen he was addressing couldn't do these feats, but not one word that was pertinent, proper, or suitable to the occasion or that was complimentary to his guests.

Mr. JUESSEN's welcome to the sharpshooters was in good taste, and therefore in striking contrast to the silly utterances of the Mayor. He said exactly what every intelligent person in the city would like to have said to the riflemen. He aptly conceived and expressed the character of the occasion when he commended the hearty nature of the German festivals, and he briefly but pertinently read the lesson of this gathering when he declared:

"The object of this Society was to form a brotherhood of all sharpshooters and friends of this sport; to improve in the use and precision of weapons; to make the young capable of bearing arms, and to be able to defend their country and themselves. But it did not mean such a use of arms as to shoot down defenseless women and children, or that meant to upset society and tried to make everything subservient to the red flag. [Uproarious and long-continued applause.] It meant that readiness to use arms which not only bowed in submission to the laws of the country, but rallied to their defense if necessary. This was still the best and freest country in spite of the howlings of malcontents and soreheads, and arms were only needed to defend its institutions, and not to destroy them."

In this little speech Mr. JUESSEN has set Mr. HARRISON a model for study. It was hardly worth while for these Sharpshooters to come hundreds of miles and pay their respects to the City of Chicago only to learn that its Mayor was born in a cane-brake and cradled in a sugar-trough and had a gun when he was 9 years of age, and to be regaled with the old worn-out bombast as to the skill of Kentucky sharpshooters, who in the War showed no more skill than other sharpshooters. If Mr. CARTER HARRISON shoots as he talks he wouldn't hit the side of a barn. In a turkey-shoot he wouldn't hit any nearer the head than the intestines, and would have to pay for the turkey and lose him too. We trust our German friends will hit nearer the mark than to accept its Mayor's twaddle as the sentiment of the sensible people in Chicago for whom he spoke.

THE BASIS FOR RECONCILIATION.

The Springfield *Republican*, in a gush of reconciliation suggesting that an orator from "Southland" be invited to deliver the Fourth of July oration in that city, recently reprinted some of the conciliatory utterances of such newspapers as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Boston *Advertiser*, and the Providence *Journal* on the occasion of the reunion of Northern and Southern soldiers and citizens at the Bunker Hill celebration. This republication prompts the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, after remarking that the Southern people "have been slandered enough by blood-spurting Republican bullies and demagogues," to ask, "What has transpired to change the lamb-like, loving, and paternal spirit" which characterized the Bunker Hill comments?

The answer to this inquiry is simple enough, after dismissing its impertinence. Republican journals were in earnest when they heralded the dawn of genuine reconciliation, because they believed that they would find a response from the Southern people, with their local Governments fully restored to them, and with a representation in the National Legislature as extensive as it would have been if they had never attempted to destroy the Union. But the ex-Confederates have completely dispelled the illusion. The very first use to which they put their new ascendency in the two Houses of Congress was to reassert, under the dictation of a caucus controlled by a two-thirds Confederate majority, the vicious doctrine of State Sovereignty. Senators became once more ambassadors from Southern States, and the House of Representatives threatened destruction of the Government by starvation unless that Government would abandon its constitutional right to regulate and supervise the Congressional elections. The Democrats started upon their new lease of power in Congress at the very point they left off when the Confederates deserted the Senate chamber and the House to enter the Rebel army and the Rebel Congress. The work of this extra session of Congress has been to inaugurate an attempt to fight the War over again. Every effort in behalf of State supremacy is an effort to denationalize the United States of America. It was bad faith in the Confederate caucus to renew this struggle. Acquiescence in the results of the War was implied in the restoration of the Rebels to full citizenship and the opportunity for regaining control of the Government. But the chief result of that war was the vindication of Nationalism against the assault of State Sovereignty. When the Confederates signalized their return to power in Congress by a deliberate and stubborn attempt to break down the chief result and to deny the logic of the War, then it was time for the believers in National Sovereignty to postpone reconciliation, which had been one-sided, till there should be a more substantial evidence of good faith from the other side. To consent to the repeal of the Election law would be to assent to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and to enable the Confederates to elect the next President and Congress by violent and fraudulent measures which the National supervision may be able to prevent. Then State Sovereignty would proceed to undo all that the War for the Union has accomplished. The constitutional amendments would be repealed or so construed by the Southern States, under authority of Congress and the Democratic President, as to be imperative. The United States Courts and the United States army would be reorganized to suit the new dominion of the old heresy. The South would come forward as an injured claimant for restitution. The Sovereign States would demand pensions for the men who served in the Rebel army and reimbursement for the losses incident to the War, because war had been unjustly waged upon them with the purpose of breaking down their sovereignty. Then the Northern people who do not believe in, and are not willing to submit to, the fatal doctrine of State Sovereignty, would sue for reconciliation in vain at the hands of a haughty, overbearing, sectional caucus.

If there has been any decided change in the tone and sentiments of the Republican journals that spoke words of fraternal welcome at the Bunker Hill reunion of Northern and Southern soldiers, the *Courier-Journal* need not look outside of the Confederate caucus to find the true explanation of that change. It is not natural, even if it were desirable, for the Northern people to submit to the Confederate attempt to override the principles which were defended and established by the triumph of the Northern arms. Nor is it desirable they should do so. They were ready for full reconciliation,—are ready and anxious now for a restoration of good feeling,—but only on the basis of good faith. Reconciliation does not demand at the hands of the victors a sacrifice of their triumph and its fruits. The Confederates cannot restore peace and harmony by reimposing upon the people of the North the same kind of dominion which prevailed before the War. They cannot expect cordiality from a people whom they are again trying to subject to their sectional rule. They cannot hope that men who fought for National Sovereignty, and won, will now turn about and hurrah for State Sovereignty, which lost. Enduring reconciliation must be founded in an acceptance by the South of National supremacy; without it, the struggle must be renewed and fought out to the bitter end.

The races were in everybody's mouth Wednesday night. Those who had been there declared that they had seen glorious sport, and those who had stayed away from remissness, poverty, or more important business deplored their hard fate. But to a man in a good seat in the Club-House verandah there was an awful and profound mystery about the races and the pleasure which all present seemed to take in them which really deserves some consideration. The situation was about like this: When the herd of horses were brought out and sent around the track for a warming, it quickly appeared that the great majority of the spectators knew nothing about horses or racing. "Who is the favorite?" "How far do they go?" "Where are they from?" "Does every man ride his own horse?" and other like ignorant inquiries were heard on all sides. Then the horses were herded a quarter or eighth of a mile from the Club-House and visitors' stands, and, after a good deal of "scoring," false starts, and fussing and jockeying of various kinds, started off. On they came, all in a drove, helter-skelter, bunched together, with colors mixed and flying in such promiscuous fashion that nobody could tell which was which. Still on to the quarter-pole, where the angle of vision forbade anybody even to guess which was first, middle, or which last. Farther on, at the half-mile, on the opposite side of the field, it was plain that some horses were farther ahead than others, but the distance was too great to tell which it was or one horse from another. At the three-quarters pole the horses again came in line with the eye and toward the spectators in a cloud of dust, and the race was for all the world like a balmoral petticoat flopping on a distant clothes-line. Still they came madly on, under whip and spur, and immediately the horses' feet could be heard thundering a hundred of yards away, and the spectators became excited, and waved hats, canes, handkerchiefs, gloves, and empty wine-glasses. Then the whole cavalcade swept in a confused mass under the wire, and there was wild cheering and uproarious enthusiasm, and pretty women fell off their chairs on which they were standing in excess of joy, and men split their gloves clapping, and felt nervously in their pockets for pool-tickets, and everybody said it was "glorious" and "splendid." Then a great calm passed over the company, and one courageous spirit asked "Who won?" Nobody could tell certainly. Some were sure the red jacket and blue cap was ahead, while others thought it was the blue jacket and red cap. Still others thought both came in ahead. The question was not settled till the men in one little box gave out the name of the winner, and the men in another little box chalked out the time, and a third set of men put up the numbers of the first three horses on a long bulletin-board. Then the people were reassured again, and declared more vehemently than before that "It was splendid!" This was repeated three times, and then all present with great hilarity went home and ate with becoming meekness a late and overcooked dinner, spoiled by long waiting. Those who see the races through the eyes of the newspaper reporter, who has the best seat on the grounds, and knows all about the New York geldings, the Kentucky stallions, and the California mares, and the way the "pools" are running, and how much the big gamblers have invested in them, seem to the aforesaid man on the verandah, whose musings we have here recorded, to have much the best part of the sport.

When WARNER's Silver bill was before the House, little S. B. CHITTENDEN, of the Brooklyn District, who is a monomaniac in his aversion to the silver dollar, repeated his old speech and epithets, calling the standard coin a "clipped silver dollar," a "dishonest silver dollar," etc., and these epithets he screamed at the top of his voice until he nearly burst a blood-vessel in his little silly pate. If he had an ounce of brains he would have sense enough to see what an egregious ass he is making of himself. When was the American silver dollar ever "clipped"? When did it ever weigh more than it does now? When did it ever contain less than 371¼ grains of pure silver, its present weight? If it ever was an honest dollar it is one yet, as it is precisely of the same heft it always was. It is the only coin we have whose weight has never been changed, never increased or decreased. It has remained of the same weight from the beginning of our Government. It follows the weight of its predecessor, the old Spanish milled dollar, which had circulated in this country more than a hundred years before the Revolution. All our National debts, from the one for National independence to the one for National preservation, have been payable in standard silver dollars. The silver dollar was a lawful tender for every cent of our National debt when it was contracted, and at no time has the Government divested itself of its option to pay any and all of its obligations in standard silver dollars. The next time this knavish little fool rants and lies in Congress about the "dollar of the daddies" the Sergeant-at-Arms should be instructed by the Speaker of the House to pick him up with a pair of tongs and throw him out on the common as an insufferable nuisance.

At the time of the demise of the late W. B. OGDEN, the estate he left was popularly supposed to be worth ten to fifteen millions over all debts and demands. After a while reports were floating about to the effect that it would not pan out more than three to five millions; but, as he left no children, public sympathy for the heirs was not deeply touched at the shrinkage. Now comes the report that in consequence of the collapse in the value of real estate, and the consuming, growing power of mortgage interest and taxes, the entire estate has pretty much melted away in the hands of the executor. The *Evening News* says:

This estate, on the death of Mr. OGDEN, was put into the hands of Mr. GREEN, who had been an intimate friend of the deceased, and who was formerly Comptroller of the City of New York. Mr. GREEN has managed the estate as prudently as possible, endeavoring to husband its resources in every possible way; but it is stated that he finds it extremely hard to meet the debts that have been pressing upon it. His general statement to its creditors is said to be that, if not hard pressed, he may be able to meet all debts due by the estate, but that from the present outlook there will be but little, if anything, left when all claims are extinguished. MAHLON D. OGDEN, brother of WILLIAM B. OGDEN, some time since made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He was more or less involved in his brother's transactions. The estate of the late WILLIAM B. OGDEN consists of lands, houses, mining and railway property, lumber mills, and a variety of other assets, the shrinkage in all of which has been something fearful to contemplate; it was valued at several millions previous to 1873. Mr. OGDEN left a widow who owns a large amount of property in her own right, and which she possessed at her marriage. He left no children, the principal part of his property being willed to his nephews and to Mrs. McCAGG, *nee* JONES, his sister.

The London *Spectator* of June 14, commenting on the new agrarian movement in Ireland by the people who are unable to pay the high rents demanded of them, comes to a sensible conclusion that the solution of the Irish question is to place the people in the way of owning the land they cultivate. It says that the idea can never be got out of the head of an Irishman that the first right in the soil rests with him who makes it produce. It adds:

Of course the lesson of the Westport meeting, both for politicians and for Irish landlords, is the advantage of enabling the peasantry to buy their lands. One main reason for the agrarian troubles of Ireland is the fewness of her landlords, who would not furnish the population of a fifth-rate English town. If the farmers of Meath owned their farms, no matter under what weight of mortgages, Mr. PARNELL's speech would have cost him his seat; and if there were a quarter of a million proprietors in Ireland, no man friendly to an agrarian law would ever be returned to Parliament. It would be as difficult to seat a Tenant-Right agitator as to seat a Catholic in England; and we are by no means sure that Ireland would not be the last place where the law of distraint would be finally given up. Those Tories who hesitate to improve the BRIGHT clauses of the Land act should remember that every peasant who buys his holding is two men added to the supporters of the law of property,—namely, himself as he was, clamoring against rent, who is withdrawn from the agitators; and himself as he is, who is determined to vote down every one who attacks the sacred right of an owner to do what he will with his own. There are no protectors of property so fierce as those who have very little, which is perfectly visible, and of which they are very proud. It is safer to steal fruit in London than in Switzerland, and for thorough belief in the righteousness of law, and especially of law protecting property, commend us to a petty New England freeholder. It is in peasant proprietors, and not in dragoons, that we must seek conservative force in Ireland.

The result of the recently-completed mustering and examination of the contingent of recruits for the German army furnished this year by the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine is stated to be eminently satisfactory. Two years ago, out of a nominal list of 36,905 young men who in that year became liable to military service and should have reported themselves to the recruiting authorities, barely one-half could be incorporated in the army, the rest either failing to appear or being pronounced unfit for the service; while this year more than 80 per cent of those who should have appeared have been found available. In many places the young men who had to report themselves came escorted by bands of music; and everywhere, it is stated by German papers, cheerfulness and order prevailed. The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine have always been animated with a military spirit and a love for the profession of arms; and when the provinces belonged to France they supplied the French army with her best and most trustworthy soldiers. And the people of those provinces for the greater part belong to the Teutonic race. Alsace especially is German in blood, language, and traditions since the days of JULIUS CÆSAR. It required a hundred years of French occupation to reconcile them to Gallic rule. BISMARCK prophesied after the Franco-German war in 1870 that in a dozen years be would bring their hearts back to the Fatherland and make good Deutschers of them.

Mr. TOM HUGHES has an article on the Public-School system in the last number of the *North American Review*, from which it is evident that he does not understand the subject, so far, at least, as this country is concerned. He has obtained the impression from some quarter that our school system is breaking down, which is not at all true. He directs the attention of Americans to the endowed schools of England, as if there could be any schools more splendidly endowed than ours, which have 640 acres of land in every township set apart for their use forever, and, back of all that, a share of the taxes. The schools of America never were more popular, never more heartily supported than they are now. Mr. HUGHES does not understand the American spirit with reference to the schools. How little he understands it may be observed in his recommendation of "fagging" as a useful stimulant to mental growth. We have happily succeeded in getting rid of negro slavery in this country, and are in no hurry to introduce another form of slavery in its place.

The negro Cox who killed Mrs. HULL has all along been laboring under the delusion that he will escape hanging because he intended only to rob the woman, not to kill her. But the law is dead against him. When a person engaged in an unlawful act of the degree of felony kills another he is guilty of murder, whatever his intentions may have been. It is this principle of law, with an addition, that holds JOHN LAMB, the murderer of Policeman RACE, so fast. He was engaged with others in a robbery when the shooting took place, and all of those in the company were liable for murder, if it can be shown that any one of them committed it.

The Democrats in Congress are now trying to throw the whole punishment for their folly on the United States Marshals. First it was the whole Government they had resolved to stop; then the army; next the judiciary: next the Marshals; finally, no doubt, it will be only the Supervisors of Elections. Perhaps the Democratic party will be able to explain at the polls how it has benefited the country by threatening the President and consuming three months in a vain effort to engraft in the appropriation bills an electioneering-pamphlet which will have to be presented on its naked merits at last.

In the afternoon of Monday next, June 30, the planets Saturn and Mars will be in close conjunction near the western horizon. The nearest approach will not be visible, except through the telescope, but the two planets will be only about half the breadth of the full moon apart at 4 o'clock in the morning of Monday, and a little more than that on Tuesday morning. Monday morning Mars will be to the west of Saturn, and Tuesday to the east of Saturn.

The examinations for admission to Yale College will take place in the rooms of the Union College of Law in this city on the 27th and 28th inst. Yale was the first college to hold examinations in Chicago. Its example has been attended with such excellent results that Harvard also will examine candidates here this year; and we are authorized to announce that Williams College will send two Professors here at early day for the same purpose.

Kentucky men have not often been over reached in horse-matters, but the California fellows have plainly been too shrewd for them at this Chicago meeting. The way in which Mollie McCarthy was publicly abused and privately bought in the pools should be a caution to greenhorns. These Californians cut their eye-teeth in the Stock Exchange.

The Atlanta *Constitution* is authorized to say that Mr. LAMAR, before leaving Washington, appointed a representative who will receive any communication the New York Senator may desire to make. Suppose the communication should be this: "Mr. LAMAR, you are a coward, a slanderer, and a liar"; would that satisfy Mr. LAMAR?

The people of DeWitt County, having resolved to repudiate their railway indebtedness, caused a force of armed men to appear at the delinquent tax-sales last week and drive away all bidders. It remains to be seen how the people of DeWitt County will raise money for necessary municipal purposes, if they refuse to pay their taxes.

The pool-rooms are cursing and ruining thousands of young men in this city. For their continued existence the people of Chicago are indebted to the negligence of the late Legislature, which was persuaded by peculiar arguments to let them alone.

Mr. WATTERSON is letting himself down very rapidly. His attack on CONKLING was scurrilous and indecent. Can this be the same WATTERSON who has lectured on the Ethics of Journalism so cheerfully and abundantly of late years?

The tour of SARA BERNHARDT in the United States, which is to take place not later than year after next, is announced thus early in order that the ladies may get their bonnets and opera-cloaks in readiness.

The abdication of the Khedive will not "galvanize the corpse of Egyptian credit,"—not while his son rules in his stead, and a decrepid and corrupt Sultan still exercises the right of a suzerain.

PERSONALS.

A pool and his money are soon parted.

Mollie McCarthy, we believe, is the sweet winner of California.

Mr. Weston's recent victory has convinced us that he is a Chicago man.

John G. Whittier will spend a portion of the summer at Portland, Me.

Blower Brown has wisely ceased to be what his front name implies.

Mr. Conkling will not fight Lamar, the reason being that Lamar is too far off.

Greatly to the disgust of the New York police, Dr. Hull did not murder his wife.

The Republicans of France have not yet recognized the recent services of the Zulus.

Proctor Knott's recent address does not appear to have stopped the President's vetoes.

Speaking of the pool-box, perhaps the word "pool" should be begun with an "f."

"We are having a jubilee instead of a vacation," writes Talmage to the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Ben Butler will not stump the State for Ewing, and we suspect that Ewing has bought him off.

The Congressman who first moves to adjourn will have the biggest boom for the Presidency.

Mr. Moody's evangelical work in Ohio will be equivalent to taking the stump against Thomas Ewing.

Robert Collyer is accused of looking like Beecher; but the resemblance goes no farther, we believe.

SPORTING.

Another Day of Rare Sport at the Jockey Club Course.

Not Even the Rain Could Lower the Standard of Excellence.

The Allerton Stake Won by Bill Bass After a Gallant Struggle.

Defeat of the California Favorite, Mark L., and Disaster to His Backers.

A Great Contest, Fought Inch by Inch, in the Handicap Race.

Wah O'Naisa the Winner After Making a Dead Heat with Raven.

Gabriel and Sam Eckers Complete the Series of Violent Surprises.

Crossland Far Ahead of O'Leary in the Seventy-Five Hour Walking Match.

THE TURF.

THERE WAS THE FINEST KIND OF RACING at the Jockey Club course yesterday; in fact, the sport was superior even to that of the previous day, which is saying a good deal. There were several things which will render the day memorable in the turf annals of Chicago, not the least of which is the fact that the first heat of the Allerton Stakes was run in faster time than a mile was ever before done in this city, and the 1:43 of the California colt, Mark L., will probably stand until next season at least before being beaten. Another notable event was the fierce and protracted struggle for victory in the mile and a half handicap between Raven, another California representative, and Wah O'Naisa. To run the distance in 1:41¼ with the track a sea of mud is something of which the owner of any horse in the country might be proud, and, in the opinion of many horsemen, the race of yesterday between the black gelding and the bay mare was one that will not soon be forgotten.

In the Allerton Stakes, an event named in honor of the Club's President, a fine lot of mile-heat horses answered the judges' bell, and before the race was decided

THREE CRACKING HEATS

had been run—two of them in the mud—and Mark L., the renowned 4-year-old of the Pacific Slope, forced to lower his colors to the gamey little gray from St. Louis. The race had an additional interest from the fact that Feakes, who rode Mollie McCarthy to victory Wednesday, had the mount on Mr. Schwartz's horse, while Spillman, than whom there is no bolder rider in the country, bestrode Bill Bass. Although the first heat was run in the extraordinary fast time of 1:43, the fact that Mark L. was first to the wire was due in a great measure to the artistic manner in which Feakes lifted and shook him during the run down the home-stretch. It was an exhibition of fine and effective horsemanship not often seen, and many regrets were expressed that, after so creditable a display in the first heat, the white-faced son of Mundy was forced to finish in the rear in the succeeding heats. While having plenty of speed, he seemed to lack condition, and before the start for the third heat was so much distressed that good judges of such matters pronounced him out of the race. Dave Moore was expected by his owner to do some good work in this race, but, although his sire was a rare good one in the mud, the son of Longfellow and Slipper has too sprawling a way of going to do himself justice on a heavy track. It was thought by many that Blossom, a filly that in California last year acquired a great reputation for speed, would prove a dangerous customer before the race was over, but although she was saved in the first heat on account of not being under way when the drum tapped, the pace in the second was entirely too strong, and at the three-quarter pole she began to fail, falling away so rapidly that the flag fell in her face. This was a sore disappointment to her backers; but they console themselves with the belief that had the skies remained clear the summary of the race would have undergone a material change from the present form.

THE MISSOURI MARE, CHIQUITA,

that proved so destructive to the calculations of the betting men at Saratoga last year, was expected by her friends to do something creditable yesterday, but although in the first two heats she led the lot to the three-quarter pole, the balance of the route seemed too long for her, and although she finished third in the first heat, the finish of the second saw her a long ways behind the leader. There were originally twenty-three entries in this race, but sixteen failed to come to the post, such notables as Himyar, Inspiration, Queechy, Day Star, Bergamot, Kenesaw, and Aspinwall being among the number. Those that were left were the pick of the lot, however, and gave the people a race that was well worth seeing.

The handicap race furnished such sport as has never before been seen in Chicago, the winner turning up in Wah O'Naisa, a mare that was so little thought of by the posted (?) ones that the French pools on her paid $108 for $5. The finish between her and Raven, the colt that ran so well and gamely in the hurdle race Monday, was intensely exciting, and when the judges decided it a dead heat the crowd cheered the announcement to the echo. The run-off was of even more interest than the original race. Raven had perhaps half a length the worst of the send-off, but soon joined the mare, and, barring the first fifty yards, there was at no time twelve inches difference between the pair during the journey. It was jump-and-jump for the entire mile and a half, the mud flying from the horses' hoofs in big clods at every stride they made.

THE TIME WAS SOMETHING WONDERFUL,

when the condition of the track is considered, and justly entitles both animals to a place in the front rank of American race-horses. The pluck displayed by their owners is also worthy of comment. Under the rules, the stake could have been divided, but neither would consent to this mode of settling the race, each having faith in the ability of his horse to pull through. The defeat of Raven was one of which his friends may well feel proud, especially in view of the fact that although a year younger than the mare, he gave away eight pounds of weight to her. The handicapper for once did his work well, the weights assigned placing the pair on exactly even terms. Ella Rowett, who was the original favorite in this race, showed up well for a mile and a quarter, but from the head of the stretch to the wire she was fairly outrun.

The three-quarter mile dash, for all ages, furnished

ANOTHER SURPRISE.

The field was an exceedingly large one, fifteen facing the starter. Owing to the heavy track, and the number engaged, it was thought that whichever got the best of the send-off would stand a good chance to win, but the prize was taken by Barnes & West's three-year-old colt Gabriel, a son of Alarm, who ran the distance in the fast time of 1:18¼. The youngster was brought out in splendid condition by Mr. Barnes, and it should be said of this trainer that he never starts a horse that is not in shape to run. The public will remember the victory in a mile and an eighth dash at Dexter Park in 1877 of Crockford, who was taken in hand by Mr. Barnes after being given up as hopelessly broken down. The custom of starting worthless hacks in races where there is no entrance to pay has become such a common one that a trainer who always follows the opposite course is to be commended. The 3-year-old bay colt Zeta, owned by S. Powers & Son, of Decatur, Ill., and said to be the speediest one in their stable, able to outrun even Volturno or Bonnie Oaks, was also in this race, but being a strapping big fellow, the slippery track gave him no chance. Capt. Fred Rice, who ran second to Gabriel, looked like a winner until almost at the wire, when Booth brought the gray up with a rush and beat him handily.

The extra event, a selling race, proved a crusher to the backers of Egypt, the favorite, Sam Eckers beating him quite handily.

The attendance, owing to the bad weather, was not large, but should the skies be clear today, a large crowd will doubtless be present.

When the horses were called up for

THE ALLERTON STAKE,

Bill Bass, Essillah, Chiquita, Glenmore, Blossom, and Mark L. responded, the latter selling favorite at $200, while Bass brought $120, Blossom $115, Glenmore $75, Dave Moore $60, Essillah $35, and Chiquita $35. There was a disposition on the part of the jockeys to delay matters by "monkeying" for the best of the send-off, the boys on Blossom and Glenmore being especially noticeable for this kind of work. The track was fast, no rain of consequence having fallen, and the knowing ones were certain that fast time would be made. Finally a good start was effected, Blossom having the worst of it, owing to her being pulled up just as the drum tapped. At the first turn Chiquita showed in front, running very fast. Glenmore was a close second, Bill Bass third, with Essillah and Mark L. lapped for fourth place, Dave Moore fifth, and Blossom last. They traveled in these positions until reaching the half-mile pole, when Mark L. began moving up. He joined Bill Bass, and the pair soon had Chiquita beaten. They turned into the stretch well together, and had a magnificent race home, leading the balance by a length only. In the last 200 yards Spillman did some beautiful riding, lifting his tired horse with the right hand and whipping with the left. He won by half a length only, in 1:43,—the fastest heat ever run in Chicago. Chiquita was a good third, Essillah fourth, Glenmore fifth, Dave Moore sixth, and Blossom last.

This was a cracking heat, and the strong finish made by Bill Bass gained him numerous friends, and in the betting he sold close up to Mark L. When the horses came up for the second heat it was plain to be seen that the Californian was tired, and seemed in no humor to run. It was easy work sending them off, and, as in the previous heat, Chiquita was leading as they went around the turn, with Essillah second, and Bill Bass running at the leading pair. Mark L. was evidently in trouble, being fifth, and going heavily. These positions were not materially changed until the half-mile pole was reached, when Dave Moore went through the crowd and challenged Bass for the lead, the latter having disposed of Chiquita and Essillah. The leaders raced together around the lower turn, but as they came into the stretch Bass came away from Moore, and won handily by two lengths, in 1:45½.

It was now raining heavily, and the track was soon too sticky for fast work. Bass cooled out nicely, but Mark L. was coughing badly. They got away together, but at the turn Bass showed in front, and from this point home was never headed, although at the three-quarter pole Mark L. lapped the gray for a short distance. Bass won easily by four lengths, in 1:54.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB COURSE, June 26.—The Allerton Stakes, for all ages, $50 entrance, half forfeit, $700 added, $200 to second, $100 to third.

Sam Ecker's gr. h. Bill Bass, aged, by Plantaganet—Adelaide; 115 lbs.... Spillman 2 1 1
Henry Schwartz's ch. g. Mark L., 4 yrs., by Mundy—Jennie C; 110 lbs.. Feakes 1 4 2
Murphy & Nutter's b. c. Dave Moore, 4 yrs., by Longfellow—Slipper; 110 lbs. Murphy 6 2 r.o
Wm. Jennings' ch. c. Glenmore, 4 yrs., by Glen Athol—Lotta; 110 lbs.. Barrett 5 3 r.o
E. J. Ward's ch. g. Essillah, aged, by Lever—Sally of the Valley; 115 lbs.... McGrath 4 5 r.o
Wm. Mulkey's ch. m. Chiquita, aged, by imp. Hurrah—Sunrise; 115 lbs..... Atkinson 3 6 r.o
E. J. Baldwin's b. f. Blossom, 4 yrs., by Virgil—Blunder; 107 lbs... Edwards 7 dis.
Time—1:43; 1:45½; 1:54.

THE WINNER.

Bill Bass is a gray horse, 5 years old, by Plantagenet, dam Adelaide, by Lexington. He stands fifteen hands three inches high; has a round barrel and good quarters. There is nothing very prepossessing about his general appearance, and he succeeds much better in usefulness than mere show. He made his first public appearance when a 2-year old at St. Joe, Mo., and since that time has run with good success East and West, North and South. He made his first appearance this year May 24, at Louisville, in a purse for all ages, three-fourths of a mile, and ran unplaced to Joe Rodes and Peru, who made a dead heat for first place. At the same place, May 28, he won the purse for all ages, one mile, beating Enquiress, Virgilian, Duncan F. Kenner, and Bill Dillon in 1:44½. The same day he also ran unplaced in the Merchants' Stake, won by Blue Eyes. He then went home to St. Louis, where, on June 10, in a purse, one and one-eighth miles, he ran second to Checkmate, beating Ella Rowett and ten others in 1:65½. Same place, June 14, in a purse for all ages, he had the satisfaction of showing his heels to Good-Night, Glenmore, Chiquita, and eight others, being first under the wire, but was set back to last place by the judges for an alleged foul, about which there was, still is, and always will be, a decided difference of opinion. Thinking he could not get justice in St. Louis, Bill Bass resolved to come to Chicago for the purpose of righting his wrongs, and yesterday achieved the grandest victory of his life. He is owned by Samuel Ecker, of St. Louis.

The eleven starters in

THE HANDICAP FOR ALL AGES,

dash of a mile and a half, made a fine field, and the betting was spirited, Ella Rowett being a slight favorite, although Clemmie G., Kilburn, and Raven were also in demand. The start was a good one, and for the first half mile the entire field ran in a bunch, with Ella Rowett showing slightly in front and closely attended by Raven and Clemmie G. After a mile had been run Rowett increased her lead to a length and a half, but when challenged at the lower turn by Raven and Wah O'Naisa fell back in place. The pair in front then est sail for home at a cracking pace, and from the distance-stand to the wire they were on exactly even terms. The result was a dead heat, only the two that participated in it being eligible to start again. At the close of the usual time allowed for cooling out they were started again. For fifty yards the mare was a length in the lead, but the Californian then joined her, and from that time out a blanket would have covered them both. The finish was intensely exciting, but in the last stride Wah O'Naisa stuck her nose in front and was decided winner of the most interesting race ever witnessed in this city.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Handicap, purse $300, all ages; $50 to second. Dash of a mile and a half.

W. A. Dun's b. m. Wah O'Naisa, 5 yrs., by Plowman—Adele; 92 lbs.... .... Allen 0 1
Henry Schwartz's blk. g. Raven, 4 yrs., by Mundy—Camilla Urso; 100 lbs.... Barrett 0 2
A. Brandt's b. f. America, 4 yrs., by Alarm—Asia; 80 lbs.... Bratton 3 r.o.
L. Hart's ch. m. Clemmie G., aged, by War Dance—Alexandra; 92 lbs.... Stovall 4 r.o.
C. Peme's ch. g. Kilburn, aged, by Ringmaster—Ontario; 100 lbs.... Shelton 0
R. L. Harper's b. m. Aunt Winne, 5 yrs., by Hunter's Lexington—Betsy Hunter; 90 lbs.... Lucas 0
G. B. Morris' ch. c. Jack Short, 3 yrs., by Glen Athol—Belle Brandon; 90 lbs.... Shauer 0
E. Harrison's ch. h. Janitor, 6 yrs., by Jack Malone—Jessamine; 95 lbs.. Jones 0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Bowstring, 3 yrs., by Harry Bassett—Cordelia; 80 lbs. Hennessey 0
Barclay & Huggins' b. m. Ella Rowett, 5 yrs., by Uncle Vic—Mammona; 107 lbs.... Kelso 0
Time—2:41½; 2:44¼.

THE THREE-QUARTER-MILE DASH

for all ages brought out fifteen starters, and, after some trouble, they were sent away well together. As usual in races of this distance, it was a scramble for the first quarter-mile, but at the end of that distance Fred Rice showed in front, with Zeta a good second. The latter soon fell away, and Goodnight, who had been running third, joined the leader. They raced together around the lower turn and well into the stretch. Just before the wire was reached Gabriel came along with a rush on the inside, and won a good race by half a length in 1:18¼.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $250, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Barnes & West's gr. c. Gabriel. 3 yrs., by Alarm—Electric; 95 lbs.... Booth 1
Brien & Spencer's br. g. Capt. Fred Rice, 4 yrs., by Rebel—Kiss Davenport; 107 lbs.... Murphy 2
A. Buford's b. c. Goodnight, 3 yrs., by Enquirer—Lizzie G.; 95 lbs.... Allen 3
A. B. Watt's b. c. Vapor, 3 yrs., by Voltigeur—Laura; 86 lbs.... Carpenter 0
Sam Ecker's ch. f. Minnie Louise, 3 yrs., by Uncle Vic—Alta Vela; 92 lbs.... Lucas 0
A. D. Carson's gr. g. Bosworth, 5 yrs., by Bonnie Scotland—Meteor; 112 lbs.... Kelso 0
William Mulkey's b. g. Pomeroy, 4 yrs., by Planet—Vandalia; 107 lbs.... Atkinson 0
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Dell, 3 yrs., by Leamington—Lurline; 92 lbs.... Hennessey 0
A. Smith's gr. m. Lady Darcy, 5 yrs., by Thunder—Castaway; 112 lbs.... Barrett 0
S. Powers & Son's b. c. Zeta, 3 yrs., by Billet—Venus; 95 lbs.... Stovall 0
W. Cottrill's b. f. Monopoly, 3 yrs., by War Dance—Melbourne, Jr.; 92 lbs.... Hurd 0
A. Waddell's ch. m. Belle of Springfield, aged, by Marion—Unknown; 115 lbs.... Harris 0
Wiley Buckle's b. f. Mollie Lee, 4 yrs., by Billet—Bill Alexander; 107 lbs.... Moriarity 0
A. Brandt's b. f. Mollie Merrill, 4 yrs., by Longfellow—Magnolia; 107 lbs.... Burt 0
P. Clark's b. h. Judge Leonard, Jr., by Judge Leonard—Lady Leonard; 118 lbs.... McDonald 0
Time—1:18¼.

THE LAST EVENT

was a selling race for a purse of $300, all ages, and six started. Egypt and Sam Eckers were the favorites, but the latter won by a length and a half with comparative ease. He was bid in.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Extra selling race, purse $300. Dash of one and one-eighth miles:

Brien & Spencer's ch. g. Sam Eckers, 3 yrs. by Harry O'Fallon—Marco; 85 lbs.... Allen 1
G. B. Morris' ch. h. Egypt, aged, by Planet—Lady Barry; 111 lbs.... Booth 2
James Davis' b. f. Omega, 3 yrs, by Pat Malloy—Susan Gillespie; 87 lbs.... Cotton 3
R. L. Harper's b. g. Tom Grundy, 5 yrs, by Hunter's Lexington—Mollie Fisher; 102 lbs.... Hay 4
J. P. Williams' b. m. Classmate, 5 yrs, by Planet—Full Cry; 102 lbs.... Kelso 5
Evans & Co.'s b. f. Rosella, 3 yrs, by Bay Vic—Belle Aiken; 87 lbs.... Bratton 6
Time—2:05¼.

FROM A RURAL STANDPOINT.

THE TRIBUNE, desiring to chronicle the races from every conceivable standpoint, invited one of its rural correspondents to be present and see what he could see. The invited gentleman reported yesterday morning, and was assigned to duty. He was given an ordinary admission-ticket, which he was assured was good for any part of the track or any privilege enjoyed by a Director. The ticket admitted him inside the grand entrance, but he says it would not have carried him that far if he hadn't been vouched for by Old Man Jessel, who wears the butterfly diamond-pin, and Billy Clark, a Detroit sporting man. Three policemen collared the rural reporter, but Jim Conlisk indorsed him as being a "bunko boy," and he passed the grand gate, over which stood a bloated figure of Justice, but upon whose arch should have been written, "*Tout L'espere.*" The rural reporter got inside and was turned loose in "the field." For an hour he tried to get beyond the music stand, but failed. Policemen to the right of him, policemen to the left of him, policemen everywhere; saucy, impudent, officious. But the sagebrush journalist had his revenge. Gen. Dick Rowett, of Carlinville, one of the judges, was driven back by a policeman; Tiernan, of the firm of Woodward, Tiernan & Hale, of St. Louis, printers, was punched by a policeman; Charlie Leonard, of Knight & Leonard, printers, was turned sharp around by a policeman and sent back to where he started from; Herbert, of St. Louis; Probst and Phocion Howard, of Danville; Levi Lisk, of Paris, and a score of rural visitors and others were dead-lost as to where their tickets carried them, and as to what privileges a first-class ticket entitled the holder. The rural reporter makes these memoranda simply as evidence of the prevalence of red tape on the part of the Chicago Jockey Club. Two St. Louis fellows made quite a disturbance by insisting that the gatekeeper for the judges' stand should sell them quarter-stretch badges. They said that was the way it was done in St. Louis. The rural reporter saw a Mattoon Blue Ribbon lecturer, a Springfield Y. M. C. A., and a Quincy Saengerfest director quarreling as to who should pay for three straight whiskies. He saw a Terre Haute newspaper man and a Centralia railroad man bidding against one another for pools on Bass and Mark L. He saw two members of the Legislature parleying with a lunch-stand-keeper in order to get three sandwiches for 25 cents, and kicking when they got them because it was French instead of hospital mustard. The rural reporter saw a horse-race for the first time in his life, and he is willing to forgive his country cousins for catching him at the June meeting of the Chicago Jockey Club, which, to him, was better than a circus. After finally getting in the grand stand, he joined a party of English and Scotch tourists, whose greatest lament was that they had not their field-glasses. While the jockeying was going on for a start in the first race, Sawney and John Bull were terribly exercised. Sawney thought the purple nigger had a start, and John Bull laid him a sixpence that the green nigger was "the honly one who could ride ha Darby." When the race was run neither the Scotchman nor the Englishman could tell who won the sixpence, for they brought their own "budge" with them, and cared naught for the trifles.

Having had a somewhat generous reading, the rural reporter believes it was not a Derby, nor a Metairre; but, on the whole, it was honest and decent enough for any American citizen.

TO-DAY'S RACES

promise to be fully equal if not better than any yet given. The Trial Stakes, for 3-year-olds, for which fifty-five entered, has been sifted down to six starters. Buckner, who won the Derby in 2:40½, and Lishtunah, who won the Oaks in 2:40¼, meet in this event, and considerable interest is felt as to which will win. The other races were a mile and a half each; this one is a mile and three-quarters. Lord Murphy is also entered; Good Night, Experiment, and Keene Richards, Jr., being the others.

The Sherman House Stake, for all ages, mile heats, three in five, has five starters,—King Faro, Ella Rowett, Virgilian, and Janet, being already familiar to the regular patrons, while Krupp Gun is a new one here, this being his first day. It is hard to pick the winner, as the horse that can stay the longest takes the purse.

The handicap hurdle-race for all ages, dash of two miles, has some of the best hurdlers in the West and South in it, and it will be hard to pick the winning jumper from the list. Kelso, Redding, and Raven are in at 140 pounds; Verdigris, 135 pounds; and Cannon, 128 pounds.

GOSSIP OF THE TRACK.

Milwaukee was represented yesterday at the track in the persons of C. Cottrill, Secretary, and J. Oliver, Vice-President, of the Milwaukee Trotting Association.

Mollie McCarthy will start in the Handicap purse, dash of two miles, Saturday. In her present good form she will make it hot for some of the long-distance flat racers.

Among the visitors at the Club-House yesterday were noticed Perry H. Smith and family and Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan and family. The ladies seem to be highly pleased with the running races.

It was the subject of general remark among the pool-buyers that the jockeys in the Allerton Stake were among the best in the country, and all were fully posted on the tricks of the turf, from Edwards down to little Murphy.

Mollie McCarthy was given two miles and repeat early one morning last week, and went the distance in 3:33½, 3:32¾, showing that she was in her best form. Then the boys played her for winner in the Cup, and landed a big stake.

Col. W. H. Johnson says that he never until yesterday saw a running race where three gray horses started. Many others noticed this, and one superstitious horseman remarked that it was an omen of success for the Jockey Club.

Capt. Harry Smith, the caterer of the Club-House, says he has not had a day yet of this meeting when he could not feed all that came. The Captain is a capable manager in this respect, perfectly cool, and in excellent good humor all the time.

Some ladies gathered in the parlors of the Club-House during the thunder storm were discussing the merits of the running and trotting, and a well-known society lady made the remark that "she wished the running races would last for all time here and trotting be done away with."

Feakes, the Eastern jockey who rode Mollie McCarthy for the Cup Wednesday, was mounted on Mark L. yesterday in the Allerton Stake. He made the remark just before the start that he was not sure of his horse, but if the power to win was in him he would bring it out, which he did the first heat.

There was considerable excitement at the telegraph office of the park at the dead heat in the handicap purse between Raven and Wah O'Naisa. Some of the agents had wired one winner and some the other, and when they had to send other telegrams correcting the error the pale air was streaked.

The rainy weather yesterday afternoon had one or two good features about it, at least for those most interested in the financial matters at the track. It drove the people in the field from their carriages to the select stand in the case of ladies, and to the bars where the men were concerned, and in most cases money was used freely.

It is now known that the California backers of Mollie McCarthy won even more on her victory than was thought. It seems that agents were sent to New York, St. Louis, Boston, and Louisville to back the mare in the pool-rooms of those cities. The total amount won by the California men and their Chicago friends was about $140,000.

The Chicago police are *not* the best in the world, but they are good where there is enough of them. Carter Harrison very kindly let the Jockey Club (which is inside the limits of the city, by the by) have twenty-five men at a charge of a certain amount per diem. Yesterday he found that he could use five of these men to good advantage somewhere else, and so only sent out twenty. No one missed the five.

One of the funniest events that have occurred at the track was witnessed by a few people about the quarter-stretch yesterday afternoon. Just after Raven and Wah O'Naisa had finished their third heat and before the result was announced, a Hebrew horse-sharp offered to buy a Wah O'Naisa ticket in the Paris Mutuals (which would pay $105, if that horse won) for $107, and a gentleman who is well posted on horse matters sold the sharp the ticket. The heat was declared dead, and it was laughable to see that Hebrew kick the mud about, all to no purpose. His face was all smiles when that ticket was finally declared good by Wah O'Naisa coming in winner.

It is simply astonishing how neatly the betting crowd is managed by those in charge. If a horse is selling too strong and they wish to turn the tide in favor of some other horse, the private whispers will glide in among the crowd and the betting on that horse take a severe fall. Some other fills up the box and the real favorite is left for those inside the ring. Who they are it is not easy to discover, as the humble agents work the box for them.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 26.—At the Tri-State Trotting Meeting, third day, the first race, for 2:40 horses, had six starters, Bonner Boy, the favorite, at $10 to $6 for the field.

SUMMARY:

Bonner Boy	1	1	1
Lovingood	2	dis.	
Russ Ellis	3	2	2
Singular	4	3	3

Pates' Sentinel, Myrtle, distanced.
Time—2:26¾; 2:26¼; 2:31¾.

The 2:30 class had ten starters. Lucy was the favorite at $10 to $2 for the field.

SUMMARY:

Brigadier	1	1	1
Lucy	2	2	4
Big Soap	3	3	2
Katie Middleton	9	5	3
Abdallah Boy	4	8	5
Chance	5	4	8
Fashion	6	9	6
Kentucky Wilkes	7	6	7
Gray Cloud	8	7	9
Wolford	dist.		

Time—2:26; 2:27; 2:27½.

The pacing race showed seven starters. Sleepy Tom was the favorite at $30 to $11 for Rowdy Boy, $4 for Lucy, $2 for the field. Five heats were paced, when, owing to the lateness of the hour, the finish was postponed until to-morrow.

Immediately after leaving the score for the third heat, Sleepy Tom, Mattie Hunter, and Rowdy Boy collided, capsizing and wrecking two sulkies, and disabling the driver of Tom. Following is

THE SUMMARY:

Sleepy Tom	1	1	0	4	2
Rowdy Boy	3	3	0	1	1
Mattie Hunter	2	2	0	5	3
Sallie	5	4	1	3	5
Lucy	4	5	2	2	4

Sleepy George and Sweetzer distanced.
Time—2:19; 2:20; 2:20¼; 2:23; 2:22.

CONEY ISLAND.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Over 6,000 people witnessed the Coney Island races to-day. The selling race, one mile, was won by Allevuer, Glen Ogle second, Shylock third. Time, 1:44½.

The second race, one and a quarter miles, had but two starters, and was won by Idler, McCullough second. Time, 2:14¾.

The mile heats race was won by Una, Dan K. second, Hattie F. distanced. Time 1:49¼, 1:45.

The next race was a mile and three-quarters. Kenny came in first, Wilful second, Hampton third, Phillips fourth. Time, 3:07½.

The steeplechase, about three miles, was won by Coronet, Derby second, Problem third. Time, 5:56.

BASE-BALL.

ANSON UNDER ARREST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—The Chicagos beat the Cincinnati Stars this afternoon 5 to 3, the Chicagos playing a loose game out of courtesy to their opponents. About 500 persons were present. Miller and Houtz, of Cincinnati, were disabled, and two of the Capitol Cities, of this place, were substituted. After the game Capt. Anson, of the Chicagos, was arrested for profanity by one of the Depot Police and locked up. It surprised and settled him.

The affair grew out of an attempt to serve writs of capias and respondendum upon Shaffer and Flint, old members of the Indianapolis Club, who left here largely in debt. They resisted the officer, and Capt. Anson and Bob Smith backed them. Shaffer and Flint finally got away, and, in his joy, Anson became ingloriously profane, when an officer in the vicinity nabbed him. He put up $30 for his appearance to-morrow morning. Later in the day warrants were sworn out against Shaffer and Flint for resisting an officer, but they are now out of the State.

BOSTON DEFEATS PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, June 26.—The Bostons actually won a game from the Providence nine to-day, although they played poorly. Bond did not pitch as well as usual, and Houck was a little off. Ward made a base hit every time. There was some good batting.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

First base on errors—Boston, 3; Providence, 6.
First on called balls—Boston, 1; Providence, 3.
Double plays—Burdock and Morrill.
Triple plays—Bond, Snyder, Sutton, Burdock, Morrill.
Struck out—Boston, 5; Providence, 2.
Wild pitch—Ward, 1.
Passed balls—Snyder, 2.
Balls called—Off Bond, 107; off Ward, 72.
Strikes called—On Bond, 13; on Ward, 19.
Umpire—Ferguson.

THE HARVARDS AND HOLYOKES

played thirteen innings and did not score a run at Cambridge. The Harvards made only one error, against eight by the Holyokes, who batted for nine base hits.

TROY DEFEATS SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., June 26.—The game to-day was finely played by both Clubs, so much so that it is unnecessary to comment individually. It was Bradley's victory. He did some excellent pitching, while Reilly supported him to perfection. The Trojans are very much elated over the victories this week, while Syracuse feels blue. Both Clubs were out in full strength. The attendance was small, but the enthusiasm great. Daniels' umpiring here has given the best satisfaction of the season. He is very quick, and both Clubs think his judgment very good.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Star	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs earned—Troy, 3.
Base hits—Troy, 8; Star, 4.
Total errors—Troy, 3; Star, 4.
Struck out—Troy, 4; Star, 2.
First base on errors—Troy, 1; Star, 2.
Passed balls—Reilly, 1; Decker, 1.
Wild pitches—McCormick, 2.
Balls called—On Bradley, 41; McCormick, 85.
Strikes called—Off Bradley, 12; McCormick, 7.
Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.
Umpire—Daniels.

OTHER GAMES.

WORCESTER, June 26.—Worcesters, 9; Manchesters, 5.

ALBANY, June 26.—Albanys, 1; Nationals, 0.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 26.—Springfields, 7; New Bedfords, 2; three and one-half innings. The New Bedfords withdrew dissatisfied with the umpire, C. A. Huse, of Worcester, who gave the Springfields the game, 9 to 0. The New Bedfords protest.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE INTERNATIONAL WALK

at the Exposition Building is attracting its fair proportion of the crowd who generally frequent events of this nature. Every one interested in athletic sports drops in at least once a day, so that a fair audience is present almost any hour of the day or evening. The men both held the track yesterday morning, and up to 8 o'clock O'Leary had been off the track thirty-six minutes in all. At that hour he was feeling well, and doing his work in first-class style. Crossland has not been off much; only seven minutes up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He feels in good condition, if his own words may be taken, but he looks a little heavy. During the day both men kept the track pretty well, and by 8 o'clock last evening both were closing up to their first hundred miles. Crossland was walking with a will, and seemed to have a dogged determination to win or fall on the track. All the evening, as mile after mile was told off, he showed but little fatigue. At 11:30 o'clock Crossland had completed his 113th mile. O'Leary finished his 100 miles at 10:30 and left the track. The crowd, which numbered something like 3,000, seemed to lean towards Crossland, and they showed strong signs of dissatisfaction with O'Leary for his long absences from the track. At 11:30 last evening the score stood:

Crossland.... 113 miles
O'Leary.... 100 miles

Crossland made his 100 miles in 22 hours, 29 minutes, 30 seconds. O'Leary made his 100 miles in 26 hours, 15 minutes, 20 seconds. It is extremely doubtful if O'Leary can close the gap between himself and Crossland, even if he has the best of health, and his efforts to do so will be watched with interest. He is confident of his ability to defeat the Englishman, however, and will strain every nerve to do so.

THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

THEIR FESTIVAL.

The festival and first annual meeting of the Northwestern Sharpshooters' Association at Sharpshooters' Park, near Washington Heights, is progressing very favorably, and a large crowd is continually in attendance. Gold medals have thus far been secured by the following sharpshooters for making 300 points: Martin Grau, Chicago; N. Gerber, Monroe; S. Mennier, Milwaukee; H. Hohn, Monroe; E. Ruegger, Monroe; William Hayes, New York; C. Schotte, Chicago; E. Berg, Davenport; H. Black, St. Louis; S. Hankey, Alma; C. Meisbach, St. Louis.

The following gentlemen have received silver medals for making 100 points: M. Grau, Chicago; William Hayes, New York; S. Mennier, Milwaukee; E. Rugger, Monroe; H. Hohn, Monroe; N. Gerber, Monroe; D. Miller, New York; William C. Koch, Milwaukee; H. Black, St. Louis; E. Berg, Davenport; C. Schotte, Chicago; L. Harms, Davenport; Dr. Wirth, Highland; J. Mennier, Milwaukee; H. Wesle, Milwaukee; C. Meisbach, St. Louis; J. A. Tester, Alma; E. Giebel, Alma; C. Mayer, Highland; F. Hankey, Alma; George Spangler, Monroe; William P. Bragg, Monroe; Jacob Karler, Monroe; H. Schroeder, Davenport; P. Schlaeter, Moline; R. Rom, Milwaukee; Wm. Boehmer, Chicago; J. F. Landolt, Saline; L. Vogel, New York; F. Toggenburger, Chicago; L. Miller, Monroe; S. Hamann, Blomington; J. G. Hinkel, Alma; J. W. Alpeter, Milwaukee; J. W. Week, Bellevue; J. F. Pfeifer, Chicago; H. Reineker, Highland; A. Fienhold, Milwaukee; M. Broeg, Detroit; L. Wagenmann, St. Louis; N. M. Plotke, Chicago; A. Stucull, Chicago; C. M. Weinberger, Chicago; H. Mueller, Highland; J. Raschen, New York; F. Hartman, Jr.; A. Kuentz, Sheboygan; J. Theiler, Jr., Joliet; J. Muench, Aurora; Dr. Merkle, Chicago; C. Platt, Alma; A. Ruoff, Detroit; William Schade, Chicago; C. Schroeder, Dubuque; J. Wagner, Princeton; L. Spellboink, St. Louis; Charles Zettler, New York; F. Thomm, Monroe; Joseph Kelley, Joliet; R. Fuellemann, Monroe; H. Pins, St. Louis.

The following gentlemen received diplomas as Master-Sharpshooters for making 200 points: M. Grau, Chicago; Nic Gerber, Monroe; S. Mennier, Milwaukee; H. Hoehn, Monroe; E. Ruegger, Monroe; C. Schotte, Chicago; H. Black, St. Louis; E. Berg, Davenport; J. Mennier, Milwaukee; C. Meisbach, St. Louis; W. C. Koch, Milwaukee; William Hayes, New York; J. A. Tester, Alma; P. Schlueter, Moline; Dr. Wirth, Highland; C. Meyer, Highland; H. Reineker, Highland; J. G. Hinkel, Alma; Jacob Carlen, Monroe; J. Raschen, New York; J. W. Week, Bellevue.

On the Union target the following gentlemen are ahead: William P. Bragg, Monroe, 58; Charles Zettler, New York, 56; R. Fuellemann, 54; L. Vogel, Chicago, 53; Charles Pratt, Alma, 53.

On the King's target the following have distinguished themselves: C. H. Gmehlin, Bloomington, 199; David Miller, New York, 185; William Klein, New York, 183; C. Riebsame, Bloomington, 177.

The shooting for prizes will be continued today and to-morrow.

The festival will conclude Sunday with a grand picnic, distribution of prizes, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

"LES BRIGANDS."

Offenbach's opera, "Les Brigands," was brought out at Haverly's last evening. This work—which is one of its author's most meritorious productions—has very rarely been heard here, its last presentation being made at the West Side Academy of Music, six or seven years ago. The libretto is a very ingenious one, the plot being crowded with humorous action; and the score is full of tripping and rousing melodies. The performance last night was a good one throughout, the company having a chance to exhibit their attractive points. Aimee was a dashing bandit-maiden, and appeared in better voice than on the evening previous. A number of songs were cut from her rôle; but this was compensated for by the interpolation of the Spanish air, "La Paloma," which was given so effectively that the audience enthusiastically demanded a second repetition. Mlle. Raphael took the masculine part of *Fragoletto*, and made up a youthful agriculturist robber and page whom it was pleasing to contemplate. Juteau's *Falsacappa* was his best impersonation of the season—a livelier brigand-chief it would be difficult to imagine; and his comical devilties were ably seconded by Duplan as his Lieutenant. Mezieres had a smaller part than usual, but invested it with his well-known impressiveness of characterization. Jouard's main strength, ordinarily, is in vocalization, and in this line his *Capta'n* had nothing to do; but his military pomposity was mirth-provoking, and "les bottes des carabiniers" were really imposing in their extraordinary strut and stamp.

This evening Aimee takes a benefit in "Le Petit Duc," which will be given for the first time here in its original form.

ADVANCE AGENTS.

Dramatic News.

Of course, our professional readers will not be informed of anything particularly new to them when we assert that in these days of traveling combinations, the advance agent is one of the most important members, or rather accessories, thereof. But from numerous indications we draw the inference that a good many of our readers are not aware how frequently his functions are imperfectly discharged, and how often what ought to be the most valuable adjuncts of a theatrical enterprise becomes the most injurious influence that can be brought to bear upon it.

The advance agent, above all things, ought to be sober, honest, industrious, and tactful. He is not merely the avant courier of his "show," but ought to be, in a sense, its reflection, or, to employ what is perhaps a better figure, he ought to be the perfect shadow of the substance that follows him. He should be sober and temperate, because, though the temptations to be the reverse are innumerable, he cannot yield to them without inflicting extreme discredit and, too often, downright injury upon the people whose interests are committed to his representation. He ought to be tactful and discreet, because the profession on which he operates—to wit, the journalistic—is made up of strong and individual characters, no two of whom are to be affected in the same manner or by any uniform influence. He should be industrious, for there is no calling in the world in which success depends so much upon hard, continuous, and unflagging work. He should also be appropriate to the company which he heralds. He should be a fair epitome, so to speak, of its qualities and characteristics. So much for the ideal advance agent. The real article, we are sorry to observe, too frequently does violence to such a theory. He is apt to be a noisy, blatant, vulgar fellow, who looks upon himself as a low sort of a commercial drummer, and who bases all his calculations on the avarice or the appetites of the newspaper men with whom he deals. Cash down or unlimited liquor are too frequently the only influences upon which he relies, and immoderate exaggeration, frequently reaching the dimensions of falsehood, is the promise that he invariably leaves unredeemed.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Tom Davey is said to have Miss Fanny Davenport for next season.

It is rumored that the Boston Church Choir "Pinafore" will be here shortly.

Charles A. Chizzola, at one time co-manager of the New York Lyceum Theatre, has returned to this country.

Henry Irving has been elected permanent Governor of the Shakspeare Memorial Council of the Stratford-on-Avon Association.

At the Olympic Theatre, London, last Saturday, Mrs. Scott-Siddons was to make her first appearance on the English stage since her return from America.

At Boston on the 19th Rollin Howard died. He was well known in the minstrel profession as a female impersonator. In the same city on the 13th Jere Dailey, late of McAllister's Minstrels, died of consumption.

Alex. Calhoun, of Hartford, Conn., sues Maggie Mitchell for about $2,400, or 20 per cent of the gross receipts on a New England tour in 1873, when he claims to have been her manager. The case went to trial in that city on the 21st inst. and the defense promises to make it interesting for the plaintiff.

J. B. Howard, a comedian favorably known throughout the Southern States, and lately traveling with a company called Cramer's Merrymakers, was drowned in St. John's River, Fla., June 15. In company with some friends he left Jacksonville that day in a small yacht, and while at Mayport she was driven by head winds and the tide upon St. John's Bar, where she was swamped and all on board perished. Mr. Howard was about 35 years of age, and our informant says "he left a widow and friends somewhere in the North."—*Clipper.*

A new piece was about to be brought out at a Paris theatre. In a certain scene one of the actors was to read out the name of a certain hatter from the bottom of a hat. The author who wrote that part of the piece put in the name of *his* hatter. The co-author, in revising the manuscript, substituted the name of *his* hatter, and said nothing about it. On the evening of the first performance both hatters, who had been severally informed by the two authors, were at the theatre, awaiting with impatience the moment which was to make them famous. But it was a third name that was read out from the hat. The actor had a right that was to be respected, and he puffed his own hatter.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A new operetta called "Cadets," the libretto of which was written by Mr. Morris H. Warner, and the music by Mr. G. A. Kerker, of Louisville, Ky., has been (according to the *Courier-Journal*) "accepted by Mr. 'Hermann' Grau, the operatic impresario."

Minnie Hauk has been engaged by Carl Rosa for next season. She will open in London in the new opera, "Taming of the Shrew."

Fraulein Link, the celebrated artiste of the Carl Theatre, Vienna, who recently took leave of the stage on her marriage with Monsieur Depauer, a rich banker, has agreed, to the delight of Vienna, to return to the boards. Suppe is writing a new opera for her.

"Pinafore" is being performed by church choirs all over New England, but the expression "Damme," as uttered by *Capt. Corcoran*, is changed to "Hang it," and in the last act, instead of vowing that he will hardly ever be "untrue" to *Little Buttercup*, he says "unkind." In this form the piece is considered safe.

Pretty Little Mlle. Marie Van Zandt's debut as *Amina* in London reminds divers critics of that of Patti seventeen years ago, and some of them are not backward in saying that the young lady is to be the famous prima donna of the future. Mlle. Van Zandt has a charming and promising voice, and, if her health can endure the strain of hard work, she will probably fulfill these agreeable prophecies. She is a remarkably pretty young creature, with an expressive face and a bright coloring; but she has a most fragile and delicate-looking frame.

The Washington *Post* announces that Mr. Page McCarty, a well-known writer and litterateur at the Capital, has prepared a libretto for a comic opera which he calls "Buttons." It is a satire on both army and navy, but it is not modeled after "Pinafore" especially. It is broader and more American in its character. The music is to be furnished by Signor Operti, of the Abbott opera troupe, and the work will be produced in New York early in the fall. Mr. McCarty has a keen sense of humor, and his friends believe that he has made a decided hit in "Buttons."

Miss Thursby is singing at what are known in London as "John Boosey's popular ballad concerts." Upon a programme received from a friend we find that her two selections at one of these concerts, and which the people received with rapturous applause, were "The Message of Love," by Gounod, and "The Sailor's Letter." The concerts are very long, not infrequently presenting programmes with twenty-six separate performances, and yet they are immensely popular in London. Miss Thursby is singing with such artists as Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley, and in concerts where Mme. Arabella Goddard is the solo pianist.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 684 at 10 o'clock yesterday was caused by a fire in the shaving-house attached to J. E. Morse's planing-mill, at the corner of Twenty-second and Brown streets. Damage nominal.

Joseph Filahey, a waiter in a restaurant at No. 109 Randolph street, while engaged in filling some lamps with gasoline at 9:30 yesterday morning, allowed the can to come into contact with a lighted lamp. By the explosion he was severely burned about the right arm. The fire was extinguished by Engine Company No. 13 on a still alarm.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 26.—C. A. Schneider's tobacco factory on New Levee street, and Cochran & Mims' machine shops, are burned. Loss estimated at $15,000.

CANADA.

Agricultural Inspectors for the Indians—The French Prince Imperial—Reduction of Wages of Railroad-Employes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 26.—Negotiations are proceeding for the amalgamation of the Colean & Province Railway and Bridge Company and the City of Ottawa Junction Railway. The new line will be called the Canada & Atlantic Railway Company, and every effort will be made to complete the bridge at Colean Landing so as to connect with Boston and New York lines of railway.

The result of the policy of the Government in turning lunatics loose, in order to effect economy in the management of the asylums, is beginning to manifest itself. To-day Mr. F. X. Perrault telegraphed to Chief Paradise from Hochelaga, asking for Constables to arrest a couple of dangerous lunatics. The Chief sent word to the High Constable, who refused to have anything to do with it, as he said the Government would not pay for anything of the kind.

The election to-day for the Quebec Legislature, in the County of Chambly, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Dr. Martell, Conservative, for bribery by agents, resulted in favor of Prefontaine, Liberal, who defeated the unseated member by 60 majority. This gives a clear majority of 4 to Mr. Joly's administration, which may now be considered safe.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 26.—From a circular issued by the Post-Office Department, it is learned that, on and after the 1st of July, the limit of international money-orders will be increased from $40 to $50, with no additional cost for the larger sum to the public.

The Department of the Interior is exercising the power, given it during the past session of Parliament, to appoint Agricultural Inspectors or Deputy Indian Agents, to settle among the aborigines in the Northwest Territories, and endeavor, by example and teaching, to win them from their nomadic mode of living. These Agents will leave in the course of the next fortnight. It is said that fifteen in all are to be appointed. Each will have a team of horses and a yoke of oxen. Fifteen teams of horses and sixty head of oxen are being purchased. It is the intention to prepare everything this fall for planting grain next spring.

Mr. H. M. Ardone, barrister, of Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, is here. Mr. Ardone left Capetown in April last, several days after the arrival of the Prince Imperial of France, whose melancholy death has caused such wide-spread sorrow. Mr. Ardone states that the lamented Prince captivated the residents of the city by his many good qualities of mind and heart. Upon his arrival he was feted ad libitum, and shortly afterwards he was appointed Adjutant to Lord Chelmsford. The Prince was noted for a spirit of activity and a desire to be on the battle-field. Although every possible effort was made to keep him at the Cape, his request to be employed actively against the Zulus was gratified.

MONTREAL, June 26.—A reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the Grand Trunk employes will take place after the 1st of July.

Dr. Howard maintains that a saving of $20,000 a year can be made to the expense of the Tongue Point Asylum by only allowing those patients to remain at the public expense who are incurable and perfectly harmless.

The tourist season has commenced, and great numbers of strangers are arriving here daily.

Bishop Fabre has left for Rome.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, June 26.—The London Colonization Society has received a promise from the local Government of a tract of land en bloc and a free passage for a prospecting party to Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.

WATERLOO, P. Q., June 26.—The train for Acton, on the Southeastern Railway, came in collision with a construction train. John Daly, engineer, and Moise Norreals, of the latter train, were killed, and Fred Cutter, Jr., and two others, named Taylor and Petrealt, seriously injured. Most of the passengers were bruised.

NAILS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.—About the first of the month the manufacturers of Wheeling gave notice to the nailers of the termination of the scale of prices. That city, as is known, regulates the price of nailing, as this does that of boiling and puddling. Since the notice was given the nail mills have been closed. Intelligence was received in the city to-day that the notice of termination had been withdrawn. This will result in the resumption of work there, but will probably have no special effect at present on the situation in this city, as the manufacturers do not care to resume at the present price.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—In the United States Court to-day the case of E. D. Cooke, Assignee of the defunct Protection Life-Insurance Company, vs. The First National Bank of Carlinville, was argued by the Hon. E. B. Sherman for the Assignee and Gen. J. I. Rinaker for the bank, and taken under advisement. The Assignee sues to recover $2,000 deposited in the bank by A. W. Edwards, and claimed to be undrawn. The bank sets up credits and other items amounting to $3,000, the other items including a credit of the Protection to Rinaker for attorney's fees.

A mandamus was ordered to issue directed to the authorities of Randolph County compelling them to levy a tax to pay county bonds held by the Savings Society of New York, upon which judgment has been rendered for the holders.

In a suit of the Ætna Life-Insurance Company vs. Cobleigh et al., a bill to foreclose a mortgage on certain lands in Vermilion County, Charles J. Palmer, of Danville, was appointed Receiver, and directed to take possession of the lands.

CROPS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SLEEPY EYE, Brown Co., June 26.—Rust has made its appearance. Since the rains came wheat has taken a start and is now above the weeds. Prospects better.

NUNDA, Freeborn Co., June 26.—Wheat on high ground came up poorly, on account of drought. Has been very weedy. Weather now for a month has been very favorable. Wheat is looking better and promises an average crop. Corn has been washed out by the heavy rains.

WATERVILLE, LeSuer Co., June 26.—In this section of the State we have a poor stand of wheat. Poor seed and drought combined. Weeds are so thick and rank that many pieces of wheat will not be cut. In my opinion, the loss on our wheat crop will be fully 40 per cent.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Knox Co., June 26.—Winter wheat harvest has commenced. Crop good. Will make from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Oats will not make over half a crop. Corn is doing better since the late rains. Seed lay in the ground four weeks. Grass half a crop.

KIRKWOOD, Henderson Co., June 26.—Harvest has commenced. Winter wheat well headed. Will turn out well. Oats half a crop. Good stand of corn and growing.

TEXAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HEMPSTEAD, Waller Co., June 26.—Cotton crop is well up to a full standard in condition. Where well worked it grows finely, regardless of the dry season. The cotton fly has been seen, some worm reported in lower part of the county. Corn not half a crop.

BRYAN, Brazos Co., June 26.—Corn is ruined by the unparalled drought. If it continues much longer our staples, cotton and cane, will also be a failure. The prospect is generally in this county very gloomy.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KIDDRIDGE, Osage Co., June 26.—Winter wheat nearly all in the shock. Drought has reduced the crop at least one-fourth. Second planting of corn doing well. Prospects of a full crop.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Eau Claire Co., June 26.—Spring wheat and oats just begin to show the effects of drought. Pastures short. Old meadows light. Corn is small, but very good stand. Winter wheat headed.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELBA, Carroll Co., June 26.—Barley and flax thin and weedy. Spring wheat, except late sown, growing finely. Unusual fine stand of corn. Doing well.

ALL RIGHT.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—After thorough investigation of the book stock of the branch firm of Wanamaker & Brown, of this city, the charges which had been preferred against their manager, Charles O. Ereland, have been withdrawn, and he has been retained as a member of the house.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, made in accordance with latest medical research, improves the appetite, enriches the blood, and promptly restores nerve power when fatigued from physical or mental strain. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

"With mittened hands and cap drawn o'er" we went in a store to get some of Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozenges for mother's cough.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

REMEDIES

Infallibly Cure All Skin and Scalp Diseases, Scaly Eruptions, Itchings and Irritations.

The testimonials of permanent cures of Skin and Scalp Diseases which have been the torture of a lifetime, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, are more wonderful than any ever before performed by any methods or remedies known to the medical profession.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a powerful Blood Purifier, is the only purifying agent which finds its way into the circulating fluid and thence through the oil and sweat glands to the surface of the skin, thus destroying the poisonous elements with which these vessels have been daily charged.

CUTICURA, The Great Skin Cure, applied externally, arrests all unnatural or morbid growths which cover the surface of the diseased glands and tubes with Scaly, Itching, and Irritating Humors, speedily it removes them, leaving the pores open, healthy, and free from diseased particles of matter.

Thus internally and externally do these great remedies act in conjunction, performing cures that have astonished the most noted physicians of the day.

SALT RHEUM FOR 30 YEARS

On the Head, Face, and Greater Part of the Body, Cured

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen,—I have been a great sufferer with Salt Rheum for 30 years, commencing in my head and face and extending over the greater part of my body. I have taken gallons of medicines for the blood of different kinds and tried good physicians, all of which did me no good, and I came to the conclusion that I could not be cured. But a friend called my attention to an article in the *Union* on skin diseases, and I got a box of CUTICURA. The first application was a great relief and the third took the scales all off, and I felt like a new man. I have used three 50-cent boxes and my skin is smooth and I consider myself entirely cured. Hoping that this may be seen by some one afflicted as I have been (if there is any) is my earnest wish. And I cheerfully recommend it to all persons afflicted with like diseases.

Yours truly, B. WILSON LORD.
AGAWAM, Mich., Sept. 9, 1878.

The CUTICURA SOAP should be used for cleansing all diseased surfaces, as most soaps are injurious to the skin.

LEPROSY.

A Modern Miracle. Astonishing Results from the Use of CUTICURA.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen,—We have a case of Leprosy in our poorhouse which is being cured by your CUTICURA remedies. The county had employed all of our doctors and had sent to New York for advice, but to no avail.

The patient commenced using the CUTICURA and immediately began getting better.

He had been confined to his bed for two and one-half years. *Had not had his clothes on during this time.* Last week he dressed for the first time.

When he walked, there would at least one quart of scales come off of him.

This happened every day.

We think it is a wonderful cure.

We do not say he is cured, but he is in a fair way to be cured to say the least. Yours truly,

DUNNING BROTHERS,
Druggists and Booksellers.
ALLEGAN, Mich., Feb. 11, 1879.

NOTE.—Messrs. Dunning Brothers are thoroughly reliable gentlemen, and were unknown to us prior to the receipt of this letter. We firmly believe this CUTICURA will permanently cure this very severe case of Leprosy, as it has done many others.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Spasms or Fits, and Nervous, Muscular, and Spinal Affections relieved and cured when every other plaster, liniment, lotion, and electrical application fails.

VALEDICTORY.

Commencement Exercises for the Display of the Graduates.

Ponderous Orations and Essays on Almost Every Conceivable Subject.

Scenes at Evanston and Chicago Universities, and Other Educational Institutes.

Thirty-fifth Annual of Michigan University—Address by President Angell.

Interesting Exercises at Knox College---Thirty-fourth Annual.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Commencement-exercises of the Northwestern University took place in the Methodist Church at Evanston yesterday, beginning at 10 o'clock.

The church was filled with spectators, a large proportion of whom were ladies and children, many of them the friends of the graduating class. A band of music was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with melodious symphonies.

The exercises were announced as the twenty-first annual Commencement of the Northwestern University, for which the following programme was arranged:

Music—Overture, Grand National Airs. ....Catlin
Prayer.
Music—Selections from Faust.............Gounod
"Character"....
William Thomas Hobart, Red Wing, Minn.
"Calhoun and State Sovereignty"....
George Henry Horswell, Armstrong Grove, Ia
"Evolution"....
Frank Eastham Tyler, Vincennes, Ind.
Music—"Polka Bombardon".......Bottesini
"The March of Intellect"....
William Henry Wait, Freeport
"Ecce Cœlum"..Lilla Maggie Bradley, Evanston
"Concentrated Effort"....
Dexter Park Donelson, Toledo, O.
Music—"When the Quiet Moon Is Beaming"..........Schondorf
"The Mission of History"....
Lillie Caroline Casey, Centralia
"The Right of Revolution"....
Douglas Viele Jackson, Muscatine, Ia.
"The Ideal Woman"......Mary Bayne, Warren
Music—Selections..........Beyer
"The Death of Roland"....
Thomas Henry Hood, Chicago
"Parliamentary Usage"....
Isabella Ball Webb, Kelley's Island, O.
"The Huguenots"....
Isaac Emens Adams, Mt. Carroll
Music—"Ye Merry Birds"......Gumbert
Conferring of degrees.
Announcement of prizes.
Benediction.
Music—Galop—"Journey for Luck"....Gounod

Acting-President Marcy officiated, and the Professors of the College and some of the Trustees occupied the choral seats at the rear of the platform. The slips in the central aisle and directly in front of the platform were reserved for the graduating class, nine of which were ladies. Following are the names of the class who received their degrees yesterday: Edward Carle Adams; Isaac Emens Adams; Ella Virginia Ambrose; Mary Bayne; Lilla Maggie Bradley; Lillie Caroline Casey; Charles Edgar Cook; Dexter Park Donelson; William Alfred Hamilton; Hugh Harrison; Henry Bixby Hemenway; William Thomas Hobart; Thomas Henry Hood; George Henry Horswell; Douglas Viele Jackson; William B. Leach; Spencer Lewis; Jessie Moore; James Tyson Musgrove; Sarah Ella Prindle; Clara Shumway; Edward Lawrence Stewart; Frank Eastham Tyler; William Henry Wait; Isabella Ball Webb; George Whitney White; and Jane Hutchins White.

The Rev. Mr. Noyes offered prayer, after which the band enlivened the occasion by playing several selections from "Faust."

William Thomas Hobart, of Red Wing, Minn., gave a sample of his mental training and ability by reading a carefully-prepared oration on "Character." He took the position that character was a growth which did not depend on surroundings. Wealth did not give it, education did not develop it, and poverty did not eradicate it. Fortune might develop and bring the elements of character to the light, but it could not be concealed. Mental and moral laws were inflexible, and would not change. Reputation emanated from character. Justice was said to be blind, but he thought that the Goddess seldom made a mistake, and distributed her favors where they were deserved. Character was enduring, invincible, and eternal. The influence of Washington and Lincoln was still felt, though their mortal parts were moldering in the dust.

George Henry Horswell, of Armstrong Grove, Ia., chose as the subject of his discourse "Calhoun and State Sovereignty." He took the ground that Calhoun's opinions were fallacious, and that his doctrine of the independence of the State meant anarchy and dissolution. Sovereignty, he said, could only be a unit, and, as such could only lie with the powers at Washington. He did not claim that Calhoun was insincere or inconsistent in his conduct. The purity of his private life and the rigid honesty of his public career for forty years were such as to lead every one to believe that he was acting up to a code of morality which he believed to be correct. The result of his pernicious doctrine had borne fruit forty years after his death, and had brought distress upon the very State which gave him birth.

Frank Eastham Tyler, of Vincennes, Ind., took a scientific subject for his observations, entitled "Evolution," in which he disposed of the peculiar theories of Darwin in about ten minutes. The student's remarks evinced considerable research and familiarity with his subject, a comparison being instituted between the views of the various scientists who have become noted through their writings on the origin of man. His oration was applauded approvingly by the audience.

William Henry Wait, of Freeport, reviewed "The March of Intellect" in a flowing and easy style of eloquence, quite effective and mature. The human mind was never so free as now, and the clouds of ignorance and superstition which had thrown their dark pall over the intellectual brightness of the ancients had been dispersed by the sun of learning and Christianity. The relicts of barbarism were fast disappearing, and the world was beginning to recognize that the greatest thing in man was intellect.

Miss Lilla Maggie Bradley read an essay entitled "Ecce Cœlum." This little lady dealt with the sidereal heavens with the familiarity of a laborer in a flower garden. Distances which were appalling, and figures which chilled the blood of the mundane dweller, were handled with ease of composition and perspicuity of expression delightful to listen to.

Dexter Park Donelson, of Toledo, O., delivered some practical remarks entitled "Concentrated Effort." He showed what a few pounds of iron were worth in their original state, and compared it with the value it attained when worked up into hair-springs for watches, or into fine mechanical instruments. This idea illustrated his subject. Energy was often wasted in desultory effort, and success was often lost by lack of the proper kind of discipline.

Miss Lillie Caroline Casey, of Centralia, read an essay entitled "The Mission of History," showing its influence and its inspirations. It taught principles and examples, and showed us the errors of other nations. It enlarged our views, and handed down to us the best ideas of past centuries. The civilization of other nations was spread before us, and the treasures of other years brought to our view. No one who had the mind to comprehend and the desire to profit by the example of others could help being benefited by the lessons taught by the nations that had lived before us.

Mr. Douglas Viele Jackson, of Muscatine, Ia., doubtless cherishing the germ of a budding warrior in his heart, orated upon "The Right of Revolution." The result of Mr. Jackson's investigations and deductions was a justification of revolution under certain circumstances. Abuses and evils might arise, but that was no argument against the right of revolt. People had the right to defend their liberties and their natural privileges, but they had no right to indulge in the excesses of "'93" in France.

Miss Mary Bayne read an essay entitled "The Ideal Woman," which, in her view, was not a shrieker for the rights of the sex, but one with a vigorous, cultivated mind, a sound body, a loving heart, and the development of all those graces and sympathies which make her the queen of the household. The indisputable province of woman was the home, and thence must that influence come which models the man and shapes the destinies of nations. The essay was a remarkably well-written production, showing grasp of mind and vigor of expression.

"The Death of Roland" was the pathetic subject of Mr. Thomas Henry Hood's oration. Roland, the nephew and favorite General of Charlemagne, was the embodiment of the chivalry and nobility of the age. He fell covering the retreat of the army from Spain, amid the peaks of the Pyrenees. The picturesque treatment of this subject and the use of language displayed made this one of the best orations of the day.

Miss Isabella Ball Webb, of Kelley's Island, Ohio, chose "Parliamentary Usage" as the subject of an original declamation of much power and force. The history of the English Parliament was a history of English liberty; and discipline there was what valor was in the battle-field. In the rules of Parliament laid the safety of the English nation, and the foundation of its existence, and after it was modeled the Legislatures of the world.

Mr. Isaac Emens Adams, of Mt. Carroll, delivered an oration entitled "The Huguenots," illustrating the struggle of conscience against fanaticism. The oration was delivered with much freedom, and exhibited a good deal of thought and cultivation on the part of the graduate.

This closed the orations and essays of the day, and, after the band had played "Ye Merry Birds," the degrees were conferred upon the class by President Marcy and Prof. Card, of the University.

The prizes were then announced by President Marcy. All of these have before published except the three following:

The Chess gold medal was awarded to Miss Clara Shumway, of Polo, Ill., for excellence in deportment and faithful study.

The medal for "the best herbarium" was carried off by Elizabeth C. McArthur, of Rockford.

The Kirk prize of $100 for the best English oration was won by Miss Jessie Moore, of Clorinda, Ia. This is said to be the first time this prize has been won by a lady.

The honorary degrees before published were then announced, and the audience was dismissed with a benediction by Dr. Hatfield.

In the evening a grand reunion closed the Commencement week's exercises.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The twenty-first annual Commencement of the University of Chicago was held at Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon, several hundred people assembling to witness the exercises. On the platform were President Anderson, the Rev. John Peddie, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Judge Booth, Henry Greenebaum, Joseph F. Bonfield, Dr. J. A. Smith, O. W. Barrett, Dr. L. D. Boone, C. J. Hull, Judge Bailey, and Prof. Wheeler and Olson.

After music by the Oriental Quartet, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Peddie.

Then followed the orations in the following order, the speakers receiving tokens of appreciation in the shape of applause and flowers.

"Theory in Modern Science"....
Elisha Anderson, Chicago
"Milton's Satan"....
William Henry Carmichael, Hamlet
"Dean Swift"... Homer Joseph Carr, Englewood
"Copyright"....
Frederick Samuel Comstock, Chicago
Music.
"Hugh Miller"......Anna Mary Coon, Pana
"Two Empires"......John Jackson Coon, Pana
"Nihilism"...Edward Benjamin Esher, Chicago
"Self-Sacrifice".Florence May Holbrook, Chicago
Music.
"Peter the Great"..Carrie Elhira Howe, Chicago
"The Nation's Need"....
Evan Bradley Meredith, Otsego, Wis
"The Teutonic Element in Civilization"...
Charles Freeman Morey, Waukesha, Wis
"Hindrance to Modern Thought"....
Horace Greeley Parkins, Havana
Music.
"The Conservative Element in Literature"
Clarence Newton Patterson, Belvidere
"The Power of Emulation"....
Jirah Dean Russell, Morrison
"The Desire for Wealth"....
William James Watson, Chatsworth
"Education and National Prosperity"....
Samuel James Winegar, Kenosha, Wis
Music.

Conferring of Degrees: B. A.—Elisha Anderson, William Henry Carmichael, Edward Benjamin Esher, Florence May Holbrook, Carrie Elhira Howe, Evan Bradley Meredith, Charles Freeman Morey, Clarence Newton Patterson, Jirah Dean Russell, Homer H. Swaney, William James Watson, and Samuel James Winegar.

Degree of B. PH.—William Harvey Adams, Homer Joseph Carr, Jesse Fremont Church, Frederick Samuel Comstock, Anna Mary Coon, John Jackson Coon, William Henry Miles, and Horace Greeley Parkins.

Honorary degrees—Ephraim Fletcher Ingalls, M. D., Chicago; Miss Esther Boise, Morgan Park.

L. L. D.—Prof. Charles K. Adams, University of Michigan; Judge J. M. Bailey, Appellate Court; H. K. Smith, Chicago.

President Anderson then said a few parting words to the graduating class, telling them, if they did well the work of life, their teachers would see in that the fruit of their earnest toil. He referred to success, analyzing it, and saying that vox populi was not always vox Dei. Any success, or apparent success, achieved at the sacrifice of moral principle, was a failure. It was also true that success was not simply achieving and possession; it took in with it, if real, the use of the thing. Solid and enduring success was of slow growth, and involved industry. It was the work of a lifetime. In conclusion, he advised the young men and young women to choose wisely their profession and adhere to it, remembering, however, that they belonged to their fellow-men, and should use their profession for building up a broad and perfected manhood.

The benediction closed the exercises.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY.

The thirty-third distribution of prizes at St. Xavier's Academy, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, occurred yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of friends of the pupils and of the institution. There was much taste displayed in the decoration of the large room in which the exercises were held, the platform being loaded with flowers and the walls ornamented with paintings, water-colors, and crayons,—the work of the pupils,—and in the adjoining rooms specimens of fine needlework were displayed, showing that in this institution there is in the educational system a laudable blending of the ornamental with the useful.

The programme of exercises was chiefly made up of musical selections, vocal and instrumental, and the proficiency exhibited evidenced the fact that the instruction of Mr. J. M. Delonlme had not been in vain. Some of the selections were very ambitious, still the pupils' ability showed there was no egotism in their choice of pieces.

The first musical piece upon the bill was entitled "Hunyady Lazio," by Jackson, and was well rendered by the Misses J. Miller, T. Noonan, A. Cleary, M. Sanders, E. Sterling, L. Tighe, J. Carton, M. Moore. The organist was Miss G. Higgins. Then all the scholars were ranged upon the platform and sang a song of welcome to the audience, when a salutatory was delivered by Miss T. Noonan in language exceedingly well chosen. The Misses A. Green, D. Bergeron, J. Sanders, L. Arnst, E. Encell, S. Bonfield, M. Falsbert, and K. Farrell, upon the piano, rendered "The Charge of the Regiment," by Wells, and an original poem, by Miss L. C. Kehoe, displaying genuine ability, followed. It was entitled "The Indian's Revenge." Miss A. Dennehy read an admirable essay on "Kindness," and later on gave evidence of the possession of instrumental and vocal ability not usually found among school-girls. She has a strong, flexible soprano voice of wide range, and this young lady and Miss Broderick may be said to be the finest vocalists in the school. Miss Broderick's voice, although lacking the strength of Miss Dennehy's, is full of sweetness. The former beautifully rendered "The Carnival of Venice," by Benedict, while the latter sang "Titania," from "Mignon," in which she fully displayed her vocal powers, and her instrumental abilities were revealed in the execution of a selection from "Tannhauser." Among the other pianists who deserve particular mention were the Misses M. Norfolk, J. Carton, D. Dole, I. Kurtz, E. Webb, M. Norfolk, M. Higgins, D. Dole, S. Hickey, M. Neville, N. Hughes, N. Delaney, E. Callahan, A. Thomas, J. Colby, N. Lynch, N. Howard, M. Murphy, L. Sandmeyer, N. Mulloy, A. Bush, N. Conley, C. Simpson, M. A. Enright, L. Kalstrum, K. Welsh, A. Cummings, S. Keenan, A. Smith, V. Hunter, K. Shanley, N. Green, J. Clayburgh, M. Steele, J. Osler, F. Watkins, E. Klaner, K. Kelly, M. O'Donnell, M. Conners. Among the essayists were Miss J. Miller and Miss Josie Cleary. Miss A. Smith read capital productions, and the poetesses, Miss E. Webb, Miss A. Cleary, and the young lady mentioned above, Miss Kehoe, made creditable exertions.

The exercises over, the distribution of prizes took place. To each of the graduates, of course, a gold medal was given. The names of the young ladies are: The Misses T. Noonan, L. C. Kehoe, A. Dennehy, Josie Cleary, A. Cleary, A. Smith, E. Webb, J. Dorney, M. Sanders, E. Sterling, J. Miller. Gold medals were also given to the following: For deportment, Miss Mary Donnelly; for algebra, Miss Nellie Flannagan; for arithmetic, Miss Lizzie Kehoe; for Christian doctrine, Miss Josie Cleary; for orthography, Miss Nellie Hughes. For proficiency in various studies silver medals were given to the Misses Mary Thompson, Maria Moore, Sarah Hickey, Nannie Higgins, Hannah Broderick, Mary Geary, Agnes O'Brian, Lizzie Tighe, and Mary McDonnell. A gold thimble was given to Miss Lizzie Kehoe for excelling in needlework, and the second award, a silver thimble, was presented to Miss Stella Bonfield. Miss Mary Quirk and Miss Greene also received a similar prize for mending. For orthography, the first premium was allotted to Miss Carrie Noonan, the second to Miss Annie Sanders; for oil-painting, Miss Maria Moore received the first and Miss Annie Cleary the second premium, and Miss Emma Sterling was allowed to be the best crayon artist in the academy. Miss Annie Dennehy received from the Rev. J. Waldron a gold medal for proficiency in reading. In addition to the above a number of smaller prizes were distributed, among them some fifty or sixty crowns for deportment.

A meeting of the Alumni of the Chicago University was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at which the following officers were elected: F. A. Smith, class of '66, President; J. F. Bonfield, '64, Vice President; Jay G. Davidson, '72, Secretary; A. J. Fisher, '76, Treasurer; N. C. Wheeler, '73, Toast Master; the Hon. G. M. Lambertson, '72, Orator; the Rev. C. R. Henderson, '70, Alternate; H. B. Mitchell, '76, Essayist; Edward Olson, '73, Alternate; Miss Florence M. Holbrook, '79, Poet or Historian; Delavan De Wolf, '70, Alternate; F. P. Powers, '71, W. W. Hall, '72, T. C. Roney, '73, Executive Committee.

After the election of officers the Alumni adjourned to the ladies' ordinary, where they sat down to an enjoyable banquet. Mr. W. L. Pierce was the toast-master of the occasion, and the following was the list of toasts and responses:

"The University"......Dr. J. A. Smith
"Judiciary"......Judge J. M. Bailey
"Pioneers"......Dr. J. C. Burroughs
"Chicago"......J. F. Bonfield
"Faculty"......Prof. E. S. Bastin
"Alumni"......The Hon. G. M. Lambertson
"Sister Colleges"...Prof. Boyser, of the Indiana State University.
"The Press"......F. P. Powers
"College Days"......F. A. Smith
"Education Abroad"...The Rev. R. D. Sheppard
"Alumni Sociability"......Miss Jessie F. Waite
"The New-Comers"......Eli Felsenthal

WEST-SIDE HIGH SCHOOL.

The graduating exercises of the West Division High School, or rather the giving of some good advice to the boys and girls, took place in the Centenary M. E. Church yesterday morning, about two-thirds of the seats being occupied. The graduates were in the front seats, where they could hear well.

President Wells spoke first, urging the class not to be driftwood, and float hither and thither with other logs, but to have a purpose in life. They were to decide in large measure what they were to be, and if they determined to be worthy of themselves, their friends, and the schools, each one would rejoice and be the better for it.

Dr. Thomas referred to the two periods of life,—the acquisitive and the productive, the former naturally coming first, and the latter depending upon the first. The class, like a plant, had gone through the house period, and now they were to be set out. All that they had gone over was but a preparation for larger rooting and larger growth. They could now acquire with more understanding, depend more on their own observation and thought, and begin to use their knowledge. With this planting-out came the productive period. What would they do? To what use would they turn all the things they had learned, all the powers that had undergone training? There never was a time when it was more difficult than now to determine upon a course of life. In all directions there seemed to be a surplus of workers. The industries, under the divisions of labor, had been narrowed. Where so many were seeking places, the only way he saw was for one to seek to excel in whatever he undertook. Unskilled labor of any kind was not only drudgery, but it led to poverty. Nothing but skilled labor was now remunerative. If success were made in one thing that was a great success. It was a great mistake to suppose that every educated person should go into professional life. The world wanted few lawyers, doctors, artists, or any additions to the politicians. The great problem was where could we be most useful? How beatiful and valuable was an education in the common walks of life! They should do the best they could every hour,—to feel that they were still under a higher teacher.

Mr. Baker, the Principal of the school, then made a few remarks by way of prelude to the distribution of diplomas to the following graduates, 150 in number:

Lena Alexander, Jennie Allen, Paulina Alt, Carrie I. Anderson, Alice E. Andres, Addie S. Barrell, Harriet A. Beaumont, Addie Bell, Lottie Bellwood, Nellie Benson, Mary L. Bews, Amelia S. Bliss, Annie Bradish, Gertrude Bradley, Maria Brown, Bridget Carlin, Alice A. Clapp, Carrie L. Clark, James B. Commons, M. Francis Corby, Nellie M. Coyle, Maggie E. Croak, Hattie J. Cronkhite, Marcella Cusack, Mamie E. Daley, H. S. Daniels, Blanch A. Denig, Maggie Donougne, John A. Donovan, Alice Drake, Edith O. Eaton, Samson D. Eisendrath, August W. Eiszner, Etta F. Everett, Anna B. Farrell, Nora M. Farson, Walter W. Fitch, Lizzie E. Fitzpatrick, Annie L. Flynn, Emilie B. Frisbie, Elanor Gardner, Sarah Gardner, Frances M. Gee, Emily E. Giff, Nellie E. Giles, Carrie M. Green, Nellie A. Guptill, Maggie Gutaric, Mary E. Hammersley, Julia Hanrahan, Roberta W. Hanna, Kate Hanson, Mary Harkin, Mary E. Hayes, Anna B. Heggem, Mary B. Henning, May G. Henry, Addie E. Hiestand, Ed. P. Hill, Minnnie E. Hill, Lizzie Hohmann, Louis Holmes, Carrie Homan, William Hoskins, Alice A. Huling, William E. Irwin, William Iverson, Mary A. Keigan, Lizzie H. Kemp, Mary E. Kessell, Emma L. Lantry, Sadie H. Law, Minnie A. Ledden, Addie Lemon, Clara Lonergan, Belle J. Magee,

Marion E. Magee, Emma C. Mognus, Nellie Maloney, Mary T. Maroney, Mary A. Masterson, Lottie McCann, Julia McCarthy, Ella W. McCauley, Maggie B. McCollom, Alice C. McDonough, Alice M. McElroy, Lily A. McLeish, Mary McMahon, Lizzie McManus, Carrie L. Meckling, Margaret C. Metzger, Fannie S. Miller, Cora E. Mills, Frances E. Mole, Sydney L. Morris, Ida A. Morse, Ambrose P. Mullin, George E. Newcomb, Emily Nicholas, Celia Nottelmann, Minnie O'Brien, Michael J. O'Leary, Jennie A. Ormsbee, Iva L. Ott, Alice Ottaway, Ella L. Page, Nellie E. Parker, Jeanie St. Clair Patterson, Lizzie M. Patterson, Jennie M. Paul, Edward Pearson, Alice M. Peacock, Edward S. Peck, Gerald A. Pierce, Alice Pike, Lizzie C. Prendergast, Nellie M. Rogers, Eugenie Rudolph, Cassandra M. Sandridge, Hannah Schimmel, William E. Schroder, William H. Seifried, Isabel Sharp, Minnie L. Sheldon, Clara C. Sherburne, Walter Sheriffs, Hannah T. Silvins, Bessie T. Smale, Mina A. Smith, Henry C. Soelke, Hattie V. Spiegel, Lillie Stottman, Hattie M. Storer, Kittie B. C. Storey, Marcina Tapper, Alice J. Tilton, Minnie H. Tomblin, Amelia Town, Charles W. Tucker, Mamie E. A. Twohig, Josie E. Van Meenen, Mary F. Waggoner, Annie Walker, Laura Wallenburg, Nellie E. Walsh, Elmer R. Ware, Lizzie Warhurst, Mattie T. Welch, Georgie Wicker, Lottie Willson.

This ended the programme.

SIGMA CHI.

The tenth annual reunion and banquet of the Omega Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, located at the Northwestern University, Evanston, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. The following graduates and undergraduates of the institution were among those present: Henry A. Pearsons, Dr. M. C. Bragdon, Dr. E. H. Webster, George Lunt, William M. Knox, Fred D. Raymond, John H. Hamline, Frank M. Elliot, Ed L. Stewart, N. S. Davis, Jr., James E. Deering, Fred A. Hesler, all of Evanston; William M. Booth, E. Wyllys Andrews, Ed Moss, Frank T. Andrews, Chicago; Charles P. Wheeler, New York City; the Hon. L. C. Collins, Norwood Park; C. R. Paul, *State Journal*, Springfield; J. Frank Robinson, Rock Island; D. P. Donelson, Toledo, O.; E. J. Lipps, Milwaukee; R. B. Jessup and C. A. Foulkt, Vincennes, Ind.; J. Frank Dale, Kankakee; Ed and J. W. W. McWilliams, Dwight, Ill.; Ed Etnyre, Oregon, Ill.; Charles H. Owens, Boone, Ia.; the Rev. W. S. Matthew, Taylorville, Ill.; and the Rev. T. B. Hilton, Ravenswood.

The "Sigs" began to gather at the hotel early in the evening. When all were assembled, the party marched from the parlors to the ladies' ordinary, where an elegant banquet was served. After this had received proper and thoughtful attention, the following toasts were responded to, and the usual post-prandial merriment indulged in: "Welcome Address," by the Hon. L. C. Collins; "The White Cross," by William M. Knox, of the Evanston *Index*; "Farewell to '79," by N. S. Davis, Jr.; "Reply from '79," by E. L. Stewart; "The Influence of Fraternities on College Life," by John H. Hamlin; "Omega Chapter," by Frank M. Elliot; Poem, by William M. Booth; "Sigma Chi," by E. W. Andrews; "In Hoc Signo Vinces," by James E. Deering.

The literary exercises were not concluded until after midnight, and most of those present subsequently devoted an hour or two to social enjoyment, the party remaining at the Grand Pacific over night. The reunion is pronounced by those present one of the most thoroughly enjoyable in the history of the fraternity.

LAKE VIEW.

The anniversary exercises of the Lake View High School will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. An extra dummy will run to and from the exercises, connecting with the Clark street cars. The graduating class numbers six. Several prizes are to be awarded, including the Kerfoot Gold Medal, and there will be speeches by citizens of the town.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 26.—The thirty-fifth annual Commencement of the University of Michigan was held this morning, a very large audience being present. On the stage were seated President Angell, representatives of the State Government, the Board of Regents, members of the faculties, prominent alumni, and citizens of the State. President Angell's address was an able and scholarly plea for the support of higher education as well as of common-school education, which, he argued, could best be accomplished by State munificence,—showing the vital importance that both should be accessible to the poor as well as the rich.

The degrees were conferred upon the students whose names were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

President Angell's address was as follows:

As we assemble in these high days, at these shrines of learning, we instinctively call to mind those noble and far-sighted statesmen to whose wise and generous forethought the greatness and the very existence of this institution are due; and one of our sacred duties, as well as delights, should be to imbue ourselves with the spirit in which they wrought for the founding of a Free School of Letters, Science, and Arts. The story is so familiar that I need not repeat it in detail. But let us keep clearly before us the important fact that the fathers who drafted and adopted that great charter of liberty and learning of the Northwest, the Ordinance of '87, in which they declared that "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," carried in their conception of a State a distinct idea of a richly-endowed University as a part of its function and its life. They, and their successors in Congress, provided for the support of such institutions in the nascent States of this region, with what was then such a munificent generosity that clearly they expected the higher education to be within the easy reach of all.

It may well be that, even in their brightest dreams of the future of the rich territory which they were consecrating to Freedom, to Religion, and Intelligence, they did not see that, in less than a century, as the fruitage of their sowing, in all these Northwestern States, schools and colleges should spring up like the stars in the sky for number. Still less, perhaps, did they imagine that, before the centennial celebration of the birth of the Nation, there should arise and flourish in this State of Michigan—then an almost untrodden wilderness, fringed by a few weak settlements on the river and the lakes—a University which should surpass—in the number of its teachers and students, the amplitude of its endowments, and the reach of its influence—the Harvard, the Yale, the Princeton, and the William & Mary of their day, and should win an honorable name on every continent of the globe. Let this possibility, now become fact, lay coiled as a germ in the Ordinance of '87.—that *gentis cunabula nostræ*.

The wise men who shaped the organization of the State steadily cherished the idea, which was inherited from the fathers, of building a University in which their children, whether poor or rich, could obtain the higher culture of their minds. The plan of a University marked out by the Territorial Government in 1817 was one which, for breadth and competeness of conception, we can even now only admire. The language of the Constitution of 1835 shows that its framers had the broadest and most generous views of public provision for the export of libraries, education, including higher education, and especially of the University.

We may say, therefore, with strictest truth, that this idea of large and liberal supply of facilities, not only for common-school training, but also for University education was inwrought into the very conception of the State of Michigan. It has from the beginning formed a part of the life of the State. It has never been lost, but has grown with the growth of the State, strengthened with its strength; and it has, he believed, never had so firm a hold upon the State as it has to-day. In the light of accomplished results, when we consider how little the total cost of the University has been to the State,—less than half a million,—not more, in fact, than these buildings, and grounds, and museums, and libraries are worth; when we remember that it has sent forth graduates, most of them persons of humble means, equipped for duty in all worthy callings of life,—that the names of its Professors are known and respected on both sides of the Atlantic,—that it is recognized, we may modestly say, as taking rank with the best Universities of the land,—and that it has helped in no small degree to make the name of Michigan honored wherever the cultivation of Science and Letters is respected,—may we not gratefully and truly declare that the fathers whose legislation made this career of the University possible had an exalted and statesmanlike conception of the duty of the State to higher education?

The speaker, therefore, thought he should be acting in the completest harmony with the true spirit of Michigan, if he employed the hour this morning in enforcing and illustrating this truth:

That it is of vital importance, especially in a Republic, that higher education, as well as common-school education, be accessible to all,—to the poor as well as the rich.

Notice that this implies that, either through public or private endowment, the higher education shall be furnished at less than its cost. From time to time appear some impracticable theorists—and they are too numerous just now—who lift up their voices and invoke the economic laws of supply and demand and the *laisser aller* doctrine in condemnation of endowments of schools of learning. But, if colleges and universities were required to exact of students fees which should fully repay the cost of instruction, the poor must, with few exceptions, be shut out from them. Should we say nothing of the real property of the average American college, it would cost each student from $100 to $200 a year more than is now paid, if the actual cost of instruction were returned to the treasury of the institution. If the interest on the amount invested in the buildings, grounds, libraries, and collections were to be made good by the fees for tuition, the annual cost to each student would probably be increased by from $400 to $600. Obviously the great mass of men now in college would be excluded; high education would, as a rule, be within reach of the rich alone. As it is, even here, many are able to complete their course only by self-denials and by labors which are really heroic. And what I affirm is, that any arrangement which should leave the high education to the rich alone, would be in the highest degree unwise, and for the following reasons:

I. It is in itself fitting—and, in a certain sense, it is due to children as human beings—that the poorest child should have proper facilities for obtaining by reasonable effort the best development of his talent and character. I think I may appeal to the common sense and general feeling of civilized men in recognition of this truth. One of the highest aims of society is to help men make the most of themselves. True, as I shall soon show you, this is partly because it is for the interest of all,—of society at large. But, beyond that, we instinctively recognize as a duty to do what we can, both individually and through the organized action of society, to open for every child—and for the child's own sake—a fair chance for the best start in life for which his talent fits him. I know we often justify our providing a free common-school education by showing the necessity of such an education as a preparation for citizenship. But I believe that down in our hearts there is a profound satisfaction, and often an impelling motive to our action, in the conviction that we are doing simply what is just and what is due to every child as a human being in giving him an opportunity to kindle into a flame any divine spark of intelligence within him. It is not too much to say that the infant born into a civilized and Christian society has a right to claim something more than a bare possibility—has a right to claim a tolerable probability—of such moral and intellectual surroundings as shall render education and character accessible to him if he has a fair amount of talent, self-denial, and energy. For the moment I am not considering whether this claim should be met by legislation or by voluntary action; but that it should be met by society in some way, I think, will be generally conceded.

What more touching spectacle is there than that of an ingenuous and high-spirited youth, consumed with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, endowed with faculties which might make him the peer of the greatest, yet chained by the heavy hand of Poverty, through all his best years, to the foot of the ladder on which his aspiring soul would, if unfettered, so easily and so joyously have mounted to the stars! His undeniable energy may enable him at last, after years of weary struggle, to attain a lofty hight. But would it not be a blessed act—would it not be a just, and wise, and righteous act—to relieve him of so much of the struggle as was not needful for the discipline of his soul, and to secure to him, as well as to Society, years more of his noblest work? As the magnet draws the particles of steel from the dust and lifts them into view, so the common-school system, stretching out its sensitive and generous hands to every child in the Commonwealth, lifts the exceptionally gifted into notice; makes them and their friends cognizant of their power and promise; kindles in them the flame of a noble ambition for learning; and compels us to recognize this duty of Society to smooth the way from the cradle of talent in the humblest log hut to the halls of the highest learning. To stimulate to the utmost the ambition of these pupils by your schools; to set their minds on fire with this unquenchable desire for ampler culture; and yet to leave that culture practically unattainable by the great mass, even of the most gifted,—to slam the door of the college in the face of every one who is poor,—were illogical, and cruel, and unworthy or our boasted civilization.

II. But we need to make the higher education accessible to the poor, not merely on account of the poor and gifted scholars themselves, but also because this is the best for Society. We need all the intelligence, all the trained minds, we can have. There is never a surplus of wisdom and true training. There is often a surplus of pedantry. There is often an excess of false pride on the part of those who have not talent enough to shine in purely intellectual pursuits, and who foolishly hold themselves above the only pursuits for which, with all their advantages of education, their moderate mental endowments fit them. But these are merely incidental evils, belonging to any system of education. Of strong, well-balanced, well-furnished minds, we cannot have too many. They are the true riches of a nation. Without them, the mines of El Dorado cannot make a people rich or strong. With them, the dwellers on a desert may become prosperous and invincible.

Now, God bestows talent with an impartial hand, equally on the rich and on the poor. He sows the seeds of genius in what might seem the unlikeliest spots. He often places the choicest jewels in the humblest settings. His rarest gifts of mind are dropped in the obscurest homes. It was on an Ayrshire peasant that he bestowed the power of sweetest song that ever rose in the Scottish hills. It was to the bookbinder's apprentice, Faraday, that the electric currents, in their rapid and unseen flight, paused to reveal their secrets. It was given to a colliery-fireman to harness steam to our chariots and bear us on the wings of the wind across the continent, and so to revolutionize the commercial methods of the world. It was on a man whose origin is so obscure that his parentage can scarcely be traced that God laid the responsibility and conferred the power of leading us out of the disgrace of slavery and the blackness and darkness of Civil War into the sweet light of true Freedom and welcome Peace. It is to a Michigan telegraph-boy that God lends so divine a vision that he sees, weakens, and harnesses to his service the subtlest forces of Nature. The scientific savans of the world look on in wonder as, at the command of Edison, dumb matter speaks; the word which died away upon the empty air weeks ago raises in resurrection, and falls again upon our ear with a living voice. As distant Arcturas—more than 1,600,000 times as far away from us as our sun—reports visibly to him the almost infinitesimal quantity of heat which its pencil of light, after traveling its weary journey of more than five-and-twenty years, has brought with it to Earth,—we ask in amazement what revelation is next to be made through this interpreter for whom Nature seems to have lost her wonted coyness and secresy?

No nation is rich enough to spurn the help which God gives in such rare minds as these. No nation should be so short-sighted as to pile up obstacles in their path, or even to leave any which can be removed. As the husbandman of the Western Sierras, at great cost and with infinite pains, makes a channel to bring the fertilizing mountain-stream to his field, guiding to it every rivulet which can swell its volume, and thus makes the parched desert blossom like the rose and wave with golden harvest, so may a nation well do much to smooth the way for its gifted children, to enlarge their faculties, to enrich their minds, and thus pour far and wide the beneficial streams of their influence, and give us richer harvests than those of corn, and wine, and oil.

III. Again: we need to put the higher education within the reach of the poor, because we cannot afford to endow the rich alone with the tremendous power of trained and cultured mind. To do this might form an aristocracy of formidable strength. So long as the poor have anything like an equal chance with the rich of developing their intellectual power, we have little to fear from an aristocracy of wealth. But let wealth alone have the highest intellectual training, let the poor as a class be shut out from the schools of generous culture, and we must have either the control of all intellectual and political in the hands of the rich, or else a constant scene of turbulence between the ignorant many and the enlightened few. Bitter class-hatred would be inevitable. There can be no stable equilibrium, no permanent prosperity, for such a society.

Learning, too, would probably soon give place to pedantry, displayed like the ribbons and orders of a petty German Court. The scholarship which is a mere concomitant and badge of wealth would become vain, and meretricious, and shallow.

Yet there are men who, preferring to speak in the interests of the poor, and of sound learning, and of political philosophy, inveigh against a system like that which in Michigan opens the doors of all learning to the humblest as well as to the richest child, and insist that we shall make every one pay to the full the cost of his High-School and University education. Do they not see that this would be a matter of little consequence to the rich, who could easily secure their training at any expense; but that it would consign the poor children, however endowed with talent, to the humblest acquisitions of learning, or to the most trying struggle to obtain to true culture? It is in the interest of the poor, and of true and enlightened democracy, that we insist that the best education be accessible to all classes.

The most democratic atmosphere of the world is that of a college. There all meet on absolutely equal terms. Nowhere else do the accidents of birth and condition count for so little. The son of the millionaire has no advantage over the son of the washerwoman, or over the liberated slave, who has hardly clothes enough to cover his nakedness. Nowhere else in the world is a man so truly weighed and estimated by his brains and his character. God forbid that the day should ever come when the spirit of snobbishness, or aristocracy, or pride of wealth should rule in our college-walls.

Talk about oppressing the poor by sustaining the University! It is the sons and daughters of the men who are poor or of moderate means who form the great majority of the students here, and in almost every other higher institution of learning. I could move your hearts if I should call one after another of the many who I see before me in this audience to come up here and tell what toils they have performed for long and weary years, what hardships and privations they have endured, to gather up the few hundreds of dollars needed to maintain them with the closest economy during their few years of residence here. I hope that those who practice high thinking and plain living will always be in the majority on these grounds. Sad, indeed, will it be for the University and for the State when such as they cannot by manly effort secure to themselves the best help which the resources of this school can offer them.

Anything more hateful or repugnant to our national instincts, more calamitous at once to learning and to the people, more unrepublican and more undemocratic, more unchristian, than a system which should confine the priceless boon of higher education to the rich, I cannot conceive.

Have an aristocracy of birth if you will, or of riches if you wish; but give our plain boys from the log-cabins a chance to develop their minds with the best learning, and we will fear nothing from your aristocracy. It will speedily become either ridiculous or harmless, or, better still, will be stimulated to intellectual activity, by learning that something besides their blood or inherited wealth is needed to compete with the brains and character from the cabins.

IV. Another cogent reason for opening the privileges of higher education to all classes in this country is found in our distribution of political power throughout the community. The largest part of the public action which most concerns us is taken or determined by local organizations. The successful working of our republican system depends upon the distribution through the smaller towns and villages, and through the rural districts, of men of intelligence. If all the cultivated minds were concentrated in one capital or in a few great cities, we could not perpetuate our form of government. Any strong tendency towards such a result must interfere with the purity and efficiency of our institutions.

We need, therefore, to reach with our best training men drawn from all classes, from all pursuits in life, and men who are to return to all honorable and worthy vocations, not alone in the great cities, but in all parts of the land. It is by this diffusion of educated men, and by the diffusion through them of the direct and indirect advantages of education among the inhabitants of every town and hamlet, that a great school of learning does its highest work and justifies its claim to the support of the whole people. It disseminates over the whole State men who are trained to be intelligent leaders of thought, to enlighten their neighbors on important affairs; to expose the fallacies of charlatans in politics, science, or religion; to keep alive an interest in education; to discharge all the duties of citizenship, and, if need be, of public office. It thus keeps the whole body politic vigorous and healthy with the life-giving currents which it sends to the extremities, as well as with the strength which it lends to the heart. It is not true that it blesses only the men who receive its degrees. Through them it blesses all around them. Its graduates are often the medium of greater blessings to others than they receive themselves. Mark the venerable physician, who, trained to highest professional skill in its halls, has ministered with unselfish devotion, for a generation, to the sick and suffering; has he, or have they, been most blessed by his education? Take the lawyer, whose advice for years the widow, the orphans, the poor, instinctively sought; whose opposition the criminal has dreaded; whose counsel and guidance the town, the county, the public, have always desired in every emergency; has his power been only or chiefly a good fortune to himself? In a large sense it is true that the advantages of the higher education cannot be selfishly monopolized by the recipient of it. It is not truly enjoyed—it can hardly be used in any honorable way—without conferring benefits on others. You might almost as well talk of the sun monopolizing and enjoying alone the light which is generated in it, as talk of a scholar monopolizing the advantages of his education. The moment the sun shines, the wide universe around is bathed in its life-giving beams. Intellectual activity is necessarily outgoing, diffusive, reproductive. The generations who are going out from this University are not taking with them hidden treasures to enjoy in secret, as the miser gloats in the solitude of his garret over his gold; but rather precious seed, which they will sow in every town and hamlet of this broad State, which the thousands about them will share with them,—the harvest of their sowing.

I need hardly say that any system which would confine the best education to the rich would greatly curtail the diffusion of the blessings of education, and would doubtless tend to concentrate the educated men almost entirely in the great cities. Is it too much to say that it would tend to political centralization, and to a loss of those political advantages which flow from wise and vigorous local administrations of public affairs, and from the comparative homogeneousness in our society caused by the distribution of educated men throughout our communities?

V. The general opinion of mankind in all Christian lands has favored some plan of bringing liberal education within reach of the men of humble means. It has been reserved for their later days to make the discovery that there is danger in thus opening the fountains of learning to the poor as well as the rich. For the most part, the direction of education has been in the hands of the Church; and, whatever criticism may be made upon the Church, through these eighteen centuries she has with impartial hand held wide open, to men of high and low degree alike, the gates to generous learning. She has encouraged and persuaded the rich to endow her schools, and colleges, and universities, so that the instruction might be almost if not entirely free. She has taught them to found scholarships and fellowships, which should enable the poorest boy to spend the best years of his youth and manhood in the still air of delightful study. The rulers of every nation of Europe have cherished their great schools of learning as the choicest jewels in their crowns. They have lavished wealth on them, and endowed them so richly that, at most of them, the cost of instruction is little more than nominal; and peasants and Princes are found on the same bench, listening to the lectures of the great scholars in every science. What glorious monuments of wise generosity these Universities have become! Royal houses have risen and disappeared, kingdoms have come and gone, the map of Europe has been made and remade again and again; but the great medieval schools, to whose halls centuries ago the thousands of eager scholars trooped from all parts of Europe, still stand fresh in perpetual youth, welcoming poor and rich to their walls, pouring out their streams of blessing from generation to generation and from age to age, with a flow as copious and as unceasing as the Danube or the Rhine. If we may judge by the past, what work of man is more enduring or more beneficent than a strong University?

In this country, too, where the early settlers began to lay the foundation of our most venerable University before they had made comfortable homes for themselves, we find public and private generosity vying in supplying the wants of the infant college. While the Colonial authorities voted appropriations, we see the self-denying men and women shipping their scanty libraries of books to equip the struggling institution, whither the sons of all might repair to be trained for every worthy science in State or Church. Contributions were solicited for the maintenance of poor students, so that—to borrow the language of a memorial of an early President—"The Commonwealth may be furnished with knowing and understanding men, and the Church with an able ministry."

From that day to this, it has been the aim of the guardians of that ancient University, and of every college which has been established in the land, to furnish education at such a rate that boys of modest means could procure it. Not one such has been administered on the theory that the student should pay the full cost of the education furnished. Endowments and scholarships have been sought and secured. In some cases, so liberal provision has been made that prudent students, it is reported, have actually been able to meet their expenses and lay aside a balance. In some parts of the country, it is said, there has sprung up between colleges an unseemly competition in securing students by bidding for them with pecuniary temptations. But these indiscretions at least show how deep-seated is the conviction in the American mind that poverty shall not keep a gifted youth from the opportunity for a liberal education. This conviction is happily so firmly rooted that there need be no fear that it will be conquered by the *laisser-aller* theory, which would make no special provision for placing the higher education within the reach of those who cannot defray the full expense of it.

But, from that section of the country which is most amply provided with privately-endowed colleges,—even from those States whose oldest colleges were established, or in their early days aided, by legislative appropriations,—we sometimes hear exception taken to the method by which this and other Western Universities have been endowed and sustained by taxation. The education problem before the early settlers of Michigan and other Western States was peculiar. These States were occupied rapidly, and for the most part by men and women who had been well trained in school or college. They were intensely desirous that their children should be thoroughly educated. The National Government had given them an endowment with which to begin a University. They had energy, ambition, a love of intelligence; but they had little ready means for the planting of colleges. They saw plainly that to build up by private benefactions a first-rate scheme of higher learning, like the best in the East, would require here, as it had required there, a hundred years of toil. Meantime their children and their children's children would have passed away. Two or three generations must live and die without the facilities for training which a strong and thoroughly-equipped school could furnish. Was there any question what they ought to do? Plainly, the wise policy for them was to avail themselves of the National endowment, and then, if need be, to supplement it as prosperity should bring the State ampler means.

It was not until 1867, when the University had already become strong and renowned, when its pupils were more numerous than those of any other institution in the land, that the State was called to give the first penny; and then the sum appropriated was $15,000 a year, which was just one-twentieth of a mill tax on the appraisal of the taxable property of this rich Commonwealth. The total sum raised by tax for the University, drawn from the State Treasury, down to January, 1879, is, in round numbers, $469,000. If we compute this as distributed over the entire time since the foundation of the University, we shall find that it is an average of $1,200 a year, or one-fifty-second of a mill on the present valuation. A man who is taxed on $1,200 would pay not quite two cents a year. That is the oppressive burden which the University has brought to the poor taxpayer for the support of an institution which brings the treasures of the best knowledge to his children and to yours.

The ground upon which taxation for the support of the higher education justly rests were so ably set forth by the distinguished orator of last year, whose eloquent words are still ringing in our ears, that it would be superfluous for me to dwell upon them at this time. I am now aiming merely to remind you that an expenditure which it is simply rediculous to call burdensome to this prosperous State of Michigan, has, through the wisdom of her founders, succeeded in furnishing the higher education to all her sons and daughters, without distinction of birth, race, color, or wealth. The fathers acted with a wise and far-seeing statesmanship. They saved to the State those generations of educated men. Most of them lived to see such a supply of buildings, libraries, scientific collections, and other apparatus of a University here, as could not by private endowments have been secured perhaps in a century. Indeed, it is probable that private endowments would have been scattered among many small colleges, as they have been in other States, and that no institution at all comparable to this in strength would ever have grown up in Michigan. By planting the University so early, they have enriched every profession and nearly every worthy vocation in Michigan with intelligent and well-equipped men. Through this school of learning they have drawn to the State a large number of brilliant and scholarly youth, who, after the completion of their studies, have chosen this State as their home, and are adorning every calling in life. Is there any one act of our fathers by which they have done more to promote the prosperity of the State, to make its name known and honored throughout the land and beyond the sea, than by the establishment of a University in which the best learning of the times should be practically open to all, so that whoever would might come and take freely, almost without money and without price?

Regal indeed are the gifts of Nature to Michigan. A soil which bountifully rewards the toil of the husbandman, and yearly fills to overflowing his granaries and barns; a climate so propitious that a large part of the State is a veritable Paradise of fruits, where Heaven kindly draws the sting of frost from the west wind, so that the breezes may fall soft as the gales of Eden on the peach, and the pear, and the grape; mines richer in enduring wealth than those of Golconda; forests still magnificent in primeval grandeur, and rivaling the mines in value; salt-wells which yield the wealth of subterranean seas in inexhaustible and increasing streams; the broad lakes bound by the hand of God around the State, like a zone of beauty; the sky, the inland seas, the earth,—nay, the very waters under the earth,—all combine to pour their richest contributions into the lap of this favored Commonwealth.

Yet, with all these riches, poor indeed had been the State had not a brave, and manly, and intelligent people chosen it as their home. For earth, and sky, and water, and mine had all been here for ages. But savages could not of these make a commonwealth. It is intelligence and character alone which can make a great and thriving State. And so the grave question which pressed itself on the fathers still forces itself on us: How shall we train our children to make the most of these auspicious advantages; to build a State which shall be truely great; to contribute their full part to the honor and glory of the Nation; to lead happy and useful lives; to be a blessing to mankind? Can we do better than to answer this question in the spirit in which they answered it, when, in accordance with the direction of the Ordinance of '87, they took care that schools and the grades of education should forever be encouraged, and made large provision for the support of both school and University?

We may be pardoned, then, for believing that the result in our State has justified what may be called the Michigan policy. But, whatever be the method of endowment of our great schools, may the day never come when they shall be inaccessible to the humblest youth in whom God has lodged the divine spark of genius, or that more common, but sometimes not less serviceable, gift of useful talent. Let not a misapplication of *laisser-aller* doctrine in Political Economy—which has its proper place—lead us to the fatal mistake of building up a pedantic aristocracy. Good learning is always catholic and generous. It welcomes the humblest votary of Science, and bids him kindle his lamp freely at the common shrine. It frowns on caste and bigotry. It spurns the artificial distinctions of conventional society. It greets all comers when intellectual gifts entitle them to admission to the goodly fellowship of cultivated minds. It is eminently democratic in the best sense of that term. In justice, then, to the true spirit of learning, to the best interests of society, to the historic life of this State, let us ever hold wide open the door of this University to all our sons and daughters, rich or poor, whom God, by gifts of intellect and kindly providence, has called to seek for a liberal education.

The Commencement dinner, in the Law Lecture-Room, was attended by between 800 and 1,000 people, President Angell presided, and numerous toasts were offered and responded to.

KNOX COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 26.—The thirty-fourth annual Commencement-exersises of Knox College and Seminary were held in the Opera-House promptly at 9 o'clock this morning. Above the front of the rostrum hung the class motto, "Cor Unum via Una."

The exercises were introduced with music by Monmouth's artistic musicians. Dr. Haigh, of Chicago, offered the opening prayer. After another inspiring selection by the band, President Bateman announced the first speaker, William E. Ray, who delivered in Latin the salutatory address.

Miss Rose McCall read in a voice inaudible to a large part of her audience a finely-written essay, "Let There Be Light." The young lady described creation's morn, when God said, "Let there be light." This fiat has a present application to the intellectual and moral microcosm of each individual. It calls upon us for self-ennoblement and culture. We should seek inward light rather than publicity, and be ourselves the bearers of light.

"Imitation" was the title of an oration by L. L. Morrison. Imitation is of two kinds,—imitation, the faculty, and imitation, the act. No man was ever great by imitation. The soul has its new and dissimilar thoughts, just as the kaleidoscope has its ever-varying pictures. The world has need of the man who studies, believes in, and cultivates his own peculiar impressions, purposes, and ideas, and in this way every one can give the world something that it had not before, and it well can use. This was a unique and carefully elaborated production.

The essay by Miss Maggie B. Bliss on "Faces" was read in a clear and distinct tone, and with every expressive modulation.

The philosophical oration was given by William S. Turner. His subject, "The Fall of Poland," received very careful, scholarly consideration. He attributed her overthrow to her impolitic devotion to individual liberty at the expense of national strength and growth, and to her disregard of the importance of commercial power and the many lessons of political experience.

"Life a Duality" was the title of Miss Belle Blood's essay. She graphically pictured the stream of life, and drew many thoughtful reflections from its contemplation. This was a beautiful composition, and its reading was highly enjoyable.

Murray Corrington's oration on "The Nobility of Life" displayed a luxuriance of metaphor and word-painting that was almost bewildering. In his imaginative fertility he at times violated the best literary taste by his incessant figures, though they were generally appropriate and often charming in their aptness. The nobility of life, he thought, is found largely in humility and devotion. These qualities of mind and heart he vividly portrayed.

Miss Laura H. Bessler read in a fine manner a neat and interesting essay on the "Search for the Golden Fleece."

Pioneers were considered in their life and work by W. K. Wright. This is an age of immigration and pioneer work. The West has been made, is being made, by pioneers. It is an age of pioneers in invention and thought, and there is a need of pioneers in art and morals. The material pioneer merges into the spiritual. We are surrounded by frontiers that touch us always. There was a chasteness and elegant simplicity in the composition of this oration that was most admirable. It showed an unusual depth of thought and logical continuity,—a grace and naturalness in its elaboration that made it to us the most enjoyable of the performances.

Miss Effie Lyon added materially to the entertainment of the assembly by her reading of an essay on "Victor or Vanquished?" She examined the real character of the world's conflicts, and the forces and qualities that mark the victor from the vanquished, in what victory consists, and the methods of attaining it.

"Suffrage, its Use and Paramount Importance in National Life," was treated in the oration of William E. Ray. He advocated radical changes in suffrage, that our political system might keep pace with the demands of our social growth.

"The Philosopher's Stone" furnished Miss Mannie Weinberg the subject for a very bright and enjoying essay. The modern Midas' touch is industry, and the stone which the philosophers sought is economy.

Albert S. Post, of the Class of '76, after another interval of music, delivered the master's oration. Under the subject of "The Venetian Republic," he gave an oration full of interesting facts and description from the history of Venice. His description of the city and his outline and analysis of the Republic's political history were graphic and thoughtful.

The last oration, with a valedictory, was delivered by O. J. Colton with a good degree of force and enthusiasm.

After the bestowing of the proper degrees upon the graduates, the day closed with the alumni banquet at the Union Hotel. The banquet was one of the most enthusiastic that has been held for many years. Stirring speeches were made by the representatives of almost every class, from the first one of 1849 to that of 1879. A committee, consisting of the Hon. Francis Colton, the Hon. Henry R. Sanderson, and Chief-Justice Craig, of the Illinois Supreme Court, was appointed to raise funds to endow an Alumni Professorship. The outlook, as shown at this meeting, was extremely flattering for the college. The lower and incoming classes are larger than ever before in the history of the college. The present Freshman class numbers seventy-two, with every prospect that the Freshman class of 1879-'80 will number from 120 to 125. The enthusiasm under the able management of Dr. Bateman seems to increase with each commencement.

NORMAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 26.—An immense audience to-day, at the State Normal School, listened to the graduating exercises of that institution. Normal Hall was filled. There were twenty-three graduates, twelve of whom were on the programme. Horace E. Powers had the salutatory, and Miss Fannie Fell the valedictory. Aside from these the names of the graduates are as follows: Jennie L. Wood, Oscar L. McMurry, Amanda M. Crawford, Emanuel R. Bover, Charles R. Cross, Lizzie Ross, Thomas Williams, Nettie Porter, Nelson McCormick, Mary Sudduth, S. Annette Bowman, Will C. Ramsey, Hattie E. Morse, Silas G. Gillan, Daisy Hubbard, Julia Scott, Frank M. McMurry, Hattie Follette, Mary S. Cummings, Frank B. Harcourt, Emily A. Sherman. The orations were all exceptionally good, showing mature thought. At the close of the exercises, the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell and Dr. Rogers made brief speeches, followed by Mr. B. G. Roots, of the State Board, and others.

APPLETON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis. June 26.—The Commencement exercises of Lawrence University took place to-day. The graduating class numbered twelve, of whom four were ladies. Less than the usual interest has been exhibited in the exercises and proceedings attendant upon the close of the college year. Dr. George M. Steele, who has been President of the University for the past fourteen years, resigned a short time since, and, at the annual meeting of the Trustees, the Rev. E. D. Huntley, LL. D., of Madison, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Huntley is an able and popular minister, and it is hoped that under his management the depression under which Lawrence University has been suffering may be removed. Dr. Steele has accepted the Presidency of Wilbraham College, Massachusetts.

GREELEY AND STEVENS.

Unpublished Letters from Them.

Bedford (Pa.) Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

While resting in the cool atmosphere here and enjoying the benefit of the famed water of Bedford Springs I came across two private letters from Mr. Greeley and Mr. Stevens, both written in 1867, which will be read with interest. Mr. Stevens was a candidate for United States Senator in the winter of 1867, when Gen. Cameron was chosen, and it was during the heat of the contest that raged for some months before the election that Mr. Stevens was accused of atheism. Mr. Keagy, then an active local politician in this section, and now living in the West, wrote Mr. Stevens on the subject, and the following is his reply—the original being in the possession of Judge Hall:

JAN. 23, 1867.—DEAR SIR: I rec'd your letter, I am not surprised, nor much moved at any scandal which may be publicly or privately uttered about myself. I do not usually contradict them. To your personal suggestion, however, I willingly respond. All the statements which you said were made are false, as the author well knew, if he had any knowledge on the subject. I have always been a firm believer in the Bible. He is a fool who disbelieves the existence of a God, as you say is charged on me. I also believe in the existence of a hell, for the especial benefit of this slanderer.

I have said that I never deny any charges, however gross. I make an exception where my religious belief is brought in question. I make no pretension to piety (the more pity), but I would not be thought an infidel. I was raised a Baptist and adhere to their belief. Yours, etc.,

Mr. Keagy. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Mr. Casebeer was evidently an admirer of Mr. Greeley, but, like many others, he was grieved because Mr. Greeley had signed the Jeff Davis bail-bond. He had written Mr. Greeley for a photograph, and doubtless expressed his regret about the great Republican leader being one of Davis' sureties, to which Mr. Greeley replied as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, July 5, 1867.—DEAR SIR: I happen to have barely one photograph of myself, and that not a good one. (The *Tribune*, you see, is sending out a large and fine steel engraving.) I send you what I have, and beg you to share my trust that our friends who think I did wrong in signing the bail-bond of Jeff Davis will be wiser before long. Yours,

A. J. Casebeer, Esq. HORACE GREELEY.

William Lloyd Garrison.

Born in Massachusetts, Dec. 12, 1804.
LIVED TO FREE THE SLAVE, AND TO SEE HIM FREED.
Died in New York, May 24, 1879.

True heart and fearless—Freedom's foes that braved,
On Freedom's friends when fiercest down they bore—
Farewell! The citadel of Freedom saved,
What matter if it's Garrison's no more?
—*London Punch.*

Honorable Gray Hairs.

Men live to be old by watching for the early symptoms of kidney trouble, and taking the famous Kidney-Wort in season. By so doing they live to be honored when gray-haired. The medicine cures acute rheumatism, promotes agreeable action on the liver and bowels, and purifies the blood.

Use Hop Bitters once, and you will use no other medicine. Test it.

Burnett's Cocoaine cures all irritation.

For a cough or sore throat the best medicine by far is Hale's famous Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

MARINE NEWS.

Singular and Almost Fatal Disaster Caused by a White Squall.

Officers and Crew of a Schooner Swept Overboard.

Rescue of the Men and the Vessel.

Other Mishaps—The Wheat Deal, Lake Freights, Etc.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF A WHITE SQUALL.

The sudden squalls that occasionally spring up on Lake Michigan are sometimes very disastrous in their results. Two accidents, one reported serious, occurred yesterday morning, and came very nearly resulting in fatalities. The coast-trading schr Alert, of Holland, was bound hither with a cargo of fish and sundries, such as vessels of her class usually carry, and when about two miles off Grosse Point yesterday morning, with all sails set, and the wind from the southwest, a sudden white squall struck her, careening the vessel over on her port side so that the rail reached the surface of the water, while the main boom was swung around with such great force that the Captain and his men were swept overboard, the jolly-boat was knocked from the davits, and the deck-load was shifted so that the vessel was badly listed to port. Fortunately there was no sea on; or else the results might have been more serious, and perhaps fatal. The five men were good swimmers,—lucky for them,—and they reached the boat after floundering about for a while, and when one or two had become nearly exhausted. The Captain had caused a long oar to be kept in the boat for just such emergencies, and his foresight proved a saving power to himself and men. The situation after the accident is said to have been of the most thrilling kind. The schooner, with all her canvas set, was sailing away from her master and crew under the impetus of the squall, and would soon have been headed to the northeast and gone out in midlake, and sailed about like a phantom ship, but for the prompt action of the Captain of the tug Rebel, who steamed his boat toward the schooner in the expectation of getting a line from her and towing her into the harbor. The Rebel was a good distance off from the Alert at the time of the accident, and, although Capt. Jorgensen and his men signaled for them, the tugman did not observe them at first, being intent on securing the tow. But when the Rebel man discovered, to his astonishment, that no one was on board, he began to look about, and saw the jolly-boat and the signal of distress hoisted on the oar. He immediately ordered one or two of his men on board the schooner, and the tow-line was given to the tug and the latter steamed toward the small boat, then more than half a mile away. The castaways were soon reached, although they had drifted off quite rapidly. They got on board the schooner, and the vessel was towed into port, and moored in one of the slips near the mouth of the harbor. Her foremast was snapped off at the crosstrees, her mainmast was sprung, and some of her rigging and canvas were damaged. The escape of the Captain and crew from injury and drowning was marvelous indeed, and the mishap was one of the most singular that has ever occurred in this latitude. The survivors have already received the congratulations of old friends.

The other accident happened to the schr Lumberman, also bound in, and was the result of the same squall that struck the Alert. The vessel was bound in, and was several miles out and about off Lincoln Park, when the squall struck her, carrying away her foretopmast, and doing some other damage, but fortunately none of a serious nature.

Other craft were struck by the squall, but escaped without damage. The sudden gust does not seem to have covered a large area, and was more forcible between Lincoln Park and Grosse Point than elsewhere, and was not particularly noticeable on land. It was what the sailors call a white squall.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lake freights were dull yesterday, at 1⅝c on corn to Buffalo. Room was reported for 16,000 bu wheat and 205,000 bu corn. To Buffalo—Schrs Red, White, and Blue, Clayton Belle, and D. Vance, corn at 1⅝c; prop Vanderbilt, corn through. To Erie—Prop Delaware, corn. To Sarnia—Prop Oswegatchie. To Montreal—Prop Prussia, wheat.

There is no change in lumber freights. The only engagement reported yesterday was the schr Clara, lumber, from Muskegon, at $1.12½.

Cleveland *Leader* yesterday: "Coal freights were firm yesterday at 45c to 50c to Milwaukee (the first figure for large and the latter for small vessels) and 50c to Chicago. It is understood that 45c was being paid at Buffalo yesterday for coal to Lake Michigan. Vessels for Chicago are scarce even at 50c, grain freights back being so low as to retard them from accepting the figures. The rather high rate paid at Buffalo also has an influence in keeping them from loading at this port."

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 26.—Up—Props Arctic, City of Toledo, Idaho, Philadelphia and consort, Mary Pringle and consort, Salina and barge, Prindiville and consort, stmr Marine City; schrs B. Bruce, Saveland.

Down—Props St. Paul, Pacific, W.H. Barnum, Ocean, Ontario, Havana and consorts, Glasgow barges, Vulcan and raft, Torrent and raft; schrs Pathfinder, J. B. Williams, Pierrepont, C. G. Hought.

Wind—South, light; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, June 26—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Mary Mills, Lewis Gilbert; schrs Ontario, Regenia, Evening Star, Jamaica.

Departures—Prop City of Toledo.

Down—Prop Alaska; schr James Couch.

Wind—Southwest, brisk; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—Charters—Schrs Clara Parker, coal to Portage, 50c, and iron ore from Portage to Chicago at $1.10; Bay State, coal to Detroit, 20c; Augustus Ford, molding sand to Cleveland, 20c, free.

Coal freights firm, at 45c to Chicago and Milwaukee.

Cleared—Props Canisteo, merchandise, Green Bay; Passaic, Bay City; Potomac, merchandise; Avon, merchandise, Chicago. Schrs Empire State, Bay City. Barges M. B. Spalding, Hattie O. Cromwell, Ehira, Journeyman, S. Clement, East Saginaw.

STILL COMING.

Two more cargoes of wheat, bought at Milwaukee, on speculation, by Chicago grain merchants, arrived yesterday—the prop Granite State with 11,500 bu. for Lyon & Co., and the schr Jennie Matthews with 22,500 bu for Cooley & McHenry. The former went to the Illinois River Elevator to discharge cargo, and the latter to the Northwestern Elevator. Other cargoes are expected, and about 800,000 bu in all will probably be brought here from Milwaukee.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 26.—Passed up—Schrs Mary Battle, Toronto to Chicago, light; S. Doud, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Watertown, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Nevada, Charlotte to Chicago, coal.

Down—Schrs Stampede, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Cortez, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—The tug Dexter had her upper works carried away by the scow J. B. Prime in the Kinnickinnick River to-day by being caught in a bridge-trap.

Arrived—Steam-barge Jarvis Lord, barge Dictator.

A CANAL-BOAT RUN DOWN.

The excursion stmr Faxton, when going to a coal-dock at the forks of the river last evening, ran into a canal-boat and cut into her considerably. The steamer's engine got "off its centre," and thus caused the accident. The damage was not very great.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr Joseph Dresden lost two stanchions by a collision in the South Branch yesterday.

The schr David Vance unloaded her Milwaukee cargo of wheat at the Nutt Elevator, and took on a cargo of corn for Buffalo at the same house.

A little more dredging is necessary at the Lumber Market docks, and the Chicago Dredging & Dock Company will probably have it done to-day or to-morrow.

The Seamen's Union held a regular meeting last evening in Meridian Hall, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for a Fourth-of-July turn-out.

The Secretary of the Treasury has forwarded instructions to local Inspectors to the effect that steam vessels must be supplied with two copies of the steamboat laws, and that the copies of the laws supplied the masters are to be kept in good order, as a penalty of $20 attaches to a failure to keep the laws on hand or refusal to exhibit them upon the reasonable demand of any passenger on board.

ELSEWHERE.

Cleveland harbor is being dredged out.

The new prop Milwaukee was at Detroit Wednesday, on her way up to this port.

The Detroit papers are still engaged in an interminable discussion of the time made by the stmrs City of Detroit and Alaska.

It is understood that Mr. John Quinn, the well-known diver, is at work on the wreck of the Northern Transportation prop Brooklyn which blew up near Fighting Island about five years ago, and which now lies among the rushes near Grassy Island.

Detroit *Post and Tribune* of yesterday: A night or two ago some vandal with malice aforethought, etc., boarded the hull of the tug Clematis, which since last winter has been tied inside the boom below Jones' dry dock, Springwells, and cut her adrift. Then to complete the work departed, taking all the lines and other movable property that could be found. Had the hull been tied outside the boom she must have floated away down the river. As it is, she did not go far.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Leland, Elk Rapids, ore, North Branch Rolling Mill.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries, Washington street.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Mike Groh, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, State street.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr E. Corning, Buffalo, coal, Indiana street.
Schr A. Bradley, Horn's Pier, wood, Market.
Schr Elva, Kewaunee, bark, Rush street.
Schr Conquest, Sturgeon Bay, posts, Mud Lake.
Schr Radical, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Kewaunee, bark, Chicago avenue.
Schr E. J. McVea, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Schr John T. Mott, Oswego, coal, North Branch.
Schr G. Douseman, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Schr Yankee Blade, Alpena, lumber, Market.
Schr Tom Simmons, Leland, ties, Wells street.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr F. M. Knapp, Milwaukee, wheat, Fulton House.
Schr C. J. Smith, South Haven, bark, Chicago avenue.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr Hunter, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Newsboy, Red River, ties, Van Buren street.
Schr D. R. Martin, Traverse, wood, Twelfth street.
Schr Mary Copley, Fair Haven, coal, Empire Slip.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's, bark, North Branch.
Schr Perry Hannah, Menominee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr James Wade, Charlotte, coal, Adams street.
Schr San Diego, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Schr Red Wing, Cleveland, coal, Twenty-second street.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr O. M. Bond, Charlotte, coal, Sixteenth street.
Schr Hoboken, Oswego, coal, Wells street.
Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, lumber, no order.
Schr City of Chicago, Manitowoc, poles, Main street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr M. A. Muir, Little Traverse, sundries.
Schr Australia, Manistee, light.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, sundries.
Schr Ada Medora, Marinette, light.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, light.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Muskegon, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Schr Arrow, Muskegon, light.
Schr I. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Prop Mike Groh, Muskegon, light.
Schr Elva Holland, light.
Schr Onward, Manistee, light.
Schr Aaunto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Nabob, Cedar River, light.
Schr Antares, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, light.
Schr Clara, Muskegon, light.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Jacksonport, light.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gracie M. Filer, Ludington, light.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Schr David Vance, Buffalo, grain.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's, light.
Schr North Cape, Menominee, light.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, light.
Schr Fleetwing, White Lake, light.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, light.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Manistee, light.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Red, White, and Blue, Buffalo, grain.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Woolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr H. C. Richards, Escanaba, light.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, light.
Schr City of Woodstock, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Ludington, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.

The Buddhist Priesthood.

Cornhill Magazine.

The ranks of the Buddhist priesthood in China are generally recruited by children, purchased from their parents or from kidnappers. It is only in times of great distress that the poorer Chinese will sell even their daughters, still less the valued son on whom may possibly devolve the paramount duty of conducting the ancestral worship; kidnapping, however, is by no means an uncommon crime, albeit the punishment on detection is a speedy and ignominious death. Occasionally parents dedicate a child to Buddha, perhaps in fulfillment of a vow, and the victim is there and then formally made over to the church by deeds signed, sealed, and delivered. From this step there is no withdrawal. The child's head is completely shaved; he is made to live on vegetable diet and to forego the use of wines. He is taught to chant the Buddhist liturgies, without understanding a word of them, and, after a required novitiate, proves his constancy to the faith by standing unmoved while several pastilles burn down into his scalp, leaving the ineradicable scars which testify to the fact that he has put away forever the things of this world, and has been regularly ordained as a priest. He has now "left his home" in good earnest, and all that remains to him in this world is a life of celibacy and dull routine. Criminals fleeing from justice not unfrequently seek refuge in a religious life, submitting to the branding of their heads and the subsequent discomforts of cloister existence rather than fall into the meshes of Chinese law. Sometimes, too, unsuccessful mandarins throw themselves into a monastery and take the vows, driven to such a step by dread of the Imperial frown. It is said that the foolish officer who, during the war of 1841-'42, laid at the foot of the throne his discovery of the secret of foreign steamers, and forthwith produced a vessel with two huge paddle-wheels to be turned by coolies inside, is even now languishing in one of the numerous monasteries on the celebrated Lofou Hill, in the Province of Kuang-tung, whither he retired after the failure of his scheme, covered with ignominy and shame.

An American Girl in a Cornish Mine.

The *Cornishman* gives the following account of the descent to the lowest depths of Dolcoath of Miss Leila A. Noble, a young lady of 19, of Rome, Ga., U. S.: "Accompanied by a friend and a skilled miner, the plucky explorer passed first to a depth of 1,560 feet by the man-engine, stepping from the small platforms on the huge moving rod to the fixed stages at the sides of the shaft with the cool and ready step which takes away all danger from the use of this friend to the underground toiler. But this labor was little as compared with that which succeeded. One hundred and thirty fathoms of further depth had to be reached by the descent of perpendicular ladders. This safely done, the lowest and richest parts of the mine were explored, and a trophy gained, in the form of a lump of ore, dug by the no longer fair hand of the reddened climber. The work of the boring-machines, driving and blasting huge vughs, or spaces left by the removed ore, and rich deposits of tin were seen. The homely and kind miners were profuse in their compliments. One of them said: "I'd reather taake the trouble to put her to the bottom of Dolcoath than I wed a strange miner from another bal; wusnt thee, you?' The trying ascent had now to be made. Hand over hand upright ladders which would reach to nearly twice the hight of St. Paul's had to be climbed,—1,200 staves to be used. The firm and skillful way in which she took hold of the ladders caused a miner to ejaculate, 'I never seed a young laady klem with a moor bowlder and shoorer step in my life.' Turning to his comrade, he continued: 'She can klem von better'n scores of men I have seed down here.' This 780 feet accomplished, 1,560 more, or nearly eight times the hight of the monument, had to be done by the man-engine. About 4 p. m. the bold mineress from the Far West regained the surface, after being underground, and constantly exerting herself, for four hours and a half, without showing signs of great fatigue, certainly not of exhaustion, and without a mishap of the slightest kind."

BOARD OE EDUCATION.

The Regular Meeting Last Evening.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, eleven members present and Mr. Wells in the chair.

Mr. Hoyne, from the Committee on Buildings, asked leave to advertise for proposals for building a fifteen-room school-house on the corner of Oakley and Ohio streets. Permission was granted, and the same Committee were authorized to accept certain bids for painting and calcimining several school-buildings.

Mr. Keith suggested that the Finance Committee advertise for bids on city scrip, and award the privileges of the room to the highest bidder. So ordered.

Unfinished business came next, and the question of approving the report of the Committee of the Whole in regard to

SALARIES

was called up.

Mr. English moved to strike out the salary of the special teacher of drawing.

Mr. Frankenthal moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion was lost.

Mr. English's motion was lost by 7 votes to 4.

The same gentleman offered an amendment to the report of the Committee, providing that all Principals of schools containing more than twelve rooms and receiving $1,550 per annum should teach two-thirds of their time, and that other Principals should devote one-third of their time to teaching. The amendment prevailed.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Jacobs, providing that $100 per year be added to the salaries of certain teachers, was lost.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the whole schedule of salaries as reported by the Committee of the Whole. The vote on this stood: Yeas—Prussing, Keith, Armstrong, Bartlett, Frankenthal, Frake, and Wells—7. Nays—Hoyne, English, Jacobs, and Brenan—4. The report was, therefore, not adopted, it requiring a majority of the whole Board to adopt.

It was then decided to

ELECT A SUPERINTENDENT

and Assistant Superintendent of Schools at the salaries reported by the Committee,—$3,300 and $2,400 respectively. The ballots stood 10 each for Messrs. Doty and Delano as Superintendent and Assistant, and one blank. The gentlemen were declared elected. They at present occupy the same positions.

On motion of Mr. Bartlett, it was decided that when the Board adjourn it do so until this evening.

Mr. Keith moved to adopt the schedule of salaries as reported by the Committee, with the exception of all following the heading, "Supervision and inspection."

Mr. English moved as a substitute that the Board fix the salaries of Assistants in the grammar and primary schools. This prevailed by a vote of 9 to 2 and the salaries were declared fixed, probably (although it was not so stated) at the figures recommended by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Keith, the entire schedule of salaries, excluding those of special teachers and those coming under the head of "supervision and business," was adopted.

Mr. Frankenthal moved to adopt the recommendations in regard to the salaries of special teachers.

Pending the discussion of this, it was decided to adjourn until half-past 6 o'clock this evening.

REDSKINS.

Another Look at the Seven Cheyennes Imprisoned in the Jail at Dodge City, Kas.—Fears of an Indian Outbreak Near Fort Reno.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DODGE CITY, Kas., June 23.—To-morrow Judge Peters opens court here, and the all-absorbing topic of talk among the entire community is the trial of Wild-Hog and the other six Cheyennes who are now in Dodge City Jail, held for murder committed in the vicinity of Dodge City last September, when the Northern Cheyennes, of whom these seven prisoners are a portion, left the Indian village near the Cheyenne Agency in the Indian Territory, a history of which raid I sent THE TRIBUNE by a former mail.

This morning I walked up to the jail, desiring to meet and see these savages once more before they were arraigned at the bar of justice. The guard very courteously permitted me to enter the prison, and walk up to the grated iron door which led from the kitchen directly into the apartment denominated the jail. I have fully described this basement, which is a most miserable and inhuman place in which to keep confined any human being. When I reached the grated door, which was securely locked, I saw within, sitting upon dirty mattresses, partially covered with blankets, and devoid of clothing, save rough shirts, four of the savages,—all in an apparently unhappy frame of mind. Wild-Hog, the most treacherous of the seven, sat upon his mattress, with his legs crossed, and his long black hair hanging in a careless manner over his shoulders. He was busily engaged drawing different caricatures in a blank-book,—there being but partial light from the small vent window some eight or ten feet above his head. Wild-Hog looked up at me as I stood at the door, and, with an "Ugh—ugh!" and a smile, arose, and, coming to the door, shook me by the hand heartily, and said, in pretty plain English, "Book! Yes,"—meaning that I should look at his work. Old-Crow sat on a chair, near the centre of the room. He too was passing away the lonesome moments drawing in a book. Upon a table was burning a kerosene-lamp, which furnished most of the light. Alongside of Old-Crow was Frizzle-Head, looking eagerly upon Old-Crow's artistic productions. Upon the table there was plenty of smoking tobacco, and Old-Crow proved himself equal to the task of making his own cigarettes and smoking them in regular native style.

While these three redskins were busily engaged at their artistic avocation, the other four braves were seated in a circle upon their mattresses, smoking, and having a regular pow-wow. Something evidently troubled Porcupine and Blacksmith. They were laying down to the other two something in the Cheyenne tongue, and the gestures made indicated that they were talking seriously over the coming morrow. Porcupine rose up to full length upon one occasion, and gave a most hideous yelp. He seemed to be at a very nervous temperament. The only other prisoner, who is a white man, told me that he had been in jail with these Indians for nearly three months, and he had seen many queer freaks done by them. Wild-Hog had sworn eternal vengence upon Old-Crow, and the other five Cheyennes are ready to assist Wild-Hog in his murderous intent whenever he should call upon them.

It was nearly 9 o'clock in the forenoon when I made this visit to the jail. None of the Indians had had their breakfast, and possibly this was a source of grievance to them. When Old-Crow espied me at the door, he smiled, and, stretching up his heavy, muscular form, stood erect. Old-Crow looked haggard and sickly, and, when he came up to the door and shook hands with me, he said plainly, "Sick—sick; pain here," pointing to his forehead. When the breakfast was passed into them through the "food-hole" of the jail-door, long tin pans were also passed in, one for each Indian. In one pan was an abundance of good beefsteak; in another, plenty of wheat bread; and the coffee was of the best quality. Blacksmith is officiating as caterer, and divides out to each Indian his allowance. I left them eating breakfast with no apparent relish, though no doubt better food have they received in jail than they had in their own domain. This is the day before court, and these Indians are well aware of it. They are in a most serious frame of mind, and the guards at the jail are now doubly watchful of them.

This afternoon I had a talk with J. G. Mohler, of Salina, Kas., who is the senior counsel for the Indians. In my talk with Mr. Mohler, I found that my informant of a day or two since was mistaken when he told me that the United States Government was furnishing the counsel to defend these prisoners. The defense of the Indians is voluntary upon the part of Mr. Mohler and those associated with him. In official correspondence shown me to-day, the employment by Mr. Miles, the Indian Agent at the Cheyenne Agency, of Mr. Gillett, was entirely unauthorized by the United States Government; and ex-State-Senator Gillett has no connection with the case.

In the matter of witnesses for the defense, Mr. Mohler applied to Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, for the issuance of an order whereby several officers from Fort Reno would be present as witnesses. Mr. Mohler expects to prove by these officers, from what he claims is reliable information, that these Northern Cheyennes were at the time, and for a long time previous to last September, when they broke out from their reservation, fed upon rotten and vermin-infected beef; that they were being literally starved to death by the United States Government through its representatives; and that the cause of the troubles last fall was this ill-treatment and half-starvation policy.

A gentleman just from the vicinity of Fort Reno, in the Indian Territory, where Little-Chief and the Cheyennes are now located, informs me that Little-Chief and those who accompanied him to Washington have arrived back to their tribe, and the refusal of the "Great Father" to permit them to return North does not by any means meet with the approval of the Northern Cheyennes now in the jurisdiction of the Fort Reno military. At any moment these Indians may make a move to get north; but the probabilities are that they will consummate their plans so quietly before starting on the war-path that not even the military will be cognizant of their movements. The situation of affairs is beyond doubt critical.

Attorney Miller is this evening busily engaged drawing up papers, which he will present to the Court immediately after the Indian cases being called, praying for a change of venue, upon the ground that the prisoners cannot have a fair and impartial trial in this county. If defeated in this, counsel will ask for a postponement until next winter; if defeated in this, then they will demand a separate trial for each prisoner. E. M. S.

[The telegraph has given information that the motion for a change of venue was granted,—the cases being sent to Douglas County.]

SOUTH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Engagements Between Peruvian and Chilian Ships.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LIMA, June 4.—Telegrams received from Pisco announce the grounding and destruction of the Covadonga in Antofagasta, in all probability from the injuries received in the combat with the Independencia, and from fear of an attack from the Huascar. The Chilian iron-clads and two wooden steam corvettes were, at last accounts, at Iquique Harbor, but had not bombarded the town, as was feared. The Huascar, after successfully running the gauntlet of the whole Chilian fleet, arrived at Callao safely. She captured one or two Chilian merchant vessels of no particular value, and threw a dozen shells or so into Antofagasta, but on perceiving that there was no chance of destroying the water-condensers (the principal object of her mission), she returned to the north, passing within sight of and running away from the Chilian fleet after having enjoyed a brief exchange of shots.

The blockade of Iquique, raised for a few days by the destruction of the Esmeralda, and the hurried departure of the Covadonga and Lamar, has again been asserted by the Chilians, but the manner of its maintenance has been objected to by the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Turquoise. The Chilians have armed several merchant steamers as transports, and have now a formidable fleet. Nobody expects the Huascar to escape long, as the Chilian fleet are on the lookout for her. She has borne a charmed existence hitherto, but she has yet to measure her strength with another iron-clad at close quarters. Her triumphs have been achieved over unarmed vessels.

Chili is pouring men into the disputed territory, and is preparing for a bitter struggle on land, while her superiority at sea is still undoubted. Gen. Prado is at Iquique and Daza at Arica, both with their armies hundreds of miles from the real seat of war, and no one knows how long they will yet be in coming to the scratch. The longer their delay the more bitter will be their reception.

Various interesting particulars have transpired respecting the Iquique fight on the 21st of May, between the Peruvian iron-clads Huascar and Independencia and the Chilian wooden war vessels Esmeralda and Covadonga. The fight began at 8 a. m., by the Huascar standing off at the mouth of the harbor and sending a blank cartridge at her antagonist, the Esmeralda. The latter's position was so advantageous, being close in to shore, and, it is was stated, protected by a line of torpedoes, that the Huascar, drawing more water, and possibly nervous at the presence of these dreaded weapons, determined upon making the enemy change her base. This, however, was done by the land forces under the command of Gen. Buendia. Some half-dozen batteries of field pieces, 9-pounders, were placed upon a hill overlooking the position of the Chilian ship, and opening fire upon her evidently caused considerable injury. Meantime Capt. Grau, of the Huascar, had managed to get into line and began firing at the enemy—at a long range, however—bomb-shells from his 300-pounders. Owing to the roughness of the water where the Huascar was lying, and the consequent motion of the vessel, her shots fell wide of the mark, and although the enemy was obliged to change her position, possibly being annoyed from the shore batteries, Grau was by no means satisfied with his artillery practice. That of the Chileans was not much better. The iron-clad was struck several times, but on her heavy plating the 150-pound projectiles of the Esmeralda could have no effect. She returned the shore fire with her broadside guns and mitrailleuses placed in the tops, but from the elevated stand of the field artillery could not inflict much damage.

After playing thus for a couple of hours, and seeing that the Esmeralda had moved out into deeper water and apparently was endeavoring to get out of the bay, Grau determined to ram her. Proceeding at a very considerable speed, about ten knots, he first struck the Esmeralda a little forward of the stern, not quite amidships, but the sloop swerving at the time, the impulse of the ram was lost, and she shot past the Chilean. Returning to the attack, another cannonade ensued at close quarters, in which the Huascar managed to throw a 300-pound shell aboard of her antagonist, which, falling and exploding in the engine room, caused a great destruction of life, killing and wounding nearly twenty persons. The Esmeralda all this time was fought by her commander, Capt Arthur Prato, a son of the distinguished Chilean statesman of that name,—not Thompson, as before stated. Again the Huascar was set at full speed against the Esmeralda, this time striking her forward with some effect, and the third ramming completed the work, taking the ship fairly amidships with such violence as to send her to the bottom in a few moments' time. The crew were in a measure prepared for the disaster. Many of them had stripped and threw themselves into the water, where they immediately were rescued by the Huascar's boats. More went down with the ship, and a large number were killed.

Capt. Prato was brave to the last. Seeing his ship sinking under him he called upon the men to follow and leaped upon the Huascar's deck, pistol in hand. The conflict there, however, was of short duration. Prato and the handful who obeyed his call were almost instantly killed. The Esmeralda's crew consisted of about 180 men. Only forty survived. The Huascar's loss need hardly be recounted. The signal officer, Don Jorge Velarde, seeing the Chilean flag still flying on the Esmeralda after the third shock of ramming, sprang on board at the moment she was sinking to capture it; but before he reached the coveted emblem he was cut down by a Chilean sailor. Several men and officers were wounded on board the Huascar, but, as stated, her loss was comparatively slight. Grau summoned her to surrender three distinct times, but always met with decided defiance. Capt. Prato's body was interred at Iquique with all the honors due to his rank and his conspicuous bravery.

In the meantime, the Covadonga had managed to escape from the bay, and proceeded southward at full speed, about twelve knots, pursued by the Independencia, and both vessels maintaining a sharp running fire. The Covadonga, being of very light draft, hugged the shore, and for some time kept at a good distance from her pursuer. When about eleven miles south of Iquique, Capt. More, of the Independencia, a large iron-clad frigate, heavily armed, thought that the occasion had arrived for ramming, and he was within a biscuit's throw of his chase, when a sunken and unknown rock was struck off Punta Gruesa, and the splendid frigate immediately fell over on her side, and became a complete wreck. The crew, recently enlisted, and composed of the most heterogeneous material, preserved but little discipline at this moment. The Covadonga, seeing the plight in which the enemy was placed, ranged alongside, and delivered a destructive fire with her small arms and mitrailleuses, which was answered by the starboard battery of the wrecked frigate, the men working up to their knees in water.

Ammunition for further reply could not be procured, as the magazine was already flooded by the incoming waves. The Covadonga, then seeing the Huascar approaching, the Esmeralda having been disposed of, steamed as well as she could to the southward, seeking the assistance of the transport Limari, which, at the beginning of the combat in Iquique Bay, hoisted the American flag and steamed off. The Huascar continued in pursuit of the Covadonga for two hours, but night coming on Capt. Grau determined to return to the assistance of his stranded consort. Here it was discovered that nothing could be done toward saving the Independencia. To prevent her guns and material from falling into the hands of the enemy at some future occasion, it was decided to spike the ordnance and set fire to the ship, which was instantly effected, and the officers and crew of the Independencia were taken on board the Huascar and afterwards sent to Arica, where a court of inquiry will be held regarding the loss of the vessel.

Capt. More is exonerated by public opinion,—he fought his ship gallantly, and but for the disaster which no earthly skill could have prevented, would have captured his puny but plucky adversary. Capt. Condell, of Scotch extraction, commanding the Covadonga, also fought well, but has left a stain on his name by firing into the sailors of the wrecked Independencia, who had thrown themselves into the sea, when the vessel struck the rock, and were endeavoring to reach the shore. The Covadonga was so badly injured that she could only use one boiler in her flight, and was "hulled" by the Independencia's shot several times. Her loss in killed and wounded is unknown. The Independencia was almost untouched. One of her great guns forward was incapacitated from some irregularity in the compressors. She lost about twenty men, killed and wounded, principally at the last moment, when Lieut. Guillermo Garcia, a brother of the former Minister of Peru in Washington, was killed by a ball from a mitrailleuse while replacing a flag that had been shot away.

A HUMAN ELECTRIC BATTERY.

Strange Story from A Canadian Village—A Girl Charged with Electricity.

Boudon (Ont.) Advertiser.

We have been favored with the details of one of the strangest cases of which we ever heard, and one which is sure to excite a good deal of interest among medical men. The particulars of the case are given below:

It seems that about two years since a daughter of Mr. Richard Clare, Caroline by name, and then 17 years of age, living in Lot No. 25, on the second concession of Rodney, was taken ill. Her disease could not be correctly diagnosed, and had many peculiar features. Her appetite fell off, and she lost flesh till from a strapping girl of 130 pounds weight she barely weighed eighty-seven pounds. There did not seem to be any organic complaint. The bodily functions were not impaired, and, although she ate less than formerly, the falling off in this respect was not such as in itself would alarm her friends. After the lapse of a few months she took to her bed. Then it was that a change took place in her mental condition. Formerly she was noted rather for lack of conversational powers, but now fits or spasms would come over her, on the passing away of which her eyes would become set and glazed, her body almost rigid, and while in that state she would discourse eloquently, and give vivid descriptions of far off scenes, far exceeding in their beauty anything which she had ever seen or presumably ever read of. On the passing away of this state she exhibited a great degree of lassitude and indisposition to move, and was taciturn and surly in reply to any questions. This continued till about a month since, when an extraordinary change occurred. The girl, although still not gaining flesh, appeared to rally. She became light-hearted and gay, and her friends anticipated an early release for her from the room to which she had been confined so long. Their expectations were in vain, for she is now about the house apparently as well bodily as ever. But a most remarkable development has taken place. She is constantly giving off electrical discharges, and seems to be a perfect battery. A person, unless possessed of the very strongest nerves, cannot shake hands with her, nor can any one place his hand in a pail of water with her. By joining hands she can send a sharp shock through fifteen or twenty people in a room, and she possesses all the attraction of a magnet. If she attempts to pick up a knife the blade will jump into her hand, and a paper of needles will hang suspended from one of her fingers. So strongly developed is this electrical power that she cannot release from her touch any article of steel which she may have taken up. The only method yet found is for a second party to take hold of the article and pull while the girl strokes her own arm vigorously from the wrist upward. On her entering a room a perceptible influence seizes hold of all others, and, while some are affected to sleepiness, others are ill and fidgety till they leave, and even for a considerable time afterward. A sleeping babe will wake up with a start at her approach, but with a stroke of her hand she can at once coax it to slumber again. Animals are also subject to her influence, and a pet dog of the household will lie for hours at her feet as motionless as in death. A curious part of the phenomena is the fact that the electricity can be imparted by her to any article with which she habitually comes in contact. The other day a younger sister, while doing the housework, took up a pair of corsets belonging to Caroline, and on her hand touching the steel she was compelled to drop them with a loud cry and an exclamation to the effect that she had run a needle into her finger. Wooden spoons have had to be made for her, as she cannot touch metal. Altogether the case is a most remarkable one and attracts scores of visitors to the house of Mr. Clare. Medical men are especially interesting themselves, and it has been stated that Dr. Tye, of Thamesville, will read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the Provincial Medical Association, which is to be held in London in the course of this summer. Mr. Clare is the father of a family of seven children, none of whom, except Caroline, show any abnormal qualities.

A BRIDE'S UNTIMELY DEATH.

The Drowning of a Paterson Clergyman's Wife—An Accident Which the Niagara Falls Tragedy Recalls.

New York Times.

The sad tragedy at Niagara Falls on Saturday recalls a somewhat similar occurrence at the Passaic Falls sixty-seven years ago, which was, if anything, more distressing in the attending circumstances. During the early part of the summer of 1812, a number of the residents of Paterson, desiring to have regular preaching in the English language, induced the Presbytery of Newark to accede to their wish, and the Rev. Hooper Cumming, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Newark, was appointed to preach for them. He went to Paterson on Saturday, June 20, 1812, with his young wife, to whom he had been united only a few weeks. On Sunday he preached for the people in English, in the old Dutch Church at Totowa, then standing on what is now Water street, near the corner of Matlock,—a quaint and venerable building, burned down in 1827. He was the first to use the English tongue from that pulpit, which before that time had been occupied exclusively by Dutch Dominies, and this fact, combined with his undoubted eloquence, produced a marked impression on his congregation, which was deepened by the unfortunate sequel to his visit. In after years it was alleged that, as he concluded his sermon, a blackbird flew in at an open window and ominously perched on the great sounding-board that in those days overhung the pulpit, but this was unmistakably an invention of some imaginative chronicler, who thought thus to invest the melancholy narrative with a tinge of superstitious horror. The next morning, before setting out on their drive back to Newark, the young couple took a walk up to the falls, which in those days presented a far finer spectacle than now, as then the cataract was almost in a state of nature, surrounded by forests, and adorned with flowers of varied hues. After gazing about them for some time, and looking down the dizzy depths into which the river suddenly plunges, Mrs. Cumming grew faint, and they withdrew a short distance from the precipice until she should regain her composure. After a while, as they were about leaving the vicinity, she ventured again, with her husband, to the edge of the rocks to take a farewell view of the sublime and, to her, novel scene. The spot whereon they stood is about 150 feet south or southwest of the present chasm bridge, near the whitened trunk of a blasted pine, and just over a deep cleft in the trap-rock, spanned by a board a couple of feet across. Fascinated by the wild beauty of the spectacle, they stood entranced for some minutes, when he said: "It is time to return," and stepped back a pace or two to allow her to follow him across the narrow bridge. Suddenly he heard a wild cry, and turning, saw her not. She had disappeared over the awful brink with that agonizing shriek which was to ring in his ears forever. In a mad frenzy he ran to and fro along the edge of the precipice, crying, "She is fallen! She is fallen!" Thomas Wills, a lad of 16, happened to be fishing in the basin below the falls at the time. Rushing to the top of the rocks he caught Mr. Cumming just as he was on the point of plunging over the precipice after his wife. The two then descended to the basin, and again the bereaved young husband attempted to throw himself into the water, but was restrained by his youthful friend. Soon the news of the shocking accident spread through the town, and the people turned out to recover the body. It was found in the basin, a few rods from where she fell in, about 7 o'clock the next morning, and taken to the residence of Mr. Samuel Colt, one of the principal men in the new Presbyterian congregation, who then occupied a house where Masonic Hall now stands. The remains were conveyed the same day to Newark, and on Wednesday the funeral took place from the Second Presbyterian Church at Newark, the sermon being preached by the Rev. James Richards, of the First Church. Thousands of citizens from Newark, and the surrounding towns assembled, and there was not a dry eye in all the congregation. The bride who met with such an untimely death was the daughter of reputable parents in Portland, Me., her maiden name being Sarah Emmons. She was educated in that town, and lived there until within a few weeks of her sad end, which occurred in her 23d year. "Her person was agreeable, her manners simple, and her mind strong and ingenuous."

The subsequent career of Cumming was checkered, and on the whole was melancholy. He never recovered from the terrible shock of the sudden loss of his wife. For a fortnight he was completely crushed. At the end of that time his mother saw, one morning when he came out of his chamber, an evident change from the deepest depression to insensibility and frivolity. The cord was snapped. In a few days he was riding with a gay young girl, and he offered her his hand. He was seen, about the same time, riding about the streets of Newark at full speed, with his hat in his hand. His insanity became a subject of common remark in Newark, but out of regard for his family, one of the most prominent in town, and out of consideration for his great bereavement, his congregation tolerated his numerous eccentricities for two years, when he withdrew from the Presbytery. He went to South Carolina for the benefit of his health, and there married an estimable lady, who remained faithful to him through all his subsequent troubles. In 1815-'16 he was the pastor of a Presbyterian church at Schenectady, N. Y., where he preached with great success, and added hundreds to the church. During the winter of 1816-'17 a third Presbyterian church was organized in Albany, and Mr. Cumming was called to the pulpit. He was wonderfully successful in building up this new enterprise, when reports began to be circulated that he was guilty of plagiarism and of undue indulgence in stimulating liquors. He denounced the charges as false, and demanded that the authors be brought to trial. The proceedings lasted for several months, and the result established the mental eccentricities, to use no harsher name, of Mr. Cumming. Notwithstanding all this, his congregation stood by him, and when the Presbytery of Albany refused to install him, the congregation withdrew from the Presbytery, and retained their beloved pastor for several years, during which time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Vandewater street, in this city, in 1824. He died in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 24, 1825, in the 38th year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church in that city.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS IN A CHAIR.

The Sad Case of Matthew Rankins, of Lewiston, Me.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Twenty-nine years ago two boys, about a dozen years of age, were playing "tag" in Lewiston. They were merry and active lads, and were frolicking with school-boy enthusiasm and carelessness. One lad caught the other, struck his heels, and playfully tipped him over. His whole weight came down upon his falling playmate, whose spine was seriously injured in consequence. He was conveyed home, and it was found that he was a physical wreck. For two years he was able to walk around a very little, and then, as the results of his injuries gradually grew more serious, he was obliged to be carried from one place to another, entirely losing the use of his lower limbs. At length his whole body became rigid, and he was powerless. For twenty-three years Matthew Rankins has sat fixed in his chair as in a vise, night and day.

A *Journal* reporter called on Mr. Rankins, at his residence on Summer street, the other day. Mr. Rankins was in his low rocking-chair by a pleasant window when the reporter went into the room,—the same chair in which he has passed the last twenty-three years of his life, from sunrise to sunrise. His head is turned to one side by a contraction of the muscles of the neck, which cannot be relaxed, and it is impossible for him even to turn his neck, to look out of the window. By a contrivance of his own, he is able to see the green fields, the flowers, and the bright sky. A small looking-glass is hung on the end of a short stick. The other end is placed between the contracted fingers of one hand, and the glass is held so that he may see Nature's face reflected in that 10-by-12 frame. This is Mr. Rankins' way of "taking an airing." It is a favorite occupation, and the mirror was before him when the reporter entered.

Mr. Rankins is 41 years of age, but looks surprisingly young for a man whose constitution has borne twenty-nine years of unremitting pain. He has a handsome, intelligent face, which speaks but slightly of his sufferings, and looks as cheerful and happy as human countenance can. Head, body, legs, and arms are as clods so far as his power them is concerned. He can work his ankles a very little. His fingers and toes are all disjointed, and in one thumb is the only material joint in his whole body. He can produce a slight, rocking motion by working his ankles a little. His bed is made at night by putting blocks under his chair-rockers, tipping the chair back a little, and covering him with quilts. Mr. Rankins' eyes and tongue are the only members that he has not lost command of. He told our reporter that he suffered continually, without a moment's intermission, a severe pain in the marrow of his bones. This continued pain brings on violent attacks of vomiting about once a week, in which his sufferings are intense. He can move his hands a few inches up and down his breast.

When he was first stricken he was able to whittle images and make small articles of wood with his hands, but this privilege has been taken from him. He can, however, both read and write by means of ingenious contrivances which he planned after much thought, and which friends made according to his instruction. A board with a sliding edge is fastened to the arm of his chair in a nearly perpendicular position. His well-worn quarto Bible is laid on this. A metallic hook, with a wooden handle, is placed between the finger and thumb of one hand, and with this hook, by a peculiar jerk of the wrist, he is able to turn the leaves. He reads considerably, giving much time to the Bible. The Lewiston *Journal* is his favorite newspaper. For reading a newspaper, he has a hooked stick upon which the sheet is hung. When he wants to write, a longer board is placed before him with a contrivance for holding a sheet of paper. A pen-stock two feet long, holding a pen, is placed between his fingers, and without moving a muscle, save those of the wrist, he is able to write a perfectly legible hand. He is unable to dip his pen into the ink-stand, which hangs on the board, but fills his pen by catching a drop of ink on his "hook," in the other hand, and touching it to the nib of the pen. He writes a great deal.

He is cared for by his sister and his niece, the latter, a young lady of 16 years, waiting upon him chiefly. The fortitude with which this young girl cheerfully forsakes her companions and youthful pleasures to give the best part of her life to her suffering uncle is an affecting instance of self-sacrifice. The young lady is unremitting in her attentions to the invalid. Mr. Rankins' mother, a lady 83 years old, was very sick when the reporter called. Mr. Rankins could devotedly watch his parent and brush with his stick the troublesome flies from her pillow. "Clergymen often call on brother," said Mr. Rankins' sister, "and go away saying that they have been taught an impressive lesson." Mr. Rankins has been frequently mentioned in the Lewiston pulpit as an exponent of true Christian piety and resignation. A visit to this gentleman is a lesson for a lifetime. The man who imagines that all creation is at swords' points with such an insignificant atom of the universe as himself will feel happier after a call on Mr. Rankins. "No one but God and myself know what I suffer," said he, "but I guess I am about as happy as they make 'em. I don't believe that time passes more rapidly with a school-boy than with me. I have a great many visitors every day, and my friends include a good part of the population of Lewiston. Sunday visitors to the cemetery frequently call upon me. Sometimes they sing with me, and they used to hold prayer-meetings in my room. When my acquaintances get low-spirited or in trouble and need advice, they come to me. I have leisure to think and plan for them, and they seek my counsel. Some day I shall be as well off as the rest of you. My lot is to sit in this chair, and I would not get out until it was God's will. Some friends once called on me and asked my consent to hold a special prayer-meeting to pray for my recovery. I told them I was willing that they should pray that I might get well if it was God's pleasure."

The Coldest Town in the World.

Here it may relieve us, when the mercury has crept up into the nineties, to think of a town which Humboldt and other travelers have pronounced the coldest on the globe. This is Jakutsk (or Yakootsk), chief town of the Province of that name in Eastern Siberia, on the left bank of the River Lena, latitude 62 deg. 1 min. North, longitude 119 deg. 44 min. east, and distant from St. Petersburg 5,751 miles. The ground remains continually frozen to the depth of 300 feet, except in midsummer, when it thaws three feet at the surface. During ten days in August the thermometer marks 85 deg., but from November to February it ranges from 42 to 68 deg. below zero, and the river is solid ice for nine months out of the twelve. The entire industry of the place—population, about 5,000—is comprised in candle-works, and yet it is the principal market of Eastern Siberia for traffic with the hunting tribes of the Jakuts and Buriats. The former, mostly nomadic, having large herds of cattle and horses, bring to market butter, which is sent on horseback to the port of Okhotsk. The Buriats, also nomadic, bring quantities of skins of sables, foxes, martens, hares, squirrels, bears, and the like, and many of them are sold at the great fair in June, which, with May, is the active period of the year. In May the collected goods are conveyed to the seaports, whence they are sent in every direction. The merchandise, chiefly furs and mammoth tusks, sold at the fair amount in value to 400,000 rubles ($300,000).

YOUNG LOUIS.

Anecdotes of the Late Prince Imperial.

New York Sun.

The Prince was slender, and had a mild, pleasing countenance; his ears were rather too large, and on this account the Parisians (for whom nothing is sacred, and who always find a nick-name for everybody) called him "Prince Oreilliard." His christening by Cardinal Patrizi, as representing Pope Pius IX., was a gorgeous court display. The Empress showed herself a real mother to the boy, often spending her entire days and nights beside his cradle, in spite of court etiquette and the Emperor's remonstrances. She had her reward in the boundless affection that the child learned to feel for her,—a love which has known no diminution.

His father, though he loved the boy very dearly, rarely petted him save in public. One day the boy, then perhaps 5 years old, was crying with the toothache. The Emperor scolded him, saying that the future Emperor of France should be above all such weaknesses. "But it hurts me awfully, papa," replied the boy. "No matter," sternly rejoined the hero of Sedan; "stop up your ears with your fingers, and you will not feel the pain." The boy glanced at him in amazement, but followed his father's advice, and ten minutes later announced that the pain was over.

Mild and amiable as he was, he occasionally yielded to temper when his playmates, the sons of Dr. Conneau and Gen. Fleury and Espinasse, were not ready to obey his whims. "I am a Napoleon," he said one day to young Espinasse, who had refused to race with him; "woe to him that will not obey." His father overheard him, and the boy was condemned to bread and water for twenty-four hours. The young Prince, when a little boy, could not be induced to mount a pony until he had been threatened with the severest punishments, so much did he fear a tumble. Afterward he became a fine horseman. His favorite pastime was to listen to the music that the band of the Imperial Guard played daily in the court of the Tuileries. He took such a strong liking for the cornet-player of the band, Dufour, that he would not consent to the latter's retiring with the others. Often, when all the others had gone, the colossal M. Dufour was seen either standing before the diminutive Prince to play the cornet, or carrying him around in his arms for hours and hours in succession. One day the Empress was talking with some of her ladies of honor about a certain marriage which had recently taken place. "I, too, will get married," said the boy; "I will marry M. Dufour." Young Louis was frequently requested by his tutor, Gen. Froissard, to be prudent; "a Prince," he was told, "should never commit himself one way or the other." A short while after he had been reminded of this duty the son of Gen. Fleury asked him whether he was hungry. "I would not like to express any opinion on the subject," young Louis gravely replied.

As he grew older he manifested uncommon talent and a strong taste for books as well as for military drill. His favorite study was history, in which he became proficient rather through his own exertions than those of Gen. Froissard. He had a wonderful memory for dates and names, and at the age of 10 he could tell the exact day on which any important battle took place, and the names of the Generals engaged in it. One day, at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the Emperor and family happened to pass through the outside gallery of the Prussian department, where the immense Krupp gun was exhibited. It weighed 3,000 tons, and was mounted on a massive gun-carriage eighteen feet in hight. The Emperor was obliged to pass under it, and cast a stealthy glance at the monster, without raising his head. The Prince Imperial, with boylike insistence, sought to attract his father's attention to the gun by pulling the skirt of his frock-coat. The Emperor gave him a jerk, and then the party moved along. But the boy was not satisfied, and in a subdued tone, almost timidly, asked, "Why have you not a bigger one, papa?" "I do not want war, child," the Emperor replied aloud. Applause greeted his words, but perhaps those of the boy were worthier of consideration.

Bennett's Arctic Expedition.

San Francisco Bulletin, June 21.

Eighteen of the crew of James Gordon Bennett's yacht Jeannette, soon to sail on the Arctic exploration expedition, arrived in this city in charge of J. C. Morrison, owner of the schooner Esther, which went north last year in search of the records of the Sir John Franklin party, for which the British Government had offered a reward of £20,000. These eighteen men were selected from 1,200 who had applied for places, and as they were obliged to undergo a rigid examination, and were rejected for the slightest physical defect, it may be inferred that they are a very fine body of men. Four Esquimaux will be taken on at Alaska, but there are still needed two firemen, a cook, steward, and a cabin-boy. The expedition will start July 1 and may be absent three or four years. The cost of the trip, defrayed by Mr. Bennett, who expects to come out here before the start, will be $300,000, he furnishing everything save the officers, who belong to the United States navy. The Jeannette is now taking on provisions for a three-years' cruise. Mr. Morrison will return to New York after the yacht sails.

French Propriety.

The London *Truth* says: "In France it is not considered proper to display young marriageable girls at weddings."

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY........ Proprietor and Manager.
This (Friday) Evening, June 27, Grand Benefit of
AIMEE!
Supported by Maurice Grau's OPERA BOUFFE CO.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
This (Friday) Night, first time in its original form,
LE PETIT DUC.
Saturday at 2—Grand Aimee Matinee. By request, and only time at Matinee, LES BRIGANDS.
Saturday night (Aimee's last but one)—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, in which Aimee introduces her English Song and Dance, PRETTY AS A PICTURE.
Sunday night—Aimee's Farewell to Chicago—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Monday—Tony Denier's Pantomime Company and Grimaldi, with Double Novelty Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE HIT
Of Von Suppe's Spectacular Comic Opera,
FATINITZA!
As produced by J. C. Duff's New York Standard Theatre Company, the cast including Julia Polk, Marie Stone, Madame Beauman, Mlle. Jarbeau, Annie Shaffer, W. H. MacDonald, Thos. Whiffin, Hart Conway, Owen Fawcett, and a Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Max Maretzek, Conductor. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. In preparation—ENGAGED.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, also Sunday Evening, by request,
Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.
R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSON........Proprietors
R. M. HOOLEY............................Sole Manager
1-2 100 Solid! 50 1-2 100 Strong! 50
Quantity and Quality Combined in One Mighty Phalanx!
Next Week—Henry Moses' Shadboat Pinafore. The Original 50, and 100 Auxiliaries in the Chorus.
Entire New First Part and Olio.

PARK-PLACE PAVILION,
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place every Tuesday and Friday during the summer season.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL.
HOPS,
SATURDAY EVENINGS.
Tickets may be obtained at Cobb's Library or at Jansen & McClurg's, for holders of which a Free Special Train will leave Central Depot at 7 o'clock, returning at 12. J. E. MARTINE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! House Crowded to the Door.
MAY FISK'S
DINOTHERIAN LADY MINSTRELS.
40 IN NUMBER 40. SIXTY BEAUTIFUL BLONDES.
Popular Prices. Friday Night—Ladies' Night.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

E. L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill., is at the Sherman.

John Kibber, Cincinnati, is stopping at the Palmer.

H. G. Harrison, Minneapolis, is registered at the Palmer.

George B. Corkhill, Washington, D. C., is at the Palmer.

Judge W. A. Galbraith, Erie, Pa., is a guest of the Palmer.

The Rev. F. X. Weinenger, D. D., Cincinnati, is agent of the Tremont.

J. F. Bassett, McGregor, Ia., is among the guests of the Sherman.

J. W. Miner, city editor of the Omaha *Republican*, is tarrying at the Tremont.

Mr. O. B. Taft left last evening for Buffalo, several of his relatives having been injured by the railroad accident there Wednesday.

Judge Knickerbocker returned from Bloomington and sat in the Probate Court yesterday. No business was transacted beyond the ordinary routine.

Katie Kelley, 5 years of age, last evening fell off a high sidewalk in front of her parents' home, No. 465 Morgan street, and was quite seriously injured.

J. C. Rockwell, James M. Allen, William L. Fisher, C. J. Limie, and J. C. Worrall, members of the Common Council, of Geneseo, Ill., are registered at the Tremont.

Thomas English, 16 years of age, yesterday afternoon had four fingers of his right hand crushed off while at work in Goss & Phillips' planing-mill. He was taken to his home, No. 741 May street.

The Illinois Press Association returned Wednesday from an extended trip through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, and Illinois, over the different branches of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Mayor James M. Allen and Ald. William L. Fisher and J. C. Rockwell, of Geneseo, Ill., are in the city,—headquarters at the Brevoort House. They are here to purchase supplies for their Fire Department.

W. F. Merrill, General Manager, and H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; and J. C. Clarke, General Manager of the Jackson & New Orleans Railroad, are at the Pacific.

At the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-third street, there was to have been a missionary meeting yesterday, preparatory to the departure of Mrs. Cobb for South America. The meeting did not take place, owing it is said to the non-confirmation of the lady's appointment by the missionary societies of the churches.

The Executive Committee of the Eighteenth Ward German Democratic Club met at Mueller's, corner of Superior and Clark, last evening, to make arrangements for the primaries to be held Friday, when delegates are to be elected to a convention which is to select a Central Committee. The desire is to indorse those selected by the English Club, and secure a German member of the Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Good-Shepherd entertainment at Dexter Park on the Fourth of July have sent an invitation to Gen. Sherman to deliver the opening address, and expect to receive a reply in a day or so. It is hoped that the reply will be a favorable one, for the presence of, and an address from, so distinguished a man cannot but contribute to the success of so worthy an object.

On the west side of North State street, just north of the viaduct, where there be some vacant lots ten feet below the sidewalk, a portion of the protecting railing has fallen down or been removed. It is a very handy place for any absent-minded or partially intoxicated citizen to fall over and break whatever limb he may have least use for, with a view to suing the city for damages.

A party of excursionists from the further end of the Big Bridge passed through the city yesterday. The party includes Chief-Justice Sherwood and Judges W. B. Naiton and John W. Henry of the Missouri Supreme Court; John F. Williams, ex-Speaker of the House; John G. Prathen, Water Commissioner; John G. Priest, ex-Police Commissioner; J. Tierney, ex-Alderman; John Knapp and William Hyde, of the *Republican*, St. Louis, and James K. Rickey, of Calloway County, Missouri. They only stayed in town a few minutes.

The regular monthly meeting of the Mexican Veteran Club was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, P. T. Turnley in the Chair. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the programme for the meeting of the State Association, to be held in this city Sept. 17, reported that they had agreed to a programme similar to that of 1877. Messrs. Leonard Swett, C. R. Otis, G. W. R. Prikett, G. A. Corgan, and P. T. Turnley were appointed a Finance Committee, after which the meeting adjourned over the summer months.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Mary Subackekska, 68 years of age, living at No. 19 Fifteenth street, who was run down and killed on the Northwestern Railroad. The evidence showed that deceased was walking along the tracks, and just as a passenger train was approaching she attempted to cross in front of it. Being deaf she failed to hear the whistle, and was run down before the engine and train could be stopped. The inquest upon the deceased druggist, George H. Coombs, was concluded, and a verdict of death by suicide was returned.

Half a dozen County Commissioners, three Aldermen, and a number of employes of the city and county, yesterday accepted the invitation of the enterprising managers of an excursion steamer, and indulged in a deadhead trip to Evanston and return. It was a queer gang and a motley mixture, and could scarcely have come up to the expectations of the promoters of the scheme. Although it is widely-advertised that no liquors are sold on the boat, the bar was run wide-open, and, with the usual effect, several of the alleged legislators being perceptibly under the influence of——the weather——when the boat tied up at the dock on its return. By way of paying for the ride and the drinks a few of the deadheads got together in the cabin and adopted a series of gushingly thankful resolutions. Aside from this the trip was a pleasant one, and the few passengers who paid their way enjoyed themselves.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

Edward Hanna, residing on the corner of Genesee avenue and Twenty-fifth street, Lawndale, took an ounce of laudanum last evening, with the intention of ending his life, but, fortunately, it was discovered by his wife in time to save him by the usual appliances of emetics and strong coffee, accompanied by a brisk walk, in which he was enthusiastically attended and supported by his neighbors. He is in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in whose service he received injuries a year ago, from which he will never recover, by the "smash-up" of a passenger-train at Riverside, on which he was baggageman. Since he has been "out" he has had office work in the general freight department, but has not yet received any adequate compensation for his injuries. Last week he lost a sum of money just drawn for wages, and that, combined with the unsettled condition of his mind resulting from the damages mentioned, led to despondency, culminating in his attempt at self-murder. He has a lovely and affectionate wife and one child, and they may now hold him back from a repetition of the act.

Patrick Corbett, of No. 558 Indiana street, had been drinking inordinately for some time, and in one of his intoxicated moods fell asleep yesterday forenoon. He awoke at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and his disordered brain was full of wild fancies. In other words, "he had 'em." Imagining that some one had done him great wrong, he seized his razor, and flourishing it about for some moments, drew the blade across his own throat. He then threw the razor into the stove, and laid down on the bed to die. Dr. Hoadley, who was called in to attend him, says the wound is quite a severe and dangerous one, the wind-pipe having been partially severed. Yet he has some hopes of his patient's recovery. Corbett is an Irishman, 45 years of age, and has a wife and three children. Hard drink is alone the cause of his troubles.

THE CITY-HALL.

The police were paid yesterday about $55,000 in scrip.

The laborers of the Public-Works Department will be paid to-morrow morning.

The heads of the Departments are at work taking an inventory of the property in their care.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $125 from the City Collector and $2,307 from the Water Department.

A building permit was issued yesterday to J. O. Bergh to erect a two-story dwelling at Nos. 51 and 53 West Erie street, to cost $6,000.

The City Treasurer yesterday paid out about $4,000 for interest on water bonds. All told about $23,000 has so far been paid out on this account. The rest of the interest due July 1 is payable in New York.

The employes of the West Side Pumping Works were paid yesterday. They got off with $1,737. The North Side Pumping Works employes will be paid to-day.

The City Treasurer came across another piece of raised scrip yesterday. It was raised from $16 to $60, and is pronounced a very neat job. He failed to take the names, consequently none can be given.

The Comptroller yesterday received a dispatch from Erie, Pa., inquiring what the city debt was in round millions. He replied, giving the facts. Somebody in Erie is evidently taking some interest in the Garden City. The debt is $13,043,000.

Ald. Tuley says he will not send in his resignation until a week from Monday. There is nothing against his being both Judge and Alderman, but he has no desire to hold both offices. His object in deferring his resignation is simply to finish up some old business. He will enter upon his duties as Judge Tuesday, taking the place of Judge Williams.

The experiment of requiring private individuals or corporations to pay for police protection is working well. The demands upon the department have been quite numerous so far, the Jockey Club employing thirty-five men each day alone. The men are paid directly by those employing them, and the time they are so employed their names are stricken from the city's pay-roll.

The stone question is now in a fair way to be sensibly solved. Yesterday afternoon the Building Committee of the Council, consisting of Ald. Phelps, Grannis, McCaffrey, Throop, and Riordan, and Ald. McCormick, Smyth, Lawler, Swift, Wetterer, and Turner, and several private citizens, started for a visit to the quarries from which the stone used in the City-Hall is being taken. The Committee make the visit to ascertain whether any other than Bedford stone is being used, as has been charged by certain individuals. THE TRIBUNE has a representative in the party, and, whatever the facts may be, they will be duly noted.

A reporter saw Mayor Harrison yesterday with reference to the enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting the sale of fireworks except in original packages for use the coming Fourth. He was not familiar with the ordinance when first seen, but he subsequently said that he had caused an order to be issued by the Police Department similar to that heretofore issued, which means that the sale of fireworks by retail is forbidden, and that those who persist in retailing the same will be subjected to a penalty of $25 for each and every offense. The use of fireworks is, of course, forbidden, and it is fair to presume that the ordinance bearing thereon will also be enforced.

SOME VETOES.

There is a prevailing idea that the Mayor intends to veto the Michigan avenue ordinance. In conversation with a reporter yesterday he would not say what he proposed to do further than to intimate that the passage of the ordinance was a matter of "doubtful expediency." He says he will examine the question thoroughly, and what he will do will first be made known at the next meeting of the Council. In the matter of the State street ordinance extending the time of the sale of the property along that thoroughfare six months for the widening of the street, however, he said he would send in his veto without doubt. The ordinance was passed upon an opinion of the Corporation-Counsel that the time might be reasonably extended, and his veto will be on the ground that six months' extension is stretching the reasonableness so that he fears that the city may ultimately get into trouble and have to foot all the bills.

MR. ARNOLD RESIGNS.

The following letter was received by the Mayor yesterday:

CHICAGO, June 23, 1879.—*To the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago*—SIR: I hereby resign the office of Inspector of Schools of the City of Chicago. Other engagements render it impossible for me to give the time and attention to the duties of the position which their importance demands, and I shall, therefore, be gratified if you will accept my resignation, and appoint my successor immediately, as I desire to leave the city. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Mr. Currier's hotel was yesterday invaded by about fifteen of the Grand Jury, who spread themselves around the jail and investigated matters generally.

Jacob Roos, the Post-Office watchman who was arrested some months ago on a charge of robbing the mails, yesterday furnished bail and was set at liberty.

Margaret Egan, Mary Sperck, Catherine Eckhardt, Ella Cornell, Margaret Power, and Bridget Walsh were yesterday adjudged insane in the County Court.

The sales records for delinquent taxes are now nearly completed, and a portion of the County Clerk's force will be laid off until the Assessor's books are sent in, early in July.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated a dozen small cases, but did not return any bills into court. It was understood that they found an indictment against the woman McLaughlin for shooting at a "detective" named Hamilton.

The tax cases in the County Court yesterday were all of minor importance. This will be the last day this week for hearing such cases, motions being taken on Saturday. It is hoped that the Court may be able to adjourn for the vacation Tuesday.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Fred Williams, James Lane, and Frank Devard were found guilty of burglarizing Shaffner & Co.'s bank. Williams and Lane were each sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary, and Devard to one year. John Kelly was found guilty of robbery, and sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary. The bail of Thomas Culver, Ed Kelly, Dan Kellogg, Michael Lawler, and Henry Miller was declared forfeited. Judge Williams occupied the bench for a part of the day, and granted a new trial to Edward Stevens, who had been found guilty of robbery. Stevens then pleaded guilty, and was awarded six years in the Penitentiary. Edward Mulligan and Timothy Moore, who had been convicted of larceny, were given a new trial on the affidavit of William Stevens, this individual having since the trial owned up to having committed the offense himself.

COURT-HOUSE BIDS.

The Joint Committee of the County Board on Public Service and Public Buildings met in adjourned session yesterday morning for further consideration of the bids on the interior work of the new Court-House. Mr. Burling presided, and Messrs. Ayars and Wood were absent.

Mr. S. I. Pope, the successful bidder on the steam-heating and ventilating work, named as his bondsmen R. M. Eddy, Isaac Robinson, and the Haxton Steam-Heating Company, of Kewanee, Ill.

An informal discussion followed as to the advisability of letting the contracts for carpentry, plastering, and fire-proof work to one man. Commissioner Wheeler supported this project, which was opposed by Commissioner Coburn, who said that the result would be the same anyhow. The contracts would be sub-let, and so the work would be performed on time.

Commissioner Burling suggested that in letting the contracts a specified time for their completion should be fixed and no holding back allowed.

Commissioner Spofford moved that the Committee recommend to the Board to let the contracts to the persons agreed upon the previous day.

Commissioner Wheeler moved to reconsider the vote by which the contract for plastering was awarded to Mr. Thomas O'Brien. It appeared that Mr. Wheeler did not vote to give the job to O'Brien, notwithstanding which fact the award was reconsidered. The contract was then awarded to Byrne & Son.

Pending the settlement of Commissioner Stewart's motion to award the contract to the bidders as specified on the previous day, an adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock this morning.

FEDERAL FILLINGS.

The United States Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday amounted to $30,000.

Special-Agent Hinds, of the Treasury Department, is spending a few days at Oconomowoc, whither he has taken his family to reside during the summer.

Luedeke, the proprietor of the Walton-place alleged illicit still, was held yesterday, at the conclusion of his long drawn-out and often-deferred examination, in $1,000 bail to the District Court.

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office yesterday amounted to $20,325. Of this sum, $16,466 was for taxes on distilled spirits, $2,253 for tobacco and cigars, $730 for beer, and $165 for special licenses.

Deputy-Collector Phelps complained yesterday that August Judal, of No. 21 West Kinzie street, had removed a number of cigars from his factory without providing the boxes with stamps, and that he had also failed to pay his special tax. A warrant was issued for the man's arrest.

Jacob Roos, the Post-Office employe who was arrested last November on the charge of robbing the mails, and who has been in jail ever since, was released from confinement yesterday on filing a bond in the sum of $3,000 before Commissioner Hoyne. James G. Hamilton, of Hyde Park, went his security.

The Hon. William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs, forwarded to Washington yesterday a report of the vessels belonging to this district which have been lost or transported to other districts during the fiscal year now drawing to a close. The sailing vessels numbered 118, with a total tonnage of 19,865.47. The steam vessels numbered thirty-nine, with a total tonnage of 4,127.91.

Mr. H. E. C. Daniels, the Silver-Clerk in the United States Sub-Treasury, received yesterday from the publishers of Underwood's Counterfeit Detector, which he represents in this city, the following description of a dangerous counterfeit five-dollar United States note, of the series of 1875, which has just made its appearance in Washington. The note is signed John Allison, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer,—letter C. It is very well printed, and presents a good general appearance; lettering, remarkably clear; lathe-work, very good. An attempt has been made to imitate the fibre paper by printing the lines, but this can readily be detected. Engraving of head of Jackson and vignette in centre of note poorly done. On the genuine, below the words "Series of" and "1875," in upper left of note, there is a flourish; on the counterfeit there is none. On the counterfeit, in the line "Engraved & Printed at the Bureau Engraving & Printing," there is no loop in the top of the "&'s"; on the genuine this loop is very distinct. On the genuine the lines on the shield in lower right of face of note are so fine as to be almost imperceptible; on the counterfeit they are quite a distance apart, and clearly visible.

CRIMINAL.

Donohue, the young man shot by the Bohemians, still continues in about the same condition, and each day of his life is counting up in favor of a recovery. The chances at present are about equal between life and death.

Peter Williams was brought in from Blue Island yesterday morning, and appeared before Justice Eberhart, charged with having threatened to immolate with a scythe one Albert Cook, a fellow-laborer in a hay-field. In default of $300 bail Peter went to jail until Saturday morning, when a further hearing will be held.

The physician in attendance upon John Miller, shot by his brother Leonard in front of No. 74 Wilson street Wednesday evening, reports that he last evening succeeded in extracting the bullet. The case was yesterday continued by Justice Walsh in $2,000 to the 1st, as at that time there was some danger of the wound causing lockjaw.

Among the old swindling devices revived under the present Administration is that known as the envelope game. It is running in full blast at times on Randolph street, near the New York House. George Meyers, alias Kelso, one of the operators, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Codman upon a warrant sworn out by D. J. Watkins. The police are very chary in giving the particulars.

Leopold Hirschberg, a hard-looking specimen of the peddling class, struck the Tremont House yesterday, and dined off the best in the house. When an opportunity presented itself he stole a shirt which one of the bell boys laid down in the hall while he ran to get a pitcher of ice-water for a guest. Hirschberg retired to his room and put on the shirt, brushed up his threadbare clothing, cocked his hat at the proper angle, and was thinking seriously of going to the races, when he was arrested. When searched at the station he had not a single cent upon him, and his valise at the hotel was found to be filled with worthless trash.

Minor arrests: John Valentine, porter at the La Pierre House, corner of Halsted and Washington streets, charged with stealing a neck-chain from Mrs. Lucy Downs, a guest of the house; Ruby Bell, the red-headed spitfire of Cheyenne, charged with stealing $48 in cash from E. Trahan, of No. 68½ Blue Island avenue; Eliza Hart, assault and battery on complaint of Annie Scully, of No. 89 Whiting street; Ann Hayden, assaulting Mary O'Neil; Peter Mayo, assaulting John Wecklin; Christian Gunther, refusing to kill a pet dog; Dan and Thomas Sheridan, assaulting Samuel Gleck, of No. 4 Wells street; Ann Cully, Catherine McDonald, Ellen O'Connor, Mary Flynn, and Kate Flynn, disorderly conduct in the North Division.

Justice Walsh: Thomas Carney, larceny of a fur muff from S. Meyers, $500 to the Criminal Court; Paulina Lehman, vagrancy, $80 fine; Timothy O'Sullivan, insulting women in the streets, $80 fine; Sarah Fahey and Edward Brownie, disorderly conduct, $50 fine each; Joseph Prescott and Andrew Jackson, street fighting, $10 fine each; Mrs. Ann Hunt, larceny as bailee of property valued at $300, $300 to the 2d; John Pfeifer, making an indecent assault upon a little 8-year-old daughter of John Schierth, $1,000 to the 1st, and cautioned not to effect a compromise under penalty of the law; Daniel Sullivan, one of the men who assaulted Henry Fleming, of No. 102 Ewing street, in Nolan's saloon on Canal street, in which Fleming was stabbed seriously in the left breast, $500 to the 5th; Joseph Schimmer, larceny of a horse from Matt Rickert, of Wheaton, Ill., and which was found in stables at No. 120 Hastings street, kept by G. Martin Meyerhofer, $500 to the Criminal Court. The prisoner's wife and daughter, who live at 189 Church street, were present and created considerable sympathy, but Lieut. Lloyd says Schimmer has been arrested for theft before. Edward Lynch was held in $1,000 to the 5th upon a charge of bigamy preferred by Rose Ann Lynch, the second flame. It is also alleged that Lynch shipped all her furniture to his first wife living in Clare, Pa. A continuance was taken in order to prove the first marriage, which Lynch says never occurred. Justice Summerfield: Michael Clark, assaulting a man named Whiting, causing him to fall and break his leg, $500 to the 5th; William Patch, arrested upon a charge of adultery on complaint of his young wife from Toronto, discharged, as the police found him living the life of the virtuous in a room down town; Edward Harrington, charged with obtaining $70 of a fellow-soldier's money, $600 to the Criminal Court; James Higgins and Charles Kelley, suspected for assaulting and robbing Thomas Curley on Clark street, near Sixteenth, discharged for lack of proof as to identity; Walter Scott and James McCarthy, two ex-convicts, suspected of various recent room burglaries, $100 fine each for vagrancy; Mary Reese and Julia Green, young disreputables, $50 fine each; Charles Eswalt, disorderly, $50 fine; Charles Williams, one of a gang of young boys who sneaked into Lottie Ansley's grocery at No. 76 Third avenue, early yesterday morning, and stole a quantity of plug tobacco, $10 fine; Fannie Humphrey, an erring young woman, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. Angie Scott and Dora Brown, rearrested on a charge of complicity in the safe burglary at A. J. Scott's gambling-rooms at the corner of Harrison and Clark streets, $1,000 to the 1st. Detective Ender has secured new evidence, which is substantially to the effect that the night of the robbery Dora placed $50 of the stolen money in the hands of August Loeb, saloon-keeper, with instructions to deliver it to no one except to herself and to Pete Francisco. After the first arrest Dora became scared, and placed the money with Goldstein, the grocer, who has been implicated in several such jobs before. Since then she has sent $10 to her lover, Wesley Ray, now in Champaign, Ill., and she herself was preparing to follow him at an early date. Justice Kaufmann: John Weckler, assaulting Frank Marvin with a brick, $300 to the 28th; Julia Hesselschweet, $300 bonds to keep the peace for one year.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Louis A. Silver, N Orleans	Dr. Thos. Sawtelle, Cincin
O. B. Tennis, Omaha	L. E. Thompson, St. Louis
J. J. Howard, Shreveport	Frank Moore, Sacramento
Thos. Parkinson, St. Jo.	S. S. Detherage, Louisvill
J. J. Buell, Quinemasec	L. Horschberg, Belen, M.

GRAND PACIFIC.

Geo. T. Coppinger, N. Y.	S. H. Hermans, N. Y.
C. G. Williams, Janesville	E. F. Bull, Ottawa, Ill.
C. H. Hamilton, Milw.	Sam'l Mather, Cleveland.
Jno. H. Henry, St. Louis.	F. A. Luce, N. Y.
C. F. Morse, Kansas City.	J. J. Dickey, Omaha.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

W. S. Iliff, Denver.	H. W. Thompson, Bel. F.
J. Watson, Pittsburg.	B. F. Tichenor, Peoria.
J. Reed, Augusta, Kas.	G. P. Mott, Baltimore.
E. C. Maisly, Richmond.	C. Lamb, Clinton, Ia.
F. Low, Havana.	C. W. Murphy, Sydney.

PALMER HOUSE.

A. W. Scribner, F'd du L.	F. R. Wyborn, Brooklyn.
C. Burk, New Orleans.	C. F. Dixon, Cleveland.
M. E. McDowell, Phila.	F. K. Arnold, Portl'd, Ore
G. A. Stockwell, P. Huron	H. Bennett, Milwaukee.
C. E. Crane, Green Bay.	Thos. J. Gray, Boston.

CYRUS H. M'CORMICK.

HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE.

The Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick returned home a day or two ago, after an absence of nearly a year in Europe. He comes back loaded with honors conferred by different societies abroad, where his reaping-machines have astonished the natives and added to the glory of Chicago. Mr. McCormick left here on the 20th of July, 1878, and went to London,—thence to Bristol, to witness the trial of reapers under the auspices of the Royal Society. His own gained the first prize. Subsequently, he went to Paris to attend the Exposition. The day after the distribution of the awards a carbuncle appeared on his neck, and he was laid up for four months. He was cheered, however, by a grand prize for superiority in a field trial over all other reapers, but nine prizes coming to America, and his being the only one given in the agricultural department. He was also the recipient of a gold medal for excellence of mechanical construction. In addition he was advanced from Chevalier of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he attained in 1867, to "Officer."

After recovering from his illness, Mr. McCormick went to London and staid there until May 15, when he sailed in the Germanica. When about leaving Liverpool, he was gratified beyond measure to receive notification that he had been elected a corresponding member of the Rural Section of the Academy of Sciences of the French Institute,—a body to which few foreigners are admitted, and only such as have distinguished themselves in some branch. Mr. McCormick's agent, after the Paris Exposition, exhibited the reaper at fairs in England, Scotland, and elsewhere, and secured no less than fifteen medals for excellence and superiority. Arriving in New York, Mr. McCormick rested there till Monday, when he started for Chicago. He is now at the Sherman House. While the carbuncle prostrated him and took away his strength, his health is at present very good, though he has a slight touch of rheumatism in the right leg. Few Americans have received so many honors abroad, and the Garden City is proud of Mr. McCormick,—one of its representative manufacturers.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

THE JUNE CORNER AND THE OUTLOOK FOR JULY.

The principal topic of conversation just now in financial and Board of Trade circles is the June corner in No. 2 spring wheat, the price of which has been put up fully 10 cents per bushel since the beginning of the month. This advance has been by easy stages, half a cent or so at a time. Tuesday the market was $1.05, Wednesday $1.05½, and yesterday $1.06. The shorts some days ago began to realize that no dependence was to be placed on increased receipts as a means of letting them out of the trap into which their bearish convictions had led them. Inquiries at the interior shipping points revealed the unpleasant fact that every granary in the land had been practically swept up under the stimulus of the high prices, and it was useless to look for anything more in the way of large lots. The receipts yesterday were about 20,000 bushels, and, as has been the case right straight along, almost every bushel went into the hands of the combination, of which the leaders are supposed to be James R. Keene and Jesse Hoyt. They are credited not only with holding all the No. 2 spring there is in this market, about 4,000,000 bushels, but also all that is stored in Milwaukee,—1,000,000 bushels, the Buffalo stock,—about 2,000,000 bushels, and what is piled up in New York awaiting an export demand—about 1,500,000 bushels. These aggregate about eight and one-half millions. Of this Keene owns 3,000,000, which he took on last October and November, and the remainder belongs to the combination of which Jesse Hoyt is the reputed chieftain. The great bulk of the June shorts was sold at prices ranging from 90 to 96 cents, and, if they were all to be filled in at the current price of yesterday, a loss of from 10 to 16 cents per bushel would be entailed. Fortunately for the great bulk of the bears the trades have been settled backwards and forwards to such an extent that these prospective losses have been spread pretty thinly over a wide constituency. There are of course some isolated cases in which certain bears, who stubbornly refused to accept the daily situation, will be compelled to settle up their deals and pocket the loss in its entirety, but it is gratifying to learn that the Board anticipates no flurry therefrom. The fact is, the combination has everything its own way, and, were it not for the "anti-corner rule" on the Board of Trade, it would be a very easy matter to put the price up to $1.20.

Some of the shorts have been filling their deals in Milwaukee at a saving of from two to three cents per bushel, after paying freight charges to this port. Fully 300,000 bushels were imported for this purpose, one house alone bringing in over one-half of it. This operation cannot be depended on any longer. Only four days remain, and, as prices have materially advanced in the "Cream City," no operator can afford to take the risk of delay.

THE MARKET FOR JULY OPTION

is in a very peculiar condition. Yesterday sales were made at 97¼@97⅜c, closing flat at the inside figure. There is a wide divergence of opinion as to the prospects and the movements of the combination. The winter wheat men have been for some time selling No. 2 spring for July against the coming crop of red winter, which, from present appearances, does not come up to anticipation; and, in view of this, they are not now selling so freely. Their bearish tendencies have not been at all diminished, and the same is true of those who have been following the "short" side for the past five or six months. Still they are quite skittish and liable to kick, as they did yesterday when it became rumored that the combination was selling for July at 97⅛c. Whether they were or not is one of the puzzles of the deal. The rumor, however, broke the market, and at the close there were sellers at 97¼c, and no buyers. August wheat sold principally at 91c, and closed very weak at 90⅜c.

It is evident that, if the combination wish to, they can carry the corner all through July, just as they have through June, and with a great deal more ease, for they will not be obliged to take on so much cash wheat, owing to the greatly reduced deliveries. It is also urged as a reason why they should do so, that, if the price were to break, it would be followed by a corresponding tumble in Europe. England and the Continent have to look to this country for their supplies of wheat for the next three months, and stocks have been very light at the great distributing points. The demand all the season has been a purely consumptive one, and a break here would only result in driving out the European dealers for the time being, and, when they do return, it would be only to purchase for immediate and pressing wants. Others say that not only can the corner be carried through July, but it can be so manipulated, and easily too, to cover all of August. This opinion finds a basis on the recent backward spring, the slow growth of the grain, and the consequent delayed harvest. They also regard the showery weather in the winter-wheat districts, where the harvest has already begun, as an important factor. The bear side argue that the cry of short crop and delayed harvest is a very common one, and, at best, is only a temporary bugbear. At the prices current a month ago the foreign buyers held off and only purchased from hand to mouth, not having the slightest confidence in the stability of values; and, should they be compelled to purchase at the figures now current, would do so to a still smaller extent, as advanced prices always curtail the consumption.

Altogether the situation is very much mixed.

DR. "LUCAS."

HELD TO THE GRAND JURY.

The examination of Dr. W. R. Lucas, otherwise Lucas R. Williams, took place before Justice Meech yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. William O. Ludlow, agent for the State Board of Health, and the prosecuting witness in the case, was present, and was represented by the Hon. James P. Root. The defendant and his brother, George J. Williams, were also present, the latter acting as attorney for the defense.

Mr. Root stated that the party under arrest had been advertising as a specialist, and that there was no name on the official record to show that any such person had received a license to practice medicine.

The defense stated that it would be unnecessary for the prosecution to bring witnesses to substantiate the charge, as that was admitted; but two diplomas were produced showing that Lucas R. Williams had graduated from Rush Medical and Bennett Eclectic Colleges, and it was stated that the record at the County Clerk's office would show that the defendant had a certificate from the State Board of Health under the same name.

Mr. Root said that it might be true that Dr. Lucas R. Williams had a certificate to practice, but it was Dr. W. R. Lucas with which they had to deal in that case, and nobody else. Mr. Root produced an advertisement in the Chicago *Times*, which was identical with the handbills thrown about the streets. This was admitted by the defense.

The prosecution wanted to rest the case here, but Mr. Williams desired to have

DR. ANSON N. CLARKE,

of Elgin, and a member of the State Board of Health, examined. He testified that, after Dr. Williams obtained his certificate, he announced that he was going to set up as a specialist in Chicago, and had gotten his advertising all out for that purpose. Witness remonstrated with him, telling him that it would be a disgrace to him, and would get him into trouble.

Dr. Lucas was sworn. His attorney said he wished to show the amount of trouble he had had, and the precautions taken by him before he commenced advertising; that he had seen the State's Attorney, the Mayor, the City Prosecuting Attorney, and other officials, and none of them had any objections. He had diplomas, and had a right to practice medicine.

Mr. Root admitted all this, but said it was not Dr. Williams they were after; it was Dr. Lucas. He thought he was amenable to the law, even if he came out boldly with his own name and advertised in that way, but when he used an assumed name he ought to be punished severely. He thought no honest, respectable man would do business under an alias; nobody but quacks, thieves, pickpockets, etc., did that. He ought to be punished for advertising the falsehood.

THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DEFENSE

claimed there could be no crime without an intent. His definition of a quack was one that did not know the business he was engaged in. The defendant, he said, had studied medicine since he was 14 years old, had diplomas from Rush and Bennett, two of the best medical institutions in the country, and the fact that he had transposed his name, he thought, ought not to be construed into a crime. He asked for the discharge of his client.

Justice Meech said he had nothing to do with his advertising; that was not the charge, and it was not a case in which he could fine the defendant, but he thought he would hold him over to the Grand Jury for further examination in bail of $200.

After the trial Dr. Lucas and his brother stated to the writer that they believed it was only the doings of two or three prejudiced parties in the profession in getting him arrested. He said they always did this when a new man came into town, in order to break down his business. They thought Dr. Lucas had as much right to practice medicine as a mattress-maker and a saw-filer, who had no diplomas, and yet they were allowed to go on in their business unmolested and do all the advertising they wanted to.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

THE MAYOR AT THE TIVOLI.

It is recorded in Holy Scripture that he who lays sacrilegious hands upon the Lord's anointed shall suffer for it—or words to that effect. Such being the case, what shall be done unto the barkeeper who threatens, if he does not absolutely assault, the chosen of Chicago, the pet of Bridgeport—in short, the Mayor of the entire city?

It is told on Clark street, and published all over the South Division, that Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago, and candidate in the hereafter for Governor, Senator, and President, has had his dignity ruffled. Thus it happened:

Wednesday night he who represents all the people strolled unconcernedly into the Tivoli. Perhaps his Honor wanted to ascertain the result of the day's races; possibly he wanted to see how the pools sold on those of the morrow. Born in the blue-grass country, and nurtured on horseback, as all good Kentuckians are, Mr. Harrison might well reckon himself as justified in looking into such matters. Be this as it may, the Mayor was there.

Just about this point the records grow dim, faint, and indistinct. It is said that the soul of the Mayor was stirred within him when he saw a beardless boy march up to the bar, plank down the nickel of the fathers, and receive in exchange therefor a glass of the soul-and-body destroying beverage of which so much is consumed at Cincinnati Sangerfests and Milwaukee picnics, and which is known to the children of this world as beer.

It is reported in whispers and quietly that his Honor approached the bar, and, addressing the presiding High-Priest,—who happened to be "on watch" at the time,—informed that Prelate that he was breaking the laws of the State. [See Revised Statutes.] It is further reported that the High-Priest aforesaid, with a sad misconception of the rights, privileges, and duties of the Mayor, immediately squared himself for a fight. It is alleged that the dispenser of malt liquors intimated that the Chief Executive of the entire city was a spy, an informer, a paid retainer of the Citizens' League, and a person of indifferent character whom he felt in duty bound to lick there and then.

It is rumored vaguely that just as matters were approaching a crisis and the irate beer vender was about to take a flying leap over the counter and impress his remarks upon the countenance of his Honor there appeared upon the scene John Garrick, erstwhile Deputy Sheriff, now proprietor of the Tivoli bar. It is rumored that John (a good Democrat) identified the Mayor and informed the barkeeper that his zeal has overrun his discretion. It is alleged that the words "land-louper," "spy," "informer," and sundry other adjectives, including certain words beginning with a large D, were incontinently withdrawn; that mutual explanation followed: that three glasses—one for his H——, one for J—— G——, and one for the impetuous but well-intentioned barkeep—were filled to the brim; and that what little unkindness might have arisen was washed down with copious draughts of amber-colored fluid.

But there is not a word of truth in the story. Mr. Harrison says there is not, and he ought to know. He says he was in the Tivoli, and that there was a general discussion about the question of selling liquor to minors, but he swears by the Bird of Freedom that no overt demonstrations were made. Then come John Garrick and his "barkeep" and avow, taking St. Gambrinus to witness if they lie, that Mayor Harrison never was in the Tivoli at all; that no callow youth got beer; that there was no row; that no explanation ensued; and that some imp of Satan started the yarn. It is sad to reflect that the truth may never be ascertained in regard to this momentous question, and heart-grieving to reflect that side by side with the conundrum as to who committed an assault and battery upon the late W. Patterson, Esq., posterity will be called upon to figure out the facts as to whether or no the Mayor of Chicago (the entire city) was threatened, reviled, and nearly licked by a barkeeper.

THE PAWNBROKERS.

DODGING THE LAW.

The pawnbrokers of this city, under the advice of a tricky lawyer, have turned themselves into "second-hand dealers," and thus avoid taking out a license and evade the ordinance which was passed to check their purchases of stolen goods. A pawnbroker's license costs $100. Last year forty-seven were issued. Up to date only five have been taken out, though the old ones expired three months ago. The other forty-two, however, have procured second-hand dealers' licenses, which cost only $27.50. When a person goes to them now to pledge an article he does not receive a "pawn-ticket," but is called on to sign this appended contract:

Read this Contract before you sign it.

No. 1.

CHICAGO, June 26, 1879.—For and in consideration of the sum of $3, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, I hereby sell and deliver, unconditionally, unto James Levi, the following described property, to-wit: One vest, one coat, one pair pants.

Name, John Smith.
Residence, No. 10 Jones alley.

This document the pawnbroker files away in his safe, the clothing being bundled up, numbered, and put on a shelf, as was the custom before this contract system was adopted.

To the owner of the articles the pawnbroker gives

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACT:

Read this Contract before you accept it.

No. 1.

CHICAGO, June 26, 1879.—For and in consideration of the sum of $3.30, I hereby agree to sell and deliver unto John Smith, or the bearer of this contract, the following described property, to-wit: One coat, one vest, one pair pants, at any time within thirty days from this date. That time shall be considered as material in this contract.

Name, James Levi.
Residence, 100½ State street.

It will thus be seen that apparently an actual sale of the property has been made, but in reality it has been only pledged, since there is an agreement to restore upon the payment of the usual charge, 10 per cent a month. If the time is longer, the additional interest is added.

This scheme to rob the city of its dues, and to make comparatively safe the buying of stolen goods,—for under these contracts no returns are made to the Superintendent of Police,—is now being looked into by the authorities with a view to breaking it up. The City Attorney is to be asked for an opinion as to the legality of the business, and if he decides it is within the law the license of a second-hand dealer will doubtless be raised to $100, and regulations be enacted so as to keep the transactions of pawnbrokers with thieves at a minimum.

THE BOHEMIANS.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

The Bohemians massed last night in Bohemian Turner-Hall, Taylor, near Canal street, to express their indignation at the conduct of the civil authorities in locking up the nineteen Sharpshooters who were arrested at Silver Leaf Grove Sunday afternoon last. The Hall was uncomfortably full for a hot, close evening.

Mr. Zaspar was called to the chair. The meeting seemed to have been gotten up not only for the sake of defending and justifying the nineteen, but also for the purpose of giving Grottkau, whose voice has been silent for some time, an opportunity to spout. And, as no man living loves better to hear himself talk than this same Grottkau, he sailed into his usual denunciation of the corporate authorities, the police, the capitalists, and the newspapers, until he wore himself out and had to sit down from sheer exhaustion. He began his harangue, which was in German, at half-past 8, and it was 10 o'clock before he was compelled to let up. There was little in what he said that was new, but a good deal of it was fully as incendiary as usual. The police were openly accused of putting up the Silver Leaf Grove affair as a dodge for the purpose of suppressing honest laboring men. Joe Dixon, on whose devoted head, figuratively speaking, the vials of wrath were poured until the speaker's stock of vituperation ran out, was nothing more nor less than a criminal in uniform. The newspapers caught it, of course, but on that point Grottkau is always at his best. They had taken the part of the police, he said, as against honest workingmen, and they deserved no favors at their hands. Nobody should patronize them, but let them severely alone. His only regret was that there were not 100 Bohemian Sharpshooters at Silver Leaf Grove instead of fifteen. Had there been 100, they wouldn't have been disturbed. As it was, a gang of roughs assaulted them, and got what they deserved in return. But the laboring men should not be scared or bulldozed. The new Militia law had been made for the purpose of taking away from the people their only means of defense, and to make them helpless; but he urged them to turn out in masses, particularly on the coming Fourth, and show these oppressors the full measure of their strength.

The long-winded haranguer easily led the crowd with him, and great and frequent was the applause. When he sat down to get rested before going home, a collection was taken up to defray the legal expenses of the nineteen, and to provide for the sustenance of their families while they are kept from their work. After the collection, the crowd heard from Behloradsky, who appealed to them in Bohemian in the usual set speech. He defended the Sharpshooters, as a matter of course, and denounced the roughs for interfering with them, and the city authorities for arresting them. At the conclusion of his speech, the meeting broke up, and a terrific charge was made on the beer-saloon underneath.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

Yesterday was the last day in which the South Town Board of Review received objections from taxpayers complaining of the assessments. As predicted, the number that came in was very few indeed, and the cases uniformly unimportant. The Board, while it will receive no more complaints, will be busied to-day in considering and deciding upon those it now has upon its hands. By to-morrow the work of transferring the names, descriptions, and amounts to the permanent books will have been fairly gotten under way, and inside of three weeks the books will probably be filed with the County Clerk.

ON THE WEST SIDE

the complaints are still coming in, but in small numbers, as a rule, and in cases of a trifling nature. Reed, the ice-man, who scheduled at $15,000, was assessed $14,000, and was then willing to call it square by making it $7,000, will probably be assessed $12,000, the Board having about come to that conclusion from an inspection of his premises, stock, etc. A formidable complaint was made yesterday by a delegation composed of Ald. Smyth, ex-Ald. Beidler, Joe Hogan, and others, to the assessment of real estate on West Madison street, particularly from the bridge to Halsted street. As the delegation made it out, their property, or rather that portion of it which is known as deep lots, had been assessed at the rate of $402 a front foot. They must have been decidedly "off" in their figuring, for the Assessor showed them that, from the bridge to Halsted street, real estate was assessed at from $120 to $140 a foot, according to the depth of the lots, from Halsted to Ashland avenue from $80 to $100 a foot, and from Ashland to Western avenue from $40 to $60. In short, the Assessor or the Board couldn't see that they had been injured, or that there was any occasion for granting any relief. Another complaint of the day was that of Charnley & Loodall, lumber dealers, who complained that $5,000 was rather too steep. An investigation of the claim showed that it was a just one, and the amount was reduced to $2,500. Another lumber firm, that of Joseph White & Son, didn't come out so well. They complained that $1,800 was an over-assessment. The Board inquired into the claim, and, on the firm's own showing, discovered that, instead of the assessment being too much, it was too little, and it was accordingly advanced to what they considered the proper figure, $2,500. Complaints will be heard up to to-morrow afternoon, after which the opportunity for objections will have passed.

Out of the large number of schedules sent out this year on the West Side only about 2,500, or 4 per cent of the whole, have been returned. In the other 96 per cent the Assessor has accordingly been obliged to assess property in accordance with the best light he could obtain on the subject.

THE OGDEN ESTATE.

IT IS SAID TO BE ALL RIGHT.

The *News* of yesterday contained an editorial reference to rumors respecting the shrinkage in value of the immense estate of the late William B. Ogden, which, on his death, was put into the hands of ex-Comptroller Green, of New York, who was an intimate friend of the deceased. It was stated that Mr. Green had managed the estate as prudently as possible, endeavoring to husband its resources in every way, yet it was now said that he found it extremely hard to meet the debts that had been pressing upon it. The *News* goes on to say that Mr. Green's "general statement" to the creditors is said to be that, if not hard pressed, he may be able to meet all debts due by the estate, but that, from the present outlook, there will be little, if anything, left when all claims were extinguished.

Remembering that a similar story was afloat a year ago, which, on investigation, proved to be unfounded, a TRIBUNE reporter started out to learn if there was anything which justified its revival.

"I am one of the executors," said William E. Strong, "but that is news to me. I wish I had all that will be left after paying the debts."

"There are no pressing debts," said Mr. Sheldon, another of the executors. "I am in communication with Mr. Green, and I do not believe he made any such statement. There has been no change in the estate that I am aware of."

There was no necessity for making further inquiry.

MATRIMONIAL.

BOSTOCK—JUNGE.

A very private and informal wedding occurred at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the New Church Hall, corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, at which was solemnized the marriage of Miss Mary Junge, daughter of C. F. W. Junge, Esq., and Mr. Edward C. Bostock, the Rev. W. F. Pendleton, of the North Side, officiating. The church was profusely decorated with flowers and plants. The bride and groom entered unattended, and the ceremony was performed after the Swedenborgian service. The bride was attired in a handsome combination dress of white satin and tulle, draped and festooned with smilax, and wore a veil. After the ceremony, the couple faced about and received the congratulations of their relatives and friends, no others being present. The exercises over at the church, the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride's parents, at Lawndale, where an informal reception was given to the relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Bostock sensibly waived a wedding-trip, and may hereafter be found at home by their friends at No. 357 West Monroe street.

THREW—WEST.

The marriage of Mr. J. F. Threw, the cashier of the firm of John F. Temple & Sons, to Miss Huldah A. West was celebrated last evening at Centenary Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets. At 6 o'clock the bride and groom, unattended save by the ushers, Messrs. E. L. Griffin and James C. Abdill, passed slowly up the aisle to the altar to the music of the Wedding March. The Rev. Robert Collyer performed the ceremony in a simple, beautiful, and impressive manner. A reception followed during the evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Tichenor, No. 109 Centre avenue. The happy couple left for a three-weeks' tour to Baltimore and Washington.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The improvement of the south drive of Pavilion Parkway was commenced Wednesday, and when completed from Wentworth avenue to the Park will furnish a quick and pleasant route from the city to the park by way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads.

A meeting of property-owners and residents in the vicinity of the parkway was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. Frederick Grossman, the object of the meeting it was announced was to petition the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Companies to build a depot at Pavilion Parkway. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to waite upon the two roads and see what they would do: Messrs. S. M. Dunning, E. W. Adkinson, Frederick Grossman, and W. H. Christian. The Committee waited upon Mr. John R. Hoxie last evening at his residence. He acknowledged the necessity of a depot at that point, and said he would do what he could towards interesting his company in the matter. The Committee will waite upon the officers of the Rock Island Road to-day.

A joint meeting of the Boards of Trustees of Lake and Hyde Park will be held Saturday evening at the Englewood hose-house.

HYDE PARK.

The following pupils of the public schools have been admitted to the High School, ranking in the following order: Maud Goode, Bessie Stewart, Rea Gwinn, Reuben Donnelly, George Mitchell, Andrew Wilson, Hannah Ritchie, Charles Johnson, Mary McGuiness, Blanche Jennings, Alden Bennett, Julia Lyons, Esther Woodard, Edward Chapman, Belle Winters, Julia Smale, Ida Trine, and Seymour Guthrie. The highest, Maud Goode, averaged eighty-seven, and the lowest seventy-two. The average required to pass was seventy. Only two failed to pass. There will be a public examination to-day at the Kenwood school.

It is reported that the temperance people are to visit the Board of Trustees to-night in a body. Their objective points are said to be Pat Ryan's saloon and the South Park Hotel. They also want to make the Board insist on the payment of the license fees and to shut down on those to whom licenses have not been granted.

Why He Followed Her.

The Omaha *Herald* says that a woman from Lincoln, Neb., was alarmed the other evening on finding that a man was following her through the streets, and appealed to an officer for protection. The follower was arrested when he came up, but accounted for his suspicious conduct by showing that he had simply been following the woman's track in the mud to keep his feet dry.

All your own fault if you remain sick or out of health, when you can get Hop Bitters.

Burnt fingers are unknown to those who use Dawson's fireworks, 211 State.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

LESTER—FELKER—On Saturday, June 21, by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Eugene E. Lester and Myra S. Felker, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

DENISON—At College Hill, O., on the 22d inst., Frederick D. Denison (brother of E. H. Denison, of this city), aged 54 years.
Remains taken to Buffalo for interment.

BURNSTEIN—In this city, June 26, at 2 o'clock a. m., at his residence, 360½ South Clark street, Harris Burnstein, beloved husband of Minnie Burnstein, and father of five children.
Funeral will take place on Friday at 1 o'clock p. m.
☞La Crosse (Wis.), Denver (Col.), and St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

BOURKE—June 25, at her residence, 1282 Dearborn street, Mrs. John Bourke, aged 51 years.
Funeral Friday, June 27, at 9:30 o'clock, to St. James' Church; thence by carriages to Calvary.

HAMLIN—Thursday morning, June 26, at the residence of his parents, 1577 Butterfield street, Eddie B. Hamlin, in the 18th year of his age.
Funeral services Friday at 7 p. m., burial to take place at Racine, Wis., Saturday.
☞Racine papers please copy.

TALVEY—June 26, Mark Francis Talvey, son of Timothy and Abby Talvey, No. 70 Hawthorn-av.
Funeral by carriages to Calvary Cemetery June 28 at 1 o'clock.

JACKSON—Jonathan, brother of T. A. and Oliver Jackson, died suddenly at his residence in Will County. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DO NOT FORGET THE ORGAN CONCERT AT ST. Paul's R. E. Church, corner West Washington and Carpenter-sts., Friday evening, June 27.

GEN. MARTIN BEEM DELIVERS THE ORATION at Rogers Park, July 4, at 1:30 p. m.

THE 3 O'CLOCK GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING of the W. C. T. U., in Lower Farwell Hall, will be led to-day by Mrs. L. S. Rounds.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the Wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 60 cents. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Friday Morning, June 27, at 9:30 o'clock,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
New Parlor and Chamber Sets,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
A full line Carpets—new and second-hand, Lounges, Sofas, Bedding, General Household Goods, Cigars, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Show-cases, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

Saturday Morning, June 28, at 11 o'clock,
BANKRUPT SALE OF
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry,
By order of the United States Court of Southern District,
BY CONSENT OF PARTIES ON BOTH SIDES.
This sale consists of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Diamonds in Earrings, Pins, Studs, Cluster and Solitaire Rings. This sale is peremptory—every article must be sold.
The Trade are invited to attend.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 East Randolph-st.

BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALE AT AUCTION.
Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, and General Merchandise,
Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Mirrors, Billiard Table and Pool Table, complete, Saturday, June 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesroom, 173 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION
OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY.
Sheffield's Subdivision of Sec. 31, T. 40,
Saturday, June 28, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the ground.
Six Residence Lots, north front, on Clybourn-place, between Egger and Paulina-sts.; 4 Residence Lots, northeast front, on North-place; frame dwelling and lot on North-place; 2 frame Cottages, 91 and 93 Coventry-st., with deep lots. Terms unusually favorable to buyer. Sale positively without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

RELIEF IS

Felt at once after using HUNT'S REMEDY. Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, and Liver Diseases are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Pains in the Back, Side, or Loins, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, and Incontinence or Retention of Urine are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists. Sold at wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago.

PERFUMES.

ODORS

The Choicest Flower PERFUMES—all odors. Trial bottles 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. $1. A. C. Vanderburgh & Co. Druggists and Perfumers, State and Adams-sts.

CANDIES.

CANDY

CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

WILHELM.

The Golden Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

Vast Crowds of Spectators, but No Great Amount of Popular Enthusiasm.

A Monster Jubilee-Concert on the Doehnhofsplatz---Grand Musical Effects.

The Wedding-Ceremony at the Church---A Splendid Spectacle---How the Empress Was Dressed.

A Court-Reception in the Weisse Saal---Illumination of the City---Imperial Visit to the Opera.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BERLIN, June 11—10 p. m.—Within six short months the good people of Berlin have three times had an opportunity to demonstrate their undying loyalty and the love they cherish towards the sovereign rulers of Germany: on the 5th of December last, when the Emperor, having recovered after the attempted assassination, returned to the Capital; on the 22d of March, when he celebrated the 82d anniversary of his birth; and to-day, when the grand jubilee attending the golden wedding of the Imperial couple came off at last. And at each repetition of the "spontaneous enthusiasm of the people," as the newspapers will have it, there has been a marked falling-off in the patriotic fervor, the noisy and demonstrative joy, with which the Germans, and more especially the Berliners, are wont to hail every opportunity at which they may gratify the vanity of their hearts and their unbounded curosity by admiring the gorgeous array of glittering uniforms and gold-covered lackeys, ponderous court-equipages and plumed outriders, and all the wonderful trumpery for which they have the great satisfaction to pay, even if Prince Bismarck has to torture his fruitful brain for another special tax, which, in his own language, "takes only from the individual to give to the whole." However glowing the colors with which the newspapers will endeavor to paint the cortege and the paraphernalia, the populace

REMAINED INDISPUTABLY VERY COOL,

and did nothing but jam and crowd the streets around the Imperial palaces and the "Castle" from morning until late at night, gazing with open mouths upon the splendor which slowly unfolded itself before their wondering eyes. But the cheers were hardly audible, and the only warmth to be felt was that exhaled by the sun; and even that was agreeably diminished by a heavy shower, which came up about 11 o'clock and lasted half an hour or more.

There is no doubt that this unmistakable coolness of the multitude has been due, to a great extent, to the recent political events: the signal triumphs of the reactionary policy; the entente cordiale between Prince Bismarck and the Ultramontanes, his former enemies; and his Protective policy, which has made him the target of the most bitter attacks. It was extremely doubtful, moreover, until this very evening, whether the Emperor had adhered to or abandoned his idea of granting a general amnesty to all political prisoners; and this uncertainty made people hesitate to give vent quite freely to their pent-up feelings, and brought about

A GENERAL DULLNESS,

which was in most remarkable contrast to the immense vivacity exhibited by the sturdy burghers in pushing and elbowing their way through the sweltering crowds. Although almost everybody wore a corn-flower (the favorite flower of the Emperor), or a bunch of them, in button-hole or hat-band, and wagon-loads were sent hither from the country,—their price having raised about 1,000 per cent; although everybody tried to imagine that they were celebrating a great, joyful event,—yet everybody looked tired and worn,—overfed, as it were, with glitter and glory. It is well that the days of the old warrior are almost numbered, so that he can but hardly perceive the beginning of the decline of his popularity; it has decidedly passed its zenith, and is but artificially kept up by pageants like the one shown to-day. Granted that it was a magnificent one; that the city—covered with garlands of corn-flowers and gold, flagged and draped profusely, illuminated by hundreds of thousands of gas-jets and ornaments—showed itself in festive garb; yet the celebration itself was only a partial success, and in its principal features almost a disappointment to the populace, which thronged the great plazza fronting the "Schloss" and the adjacent streets, expecting to see the Imperial couple drive up in great state, to pass into the chapel, where the marriage-ceremony was to take place.

The very beginning of the celebration was indeed its most prominent feature to the people at large, and, therefore, its greatest success:

THE MONSTER JUBILEE-CONCERT

on the Doehnhofsplatz, by a chorus of 3,000 singers, who were accompanied by 350 musicians of the regiments of the guard and a corps of 125 drummers. To hear the strains of Kreutzer's "This is the day of the Lord" rise in solemn grandeur above the heads of the tens of thousands, and roll in majestic cadences through the balmy air of the summer-morning; to hear the trumpet-blasts of the National Hymn, the "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," mingle with the chorus of the masses who joined in the singing of it, until it would seem that the entire city had raised its mighty voice and was thundering forth the notes of patriotic joy,—all this was more like the grand and inspiring idea of a celebration by the people than anything else throughout the entire day.

The concert was over about 10 o'clock, and those who cherished the vain hope of catching a glimpse of somebody or something near the "Schloss" moved off in that direction. But within blocks of the castle no one might approach. The living wall, covering the square and the adjacent streets, would not budge an inch. It stretched from the Imperial palace to the very portals of the Castle, leaving room only for the carriages of the Court to pass through. Opposite the Opera-House, and upon the piazza fronting the "Schloss," benches had been erected amphitheatrically, and the seats upon them sold at 10 marks each, for the benefit of one of the many charitable institutions founded in memory of the day. All those who bought them, however, were sold indeed, for that which they came and paid to see—the Imperial couple on their way to church—they

DID NOT GET A GLIMPSE OF.

At 12 o'clock the standard of royal purple was raised upon the Imperial palace,—the signal of the departure of the couple to the church. Expectation was raised to the highest pitch. There was another wait of a tedious half-hour, during which one after another of the cumbersome Court-equipages—their coachman's seats covered with cloth of silver, their drivers' and footmen's habits stiff with glittering bordures and embroideries, their horses caparisoned gorgeously—drove up to the portal. And now comes the Crown-Prince, with his family, in a coach and six, himself in a uniform of state; the Princess at his side, in a white corded silk; their three handsome little girls—dressed in white, like their mamma—upon the seat opposite. But, when they have passed, the multitude becomes impatient; and finally, when the booming of the cannon from the Lustgarten announces that the ceremony in the chapel is already over, the crowd gives vent to

DISAPPOINTMENT AND ANGER.

The Imperial couple had been driven in a very plain-looking landaulette through the Behrenstrasse to the side-entrance of the Castle, and had passed into the chapel unseen. The reasons of this have not been given, and it is doubtful whether they will become public. The public whisper of a new conspiracy against the life of the old warrior, which was to culminate during his ride to the chapel: but this is sheer nonsense.

However, the Imperial couple reached the church safely at ten minutes past 12 o'clock, at which time the interior offered a view most gorgeous in its brilliant splendor. A glance around caught a sea of glimmer and gloss, formed by the rich colors of uniforms and robes-de-cour, the silver and gold embroideries, the green, blue, red, and orange-colored ribbons of the various orders and decorations, the epaulettes and cordings, and the jewels which glittered in profusion upon the heads and necks of the guests. Among these were the most illustrious personages in the German Empire; for the admittance to the chapel was granted only by card of invitation, and these were given very sparingly. Had it not been for the kind offices of the Hon. Andrew D. White, our Ambassador, who arrived here but a few days ago, your correspondent would have found it very difficult to become an eye-witness of the

MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE CELEBRATION,

and should not have seen, within a radius of about 100 feet, all the great Generals and Cabinet-Ministers, all the ladies of the Court, whose very names only inspire with awe the readers of the *Court Journal* or the chronicle of the monde elegante.

After three taps of the Marshal's staff upon the mosaic floor, everybody took seats,—the rows of fauteuils being filled with the Imperial guests,—and the almost endless trains of the Highnesses, in royal purple trimmed with ermine and embroidered in gold, were spread before them, relieved by those of velvet and satin, in all colors and shades, of the lesser lights. The fauteuils were arranged amphitheatrically, in a semi-circle fronting the altar, and in the centre, upon a purple-and-gold-covered dais, were placed the throne-chairs for the Imperial couple. Five other chairs were placed some distance behind them, and immediately in front of the altar a large foot-cushion of red velvet. At 10 minutes past 12 o'clock the Chief Master of Ceremonies gave three more taps with his golden staff; the choir chanted the one-hundredth Psalm; a breathless silence fell upon the guests, and, received at the portal by the Court Preachers and Ministrants,

THE IMPERIAL COUPLE

entered the chapel. Leaning upon his staff, the Emperor approached the altar slowly and with measured tread. Walking seems painful and laborious to him. Two of his Aids support him as he is about to sink into his chair. He wears, over the grand General's uniform, the chain of the Order of the Block Eagle, and white casehemire trousers. The train of the Empress, of cloth of gold, is carried by four ladies of the Court. Besides a golden wreath, significant of the day, she carries upon her well-poised head a magnificent diadem,—a tiara of brilliants and smaragds,—from which is suspended the long, square veil, embroidered with orange and myrtle blossoms. Her robe-de-cour is of white satin, arrayed with gold-embroidered tulle and gold point. This is relieved by paniers-congo, alternately of drap d'or, gold embroidery, and gold point. The train, four yards in length, is cut of one piece of cloth of gold with the waist, covered with gold-embroidered tulle, gold embroidery a jour, and gold point, embellished with numerous bouquets of orange and myrtle blossoms in gold and silver. The waist is ornamented in front with fresh myrtle, the leaves of which are covered with real gold-dust. The sleeves are of tulle, transparent, and dotted over with golden stars. Next to the Imperial couple are seated their three youngest grandchildren, dressed in pure white. Then follows the King of Saxony, leading the Crown-Princess; then the Crown-Prince with the Queen of Saxony; Prince Charles with the Grand-Duchess of Baden; and, one after the other, all the guests of princely rank who belong to the various branches of the Imperial family.

The organ plays a voluntary, and the hymn, "Praise the Lord, the Mighty King of Honor," is sung. The Court-Preacher, Dr. Koegel, performs

THE MARRIAGE-CEREMONY.

He has chosen his text from I. Corinthians, xiii., 13, and moves to tears nearly all those present. The Emperor, when the blessing is given, rises almost clumsily from his chair, supported by his Aids, and remains standing before the altar. The thundering roar of the cannon outside reverberates with a dull and hollow sound within the vaults of the chapel, and mingles with the chant of the concourse, "Now thank ye all the Lord." The Emperor then bowed in all directions, and, leaning upon his staff, turned to depart. The Crown-Princess kissed the hand of her Imperial mother; the ladies and pages bearing the Imperial, Royal, and Princely court-trains fell into their places; and the entire assemblage adjourned to the "Weisse Saal"; while the Imperial couple received their family in private, previous to the grand court-reception.

For this the "Weisse Saal," with its almost unequaled splendor, was arrayed in all the grandeur of a gala-day. The Emperor and Empress took their places upon the throne, supported by the Crown-Prince and his wife. The Diplomatic Corps was first presented, entering from the Armorial Hall, and was received by the Emperor standing and leaning upon his stick. All the wives of the Envoys and Ambassadors are first saluted by the Emperor, who gallantly kisses their hands; then follow the gentlemen, led by Lord Odo Russell as the oldest member, while our Mr. White closes the rank. The Emperor

SPEAKS VERY KINDLY TO HIM

and bids him welcome. After this the Princesses and Excellencies feminine are presented to the Empress; then, led by Prince Bismarck, the Cabinet-Council, the Secretaries and Representatives of both Houses of Parliament; the General Staff, with the silent Field-Marshal Moltke at its head; finally, the deputations from the provinces and cities, twenty-four in number. Duncker, Lord-Mayor of Berlin, presents the gift of the City of Berlin, 300,000 marks, for the foundation of a home for aged worthies; which seems so to delight the Emperor that he hands the Burgomaster the golden bouquet which he has worn in his button-hole. On the marble table in one of the niches are placed the countless addresses of congratulations, the deeds of institutions and gifts founded in honor of the Imperial couple,—all bound in the highest and most costly style of the art.

The reception lasted until 3 o'clock. The Majesties then prepared to return to the Royal palace; and, although thousands, tired of waiting any longer for their appearance, had left, the crowd that besieged the square and the Breite Strasse

WAS SIMPLY ENORMOUS.

The students, all in the dressy habits of their respective corps, the young fellows from the colleges and academies, had formed espaliers on foot and horseback, with flags and banners, around the Castle. Finally, after nearly all other equipages have left the "Schloss," there issues from the grand portal a cavalcade of mounted police; then two Royal outriders in gala; after these an equipage bearing the Oberhofmeister Count Nesselrode and two Lords of the Chamber, mounted Equerries of the Royal Household and Stud in red uniforms; and then the great Royal "glass-coach," drawn by six black Trakehner stallions, almost covered with cushions in front and rear, upon which silver crowns and eagles are shining brightly. The crystal lanterns on the four corners are mounted with the Imperial bird in solid silver. Outriders, coachmen, footmen, and lackeys all wore the grand livery of state and black jockey-caps. The horses' manes were braided through with red plush-cord, and ornamented with tassels of like material. The equipage was accompanied by a guard of honor, consisting of the General Commander of the City, Count Wartensleben, the Chief of Equerry and Masters of the Horse, and the President of Police. The crowd cheered vociferously when the convoy passed, and, amidst loud hurrahs, the equipage reached the palace, where dinner was served en famille.

In the evening

THE CITY COMMENCED TO ILLUMINATE

at about 9 o'clock, and, while I write, the streets present a most brilliant spectacle indeed. The Emperor is at the Opera, which is closed to-night to all but invited guests. The Intendant of the Imperial Theatres is a most insufferable booby, who has taken care, or attempted to do so, that it should not even become known what opera was to be played, and in what manner. Art, which, in this age of enormous military budgets, is suffering pitifully here, would celebrate the great event of to-day. It has leaked out, however, that, for this purpose, an old, almost forgotten opera of Spontini,—the imbecile predecessor of Meyerbeer as General Director of the Opera in Berlin,—called "Olympia," is to be resuscitated from the well-deserved obscurity in which it has rested; and that, in the realm of Apollo and the Muses, this day will be glorified by—a new ballet which Paul Taylioni has composed for the occasion. To make up for this, and to close the day in a manner more worthy than that devised by his stupid maitre de plaisir of the Opera, the Emperor has given from his private fund 10,000 thalers to the poor of Berlin; and, if he lays down his head upon his silken pillow to-night, he may feel that upon this day, so full of excitement and bodily exertion for him, so crowded with the vanities of pomp and splendor, which he must leave behind him when called away from his busy life, he has done a deed which will really make the day a golden one for him.

Strange Story of the Highways and Byways of Washington.

Washington Correspondence Boston Herald.

Mr. Black, who wrote so entertaining a novel on "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," should be here to tell, in fitting style, of the romance in which a similar vehicle figured a few weeks ago. A Senator, who shall be nameless, was taking a drive with the fair lady whom he delights to honor with his preference. They found the road somewhat dusty, perhaps, or the heat oppressive; at any rate, the inviting shadows of a well-grown forest enticed them to seek a bank whereof they knew, and a spring of purest water. When he had helped the lady out of the phaeton, the Senator tied the horse, as he thought, securely to a tree, and they entered the wood. The mossy bank and the secluded spring, and their discourse, which might appropriately be put under the head of "Sundry Civil bill" (ing and cooling), proved so alluring that they forgot how the hours fled. Meantime the steed grew restive, and, at last, broke away and ran back to town, smashing the vehicle as he dashed along. The couple, when they emerged from their sylvan retreat, were dismayed at the situation, as a walk back to town would have been an excessive tax even on their powers. After some search in the neighborhood the Senator found another conveyance, and finally brought his companion to her residence in the city.

GRANT IN CHINA.

The Tremendous Bill of Fare Presented to Him by the Viceroy at Canton.

Hong Kong Press, May 20.

It was getting toward dusk when the party arrived at the Viceroy's residence, and as the chairs were being set down in the reception hall a crowd of servants were lighting up the yamen. The effect of the thousands of tiny lamps, and here and there enormous lanterns, interposed between the eye and the lofty vaulted roof, was very fine, presenting to the mind at a single glance a chapter from the "Arabian Nights." The yamen premises are of great extent, and the attendants on the high officials and the servants attached to the place were so numerous that they must be numbered by hundreds. They were all well and uniformly dressed, some in silk and some in other rich materials of various colors, and all wore their hats. The Viceroy, the Tartar General, the Hoppo, and the two Deputies of the Tartar General received their guests, who, getting the signal from the interpreter, after the ceremony of shaking hands all round and much kow-towing had been gone through, led the way to a large apartment—the host following—where seats were ranged in a semi-circle. This place was even more brilliantly lighted than the hall, and the guests were shown to their seats, a small table or substantial teapoy having been placed between each two guests, upon which refreshments were immediately served. A cup of tea was very refreshing—and especially such tea—after the journey past numerous fish lans and other equally odoriferous spots, and more than one of the guests, only for fear of its not being the proper thing to do, would have emulated Oliver Twist and asked for more. After the party had disposed of what was served to them and had been fanned cool—a row of slaves of the palm-leaf being stationed at the back of the half circle—the chimes from a silvery-sounding bell announced that the dinner was served, and the party, forming a slow and stately procession, marched through several courts and corridors, crossed a garden, and ultimately arrived at the dining-hall. It would occupy too much space to describe the dinner in detail, but herewith is a menu list:

TSAU TSEK TAN—BILL OF FARE.

Tsum Mun Tim Sum—(Introductory Dishes of Pastry)—Tsin Ts'ang Ko (One thousand Layers Sponge Cakes); Shan Cha Cun (Rolls).

San Tip—First Dishes—Kwa Tsze (Melon Seeds); Hang Yan (Almonds).

Pat Toi Sheung—(Eight pairs of Dishes)—Fo Toi (Ham); Siu Sun (Small Bamboo Sprouts); Wong Kwa (Cucumber); Siu Ap (Roast Duck); Cho Kai (Chicken prepared in Spirit Dregs); Nam Tau (Peas); Kau Wong (Scalleon); Hung Ha (Prawns); Heung Cheung (Sausages); Kan Choi (Vegetable); Min Kau (Flour Balls); Su U (Fish prepared with Onions and Vinegar); Pai Kwat (Pork Chops); Kam Choi; Ngan Tiu; U Sung (Fish Brawn).

Ching Mat Chin—(Preserves)—Un Sau; Mui Fa (Plum Blossoms); Kam Cn'in (Oranges); Yeung To (Carambola).

Cning Shui Kwo—(Fruit)—Shek Lau (Pomegranate); Kwong Kom (Kwong Cnau Mandarin Orange); Tsun Li (Tientsin Pear); Hung Kwat (Orange).

Sze Mat Un—(Four Dishes Honey Preserves)—Mat Li Tsze (Pears preserved in Honey); Mat Kam Chang (Coolie and Mandarin Oranges preserved in Honey); Mat Kam Pan (Fruit); Mat Kam Cha (Fruit).

Shui Kwo Shau Tip—(Vegetable Dishes)—Put Ts'ai (Water Chestnuts); Cha Ko (Vegetable product).

Tai Un—(Large Bowls)—Ching Tong Yin Choi (Birdsnest Clear Soup); P'un Wo Siu Ap Tsze (Roast Duck reprepared).

Mui Yau Mui—(A Dish to each Guest)—Ch'ing Ui Ngan Yee (A variety of Fungus); Fu P'i Kap Tan (Pigeon Eggs inclosed in Bean Curd); Kwai Fa U Cht (Fish Fins macerated); Chau Sin Pong Hi (Shrimps).

Tim San Yat To—(One Course Pastry)—Chau Chu Sin Mat (Balls of Meat inclosed in flour); Fo Toi So Hop (Ham in flour); Ngan Sz Sai Min (Vermicelli).

Tai Un—(Larger Bowls)—Ching Tun U Chi (Fish Fins boiled in clear Soup); P'un Fo Siu Pak Kap (Roast Pigeon).

Mui Yan Mui—(A Dish to each Guest)—Kam Ts'in Kai (Macerated Chicken); Yeung Pak Hop (Fruit and Flesh combined).

Chung Un—Middle-sized Bowls)—Ui Wan Tau Kan (Bean Soup); Mat Chin Fo Toi (Ham prepared in Honey).

Tim Sum Yat To—(One course Pastry)—Lo Pak Pang (Turnip Cakes); Cho Lai Ko (Date Cakes); Sam Tze Tong (Soup).

Siu C'au—(Roasts)—Siu U Chu (Roast Sucking Pig); Siu Fi Ap (Roast Duck); Siu Kut U (Roast); Siu Go Toi (Roast Ham).

Tim Sum Yat To—(One course Pastry)—Ho Ip Kau Tsze (Meat in Pastry); Sheung Ma Su Peng (Pies); Tung Choi T'ong (Vegetable Sauce).

Tai Un—(Large Bowls)—Fi U T'o (Fish Maws); Pun Sieu Yeung Yuk (Roast Mutton).

Mui Yau Mui—(A Dish to each Guest)—Mat Ching Yi (Tientsin Pears preserved in Honey); Ui Ap Cheung (Boiled Duck's Feet).

Chung Un—(Middle-sized Bowls)—Hung Siu Ya Ap (Roast wild Duck with Sauce); P'ut Ch'al Cha Po (Water Chestnuts in Sauce).

Tim Sum Yat To—(A Course of Pastry)—Kai Tan Pau (Egg Rolls); Ngan Sze Kun (Milk Rolls); Lin Tsze Kang (Lily Seed Sauce).

Tai Un—(Large Bowls)—Kwo Choi (Stewed Vegetable); P'un Sin Kai (Roast Chicken).

Mui Yan Mui—(A Dish to each Guest)—Yeung Mo Ku (Stewed Mushrooms); Yuk Lan Pin.

Chung Un—(Middle-sized Bowls)—Siu K'e Kwa (Roast Egg Plant); Siu Ha Shin (Preparation of Crabs).

Tim Sum Yat To—(A Course of Pastry)—Kuk Fa To (Chrysantheum Pasties); Shui Ching Kau (Jelly); U Mui Cha (Oomuy Tea).

(Here came the Rice.)

T'so Choi—(Final Dishes)—Yat Pan Hoi Sum (First quality Beche-de-mer); Kam Ngan Chau Tsze (Gold and Silver Legs, i. e., a combination of Ham and fresh Pig's Legs); Fo Toi Tung Kwa (Ham combined with Pumpkins); Hang Yan Tau Fu (Almond Curd).

Sze Cheung Tip—(Four Dishes of Sauces.)

The bill of fare is on red paper, the characters being preceded by figures in gold of what might be termed the Three Chinese Graces, called by the Chinese the Three Stars (Sam Sing), who are represented respectively by the gods of happiness (Fuk), honors (Luk), and longevity (Shau). They are overshadowed by what is termed an Imperial Shade (U Shin), held in the hands of a lacquey. The dinner was a combination of Chinese and Manchu cookery.

The entire service was Chinese except the glasses and knives and forks, the latter implements being laid with chopsticks of ivory and silver. Some of the guests used the chopsticks with considerable success, while others had early to take to the mode to which they were accustomed, and it soon became evident that the Chinese were more used to foreign liquors than the foreigners were to Chinese food. The china was very handsome and the silver massive, and the dinner was served upon four tables with a high official at each. After about a dozen courses had been got through smoking was introduced, a whiff being taken between each course from a Chinese water-pipe, held by a servant in attendance for that purpose, so that with about eighty removes a considerable quantity of tobacco is burned; but the weed is of a very mild description, and, being smoked through water, loses even the little pungency it might possess. The dinner occupied a most unconscionable time, and before the carte had been finished the General and Mr. Borie made a move to walk in the garden, soon after which the company rose and retired to another apartment. After a little time spent there, another slow march to the reception hall, followed by the same ceremony as upon arriving, concluded the visit, and the foreigners got into their chairs to return to the United States Consulate. Although it was so late, a surprisingly large number of people lined the streets, and many shops were still open.

Spinola and His Pipes.

New York Sun, June 24.

The Sinking-Fund Commission yesterday gave permission to Gen. Francis B. Spinola and his "Associates" to lay under the streets south of Canal street the mains and pipes necessary to furnish steam to buildings and dwellings under the Holly combination system. For this privilege the General and his "Associates" must agree to pay the city three cents for each lineal foot of pipe laid until the payments reach $150,000, and in every year in which their earnings exceed 10 per cent of the sum invested, to pay the next 3 per cent earned in the same year over the 10 per cent. They must further agree to supply the steam required by the city for heating the public buildings or any other purpose at 25 per cent less rates than steam is furnished by them to their most favored customers, and to furnish steam at reasonable rates to clean the streets from snow and ice, and for the use of the fire-engines. The General and his "Associates" will also have to give a bond for $50,000 as a guarantee that the street pavements shall be restored after the pipes are laid.

Mayor Cooper moved several amendments which would have made the conditions and limitations for this franchise more stringent, but they were voted down by Comptroller Kelly, Chamberlain Tappan, and Recorder Hackett. The resolution granting the franchise and directing the Corporation Counsel to draw the contract with Gen. Spinola and his "Associates" was passed by 4 to 1,—Comptroller Kelly, Chamberlain Tappan, Recorder Hackett, and Ald. Haughton voting in the affirmative, and Mayor Cooper in the negative.

British Losses in South Africa.

Up to May 20 Lord Chelmsford has lost 1,186 men in action, and eighty-six by disease.

UP IN A BALLOON.

Fearful Voyage in the Air-Ship Canada---Poor Gas and Want of Ballast.

Terrific Plunge Through the Forest---A Toss for Life and a Correspondent's Luck.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

ST. HYACINTHE, Quebec, June 22.—The flight of the balloon Canada after leaving Montreal yesterday was a short but terrible one, and perhaps no other ascension has been accompanied by more startling incidents. After ascending for the first few hundred feet it was found that the trip could not be made on account of the poor quality of the gas used. The wheels for steering and the rudder of the aerial car worked splendidly, and, although we had drifted away from the point of starting, a few turns of the crank brought the great white monster to the same spot again. Ropes were dropped, and the balloon was soon secured to the earth again. To lighten the weight it was decided to decrease the number of passengers, remove the steering apparatus, and to take only three twenty-five pound bags of ballast. A bottle of wine, barometer, themometer, map, and compass were the only articles taken. As there were two newspaper men in the car, it was decided to toss a penny, the winning man to remain, all the other passengers to withdraw. The *Herald* man chose "heads," and won. Mr. Hiram A. Moulton and the other gentlemen then withdrew and left Prof. Grimley and myself alone. Grimley straightened himself up and wiped the sweat from h's face, and simultaneously the multitude drew back and removed their gaasp from the netting of the balloon.

AN UNEXPECTED ASCENT.

We began to ascend slowly as the crowd paid out the drag line. Suddenly a gust of wind sprang up and the knot of men holding on to the rope were thrown to the ground and dragged across the field at a tremendous pace, upsetting scores in their passage. At last a fence was reached, the crowd hesitated, strained hard to hold us down, shouted, and then, with a grand bounce, we were free, with 250 feet of drag-line trailing beneath us. At first we heard the plaudits of the crowd, but the sounds gradually merged into a vague hum, which ceased entirely as we shot upward. To the east was the St. Lawrence River, looking like a great silver snake, and when I looked for Mount Royal it had faded into a patch of green forest, which appeared to be no higher than the rest of the surrounding country.

OFF TO THE EASTWARD.

The balloon hovered for a few minutes over the great city, whose high steeples and towering piles of granite architecture did not save it from the ignominy of looking very much like a little village, and then started for the east at a good rate of speed. Before we started the sun had set, and judge of my astonishment when it suddenly reappeared above the horizon and set again in a few minutes. By this time we were fully three-quarters of a mile high, and were in a decided easterly current, tending toward the south. The sounds that came subdued from below now ceased altogether, and it became a complete solitude.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

So terrible was the silence that a profound depression, mingled with fear, was stealing over me, when Grimley exclaimed:

"My God! we have no anchor, and these three bags of ballast will hardly save us from a bad bruising."

I did not speak. I was watching the clouds as they gathered around the blue peaks of the Beloeil Mountains, and shut them out from our vision. Way beyond them the Boucherville Mountains ranged themselves against the darkening horizon, while to the eastward was a number of forests which alternated with small clearings. It was half-past 7 p. m. when we started, and at 8 o'clock we hung distinctly over the St. Lawrence with St. Helen's Island beneath us. Here the red-coated sentinels looked up from the ramparts and gave us a hoarse cheer, which reached the car faintly but distinctly.

IT SHOOTS UPWARD.

In a few minutes the balloon began to whirl around.

"We are going to ascend or descend," said Grimley. "When she whirls it is a sign of one or the other."

It proved to be the former. Almost immediately it began to feel cold, the barometer marked the altitude a mile and three-quarters above the sea level, and the thermometer marked forty-eight degrees above zero. It required a considerably longer inspiration to fill the lungs, and a painful sensation was felt in the ear-drums. Grimley shivered for a while, and then took a pull at the wine bottle. I, of course, followed his commendable example, and the liquid infused a slight warmth into our chilled limbs. Montreal soon became a little speck, and we drifted over the village of Longueuil, on the east shore of the St. Lawrence. Here we discovered two forests over which we had to pass.

DANGER FROM FORESTS.

The greatest danger of ballooning is the chance of falling into a forest, in which case the basket is almost certain to be demolished and the occupants torn to death. The dread of falling was still further impressed upon me when I learned that we were speeding along at the rate of a mile a minute. We still ascended, and it seemed as though we should never stop. We had now reached a hight of two miles, and the lighter atmosphere allowed the gas to expand, which came rushing out at the open neck of the balloon.

"We can't go much higher," said the Professor, "for our gas is not light enough to carry us."

APPEARANCE OF THE EARTH.

And now a very curious phenomenon occurred. As we went up among the clouds the horizon seemed to rise with us and to keep on a level with the top of the car, while the centre of the earth seemed to recede. This gave it the appearance of a large saucer, over the bowl of which we hung. Now and then a light cloud drifted between us and the earth, but it never impeded our vision. In the growing dust we sat, as the car rocked and swayed with the wind of an approaching storm, and not a word was spoken. The Professor held the barometer, while I attended to the compass and thermometer. The former acted queerly on account of the wire materials in the car, but in the main was correct.

And now a thin line wound its way among the hills of Belleville. As we came nearer it revealed all the beautiful curves and sweeps that make up the charms of the Blue Richelieu, a river that runs into the St. Lawrence. It was 9 o'clock, and the atmosphere was becoming unbearably cold.

A NEW DANGER.

A new danger now threatened us, for a much higher ascent would render it impossible to manage the balloon, as the valve-rope cannot be worked with frozen hands. We were now passing over the Richelieu, and in the distance the lights of St. Charles Village on its banks streamed upward with a cheering effect. Some one in the village must have seen us, for we could just catch the yell of "Balloon! Balloon!" and, as the general cry went up we clearly distinguished the words "The Canada." We began to bear a little to the north, and a fear of recrossing the Richelieu which had entered my mind was dispelled by the Professor's cheery voice, saying:

"We are making a lower and more southerly course now. Do you see the Beloeil Mountains? They are almost beneath us, but a little to the west."

The dense forest that marked the mountains encircles a beautiful little sheet of water, about a hundred acres in area. To us it looked no larger than a silver dollar.

A GLOOMY SCENE.

All around the gloom became more thick, and little could be seen but the forests and clearings below. Above a few stars were visible, but they gave but a feeble light, which seemed to make our situation the more ghastly. We passed over a small forest and then floated above the immense woods known as the Bois de Salvail. They are a number of miles in width and a great length.

AN INVOLUNTARY DESCENT.

The balloon was descending, and, to prevent falling into the forest, Mr. Grimley seized one of the sand bags and hurled it out of the car. We shot upward for a few moments, and then the car sank again. Another bag of ballast was thrown out, but the cold air fanned our cheeks, telling of our approach to the earth. Only one bag was left.

"I dare not throw it over," said Grimley; "I will keep it for the last moment. Pull in the drag-rope, or it will catch in the trees."

We could feel the rush of air as the Canada plowed through the currents on her downward course, and both sprang forward to draw in the heavy rope dangling beneath. It required our united strength to pull it up even slowly, and as we made one tremendous effort the door of the car flew open, and I came within an ace of being thrown out. I caught hold of an iron bar, however, and hung on for dear life. As the car began to tremble and shake with the frightful velocity of its descent, by a great effort I regained my position, and we soon succeeded in placing the drag-line safely in the cage.

"How can we save ourselves?" I asked.

"Keep cool and get ready for work," was the quiet rejoinder.

I turned and looked at the man. He had the throttle-valve rope between his teeth and in his hands was the collapse line, by which the balloon could be ripped from top to bottom instantly. We were almost over the edge of the forest, and there was a small clearing and another forest beyond. There was no time for notes, as we were within a few yards of the earth,

TEARING AMONG THE TREES.

"Out with all the ballast," the little Englishman cried, and I seized the remaining bag of ballast and threw it over the car-rail. It was too late. With a frightful crash we struck the high poplar trees and cut the tops off as clear as though with a knife. Then we tore at a race-horse speed through the forest, tearing away the branches of oak and maple trees, and throwing us both from one side of the car to the other. Every time the cage struck it would steady for a moment, and then bound along until another bough impeded its progress, when we would receive a shock that stunned us for the instant.

Suddenly we lifted clear of the trees and began to tear over the fields. The Professor gave a mighty pull on the collapse-valve to let us down at once before we got in the other forest, but under the great strain the line broke, and to my horror we headed due east for the sinister-looking forest.

"Get hold of the valve rope and help me," said Grimley, as he clambered up in the netting and caught the lines. With might and main we drew the valve open, inch by inch, and the Canada began to sink. While we dangled on the rope's end among the rigging I saw we must strike the ground.

SAVED AT LAST.

"Drop the line and cut the netting of the car," commanded Grimley, as he allowed the valve rope to cut his wrist with the great pressure from above. I did as directed, and, as we were dragged over fences, ditches, and furrows, I grasped stones and earth to serve as ballast. Over the clearing we went, smashing against stumps and rocks, until it seemed as though even the iron car must give away. Finally the gas began to pour from the valves in a heavy volume, and the immense canvas runaway stopped. And it was lucky for us that it did, as ten feet from us was a seven-foot fence, to have struck which meant death for both of us, and had we bridged that danger we could not have escaped the forest, only twenty yards distant. Grimley told me to remain in the car while he clambered up in the network with a large knife in his teeth; a huge slit was made in the canvas, which eased the balloon of its great power. A high wind began to blow now, and the car was upset, the Professor and myself being spilled out in an unceremonious manner.

ON TERRA FIRMA.

When we got on our feet the balloon had gone a few feet, but we held on to it until the breeze slackened. It was then half-past 10 p. m., and we must have struck at 10 p. m. precisely. The next work was to let the gas escape from the balloon, which was a very slow performance. Grimley held the valves open while I pressed on the sides of the canvas to force the gas out.

NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

While doing so I kept up a conversation with Grimley, who was on the opposite side. I noticed something queer in his tone, and heard his voice grow fainter and fainter. At last he did not make a reply, and, becoming alarmed, I ran around, and was horrified to find him stretched out on the ground like a dead man. He lay on his face in a ploughed furrow. In the confusion and darkness he had forgotten the danger of inhaling the gas, and had succumbed to its influence. He must have been in that condition a full minute before I discovered him. I called him by name, beat him between the shoulders and rubbed his temples, but to no effect. His eyes were wide open. I called for help, but the forest alone answered me with an echo. The anguish I suffered was something indescribable. I dared not leave him as I knew of no house near: we were in an apparent wilderness. At last I succeeded, by rubbing the skin of his wrists, in extorting a cry of pain. This gave me courage, and I assisted the insensible aeronaut to his feet, but he again fell on his face. After additional efforts, he recovered so he was able to walk, and we started along the fence, but could not see any light, except the million twinklings of the fire flies which blazed out from the darkness of the underbrush. I almost carried my companion a part of the way, and two or three times we both went head over heels into the numerous ditches met with. Grimley soon became sick from the effects of the gas, his entreaties to let him lie down and rest were pitiable, but on we jogged through mud and morass.

TARDY HOSPITALITY.

After walking a couple of miles we saw a light and toward it we went, and in a few minutes we were at the door of a house. It was then half-past 11 o'clock p. m. We knocked, and soon a stir was made inside.

"Let us in, we want water," I said. The answer came surlily, "*Je ne comprend pas.*"

"We are strangers," I said, and this seemed to rouse the man, for he got up, and, after lighting a lamp and getting his shotgun from a distant corner, opened the door and scanned us suspiciously. The moment he caught sight of the aeronaut's swelled face and rolling eyes he seemed touched, and with all Canadian hospitality invited us in. A large can of water was given Grimley, who emptied it at a gulp and then cried for more. As soon as his thirst was appeased he sank down on the floor in a dead sleep. I watched him with the Frenchman, whose name was Alexis Lariviere, for a short time, and then, overcome by fatigue, lay down beside him. The faithful Kanuck kept guard over us until morning.

THE LANDING PLACE.

When we awoke it was learned that we had struck the Village of St. Judes, forty-five miles distant from Montreal. A number of farmers helped the Professor to get his balloon on a wagon, and then followed breakfast. It consisted of a large slice of fried fat pork and a chunk of black rye bread each. As we picked over the meal daintily the wife of our host was struck with a sudden sense of humor at our city-bred airs, and with a great guffaw she went off into a paroxysm of laughter, having to stuff her apron into her mouth to recover herself; but, with all their rudeness, the men were as gentle as girls in our presence. At 10 o'clock we bade them good-by and started for this town, a ten-mile ride in a cart without springs over a rough country road. I am of the opinion that walking would have served us better. The Professor is still sick, but will start for Montreal to-morrow morning, where a delegation is to meet and congratulate us on our safe descent.

SPECIMENS OF KENTUCKY POLITENESS.

Senators Conkling and Lamar, during an exciting and exhausting all-night session of the Senate, lost control of their tempers, and flung some taunts and epithets at each other. When they had cooled down to the reason point, both were ashamed of what they had said, and glad to suppress their personalities from the pages of the *Congressional Record.* The partisan friends of each Senator have tried to palliate the undignified exhibition as much as possible, and shift the blame of provocation on the other; but no Southern paper, at least, has assailed the private character of either of the choleric disputants, or has applied degrading epithets to them. But the Louisville *Courier-Journal*—in the absence, perhaps, of its responsible editor—has resorted to a style of attack which may be in accordance with Southern ideas of chivalry, but we hope not. The *C.-J.* has been in the habit of reading lectures to its contemporaries on the decencies of speech the press should observe, and of cataloguing extracts from its contemporaries that should be censured. But what shall be said of paragraphs like these, culled from its editorial page of a few days ago: the more scandalous passages are omitted for obvious reasons:

A bully is not necessarily a coward, but a blatherskiting bully always is.

A man who deserts his wife for another woman, and who makes his desertion disgracefully conspicuous, and glories in his infatuation and his shame, won't fight.

In his affair with Gen. Gordon, Conkling acted the part of a vulgarian who has none of the instincts of good breeding or gentlemanhood. We shall see whether he shows any other quality now.

There will be no duel. Lamar is certainly no duelist, and, if he were, under the code the onus is on his adversary. Conkling is no duelist either, because he is a bully and a coward, and afraid to fight.

A man who would not attend his daughter's wedding because, in marrying an honest and worthy man, she was "marrying beneath her," is generally accounted a bad-hearted fool; but, when this bad-hearted fool has himself sprung from a low origin, the world is in the habit of applying a worse classification.

Of course the flop-tail, crop-eared Cincinnati *Gazette*—the truly good Deacon being absent and the concern given over to his wicked partners—skims the whites of its eyes, and cracks its lantern jaws in holy, hypocritic horror, over the "pop of the Southern lash" in the Senate, and the plantation-manners of Lamar.

He wouldn't fight a louse unless he thought he had a dead sure thing of it. Everybody knows, who knows anything, that he is an unprincipled, ill-bred, and ill-mannered braggadocia, sprung originally from the slums. His marriage into a respectable family gave him a start in the world, which his bullying and stage-talents have continued to push. He does not even consider himself a gentleman, and he will wear the insult which his offensiveness and vulgarity wrung from Lamar meekly. His private life for several years has been so equivocal that no decent woman can afford to appear in his company. All that he is after is to get some Southern Senator to kick him into martyrdom. Blaine knows him.

And who is Mr. Conkling? The country knows him chiefly through the description of Mr. Blaine. But it is not so familiar with him as his colleagues. Mr. Conkling is a brilliant actor. The offspring of a dung-hill, he has the cuteness of the horse-jockey; but, having the physique of a butcher and the voice of an oratorical vender of wart-cures, he set up for an office-seeker, and has, by hook-and-crook,—educating himself as he progressed,—come to be, not merely a Senator, but a surprisingly good stage-player. Vulgar by nature, and rapidly growing very coarse and common in his exterior, the result of habits which are no longer a secret at Washington,—he has for two or three years attempted to make up his moral and intellectual losses by mere swagger. Selecting for the victims of his rage an entire people, instead of a single individual, he has, like the poor coward that he is, strutted his strut, exploding his miscellaneous vulgarity at long range, but carefully avoiding to tread upon approximate toes. This sort of thing generally comes to grief. Of course the Republican press will take another view of it. Yet there is not a Republican editor, who has sense enough to carry to Washington and back, who does not know that Conkling is what we have represented him. More than this, he is as corrupt a hound as ever sat in Congress, for there are dozens of people who have more than reason to suspect that he was willing to sell himself to the Democrats for a price in 1876-'7.

MR. ROSS AND HIS FAMILY.

A Touching Letter to a Charleston Lady.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* prints the following letter, addressed by Mr. Christian K. Ross to a lady in that city:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9, 1879.—DEAR MADAM: Your kind letter of 4th inst. with newspaper cutting reached me this a. m. Mrs. Ross also received a letter from you a few months ago, and I recollect hearing her say at the time that she would reply to it. She spoke of it as one of the kindest of the many letters written to her by strangers since the cruel abduction of our dear little boy. I suppose in consequence of the many cares incident to her family duties, as well as the subject being a very sore one to her, she deferred writing. For some weeks she has been quite ill, and now is very much prostrated.

It is truly wonderful how well she has borne up under this long-continued trial. For nearly five years she has been in a constant state of suspense and expectancy, but her faith has never wavered that God in His mercy would either restore our dear boy or that some way would be opened by which we would learn what has been done with the child, but the continued strain and frequent disappointments have at last been too much for her physical strength, and her nervous system has become shattered. This last trip to North Carolina referred to in the cutting you sent seems to have disappointed her more than any for a long time, or possibly it was the last feather added to the previous burden that prostrated her. It seems she built great hopes of a favorable result from it, why I cannot say, as I told her before leaving that I regarded it as only a possible chance; but on my return, after telling her the result, she manifested more disappointment than I had noticed in a long time, and soon took to her bed with nervous prostration. I may say here that the newspaper report of my object in going to North Carolina is not correct. I did not go to see a child there, but to investigate a matter remotely connected in the place to which I went. The matter is still undergoing investigation, and I cannot tell what may be the final result.

Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out, yet I do not despair but that I will yet get some light by which the mystery will be made plain. To this end I zealously look into every circumstance that I hear of that is either directly or remotely connected with the child's concealment, believing that while it is a privilege to pray for light and aid, yet it is also a duty to use every means at my disposal to find out the truth concerning this dark subject. It does seem to me that the parties who still persist in keeping from us the facts of the case are even more heartless than the abductors themselves.

Mrs. Ross and myself would both be only too glad to know that our dear Charlie is safe in Heaven than to be tortured by the dread that he remains in charge of people who may lead him into a life of misery or of crime. While we have suffered beyond what any mortal can understand, yet we have the comfort to know that many a little fellow has been rescued from want and misery through the search for our Charlie, and we believe the public have reaped largely the benefit of the sacrifice we have made, for had I compounded the crime, I feel certain we would have had our son long since; but declining to do so, I have suffered and the public have been benefited, for I do not think a child will be taken soon again for a ransom. I have written you a long letter, much more so than I intended, but you will please excuse me; when I get on this subject I don't know when or where to stop.

With many thanks for your interest, and with the hope that your prayers, added to those of so many others, may avail with the God whom we all worship and with the Saviour on whom we all depend, I am, very truly yours,

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

ZULU WARFARE.

A Brief Description of Its Ferocity and of the British Reverses.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The *Pioneer-Press* is indebted to William B. Cardoza, of St. Paul, for the following interesting extracts from a private letter received by him from an intimate personal friend in South Africa:

DUTOITS PAN, April 30, 1879.—Since my last all kinds of calamities have happened to the State—"the South African State" I mean. We have had a twelve-months war against the Kaffirs in Kimberly and the surrounding districts, fought by volunteers only, as we had no regular troops available to assist. In this war I lost two friends—splendid fellows. One was a Jew, and killed in the first engagement. They both died without being able to say a word, as immediately after the bullet struck them they fell dead. Our volunteers are recognized throughout the whole colony as being the bravest and finest body of men in South Africa.

At the close of the above war, the Zulu war commenced in Kffirland, Natal, which is about 500 miles from here; the Chief of this tribe is (as you may have seen in the newspapers) called Cetewayo, an uncouth beast, and he is King of Zululand; his subjects number about 250,000 male and the same number females; out of these he can muster 150,000 fighting men; these are trained warriors, not allowed to marry, as the King thinks it would incapacitate them for field services were they to marry. Their mode of fighting and punishment is as follows: But first, I'll describe their arms and weapons. They have a rifle, assegais (which is like a harpoon in shape, and has jagged edges, so when it penetrates the flesh it is difficult to extricate), and shield. Their mode of fighting is this: They rush on in a body with fearful cries, fire a volley, throw their rifles away, and close with their assegais. When they kill or wound an enemy, they throw their shield away and use the body in place of it. They sometimes pick up their own dead for the same purpose. They are punished in the following manner for showing cowardice, or running away when in action; the King calls the offender or offenders, after the battle, into his presence, and they are one by one strangled by the strong man or men of the tribe, who take the culprit's head in his hand (speaking in the singular now), while another holds the body and screws it around like one would a fowl's, thereby breaking the neck and causing death. In the Asandala massacre (which would not have happened but for the bad generalship of Lord Chelmsford), 900 of the Twenty-fourth fell to a man. They fought bravely against 20,000 of the enemy, and not one escaped or would be taken prisoner, it being worse than death to be captured. They tortured twenty English soldiers they had entrapped about a month ago in the following manner (they allowed one to escape so that he could tell about it): On the first day the Kaffirs took red-hot pincers and tore the prisoner's arms and body with them; about three hours after this they stuck steel skewers through various parts of the body; the following day they were dispatched by having a ramrod thrust down their throaths into their stomachs, and when they had nearly expired their bellies were ripped up,—and so these poor fellows perished. They had no means of taking their own lives or they would have done it.

The Execution of Solovieff.

The Paris *Figaro* contains an account of the execution of Solovieff, the would-be assassin of the Czar of Russia. The prisoner (says the writer) was pale, but collected, and his expression was that of defiance. Round his neck was hung a small black placard bearing in white letters the inscription "State criminal." He got down unaided from the cart in which he had been conveyed to the scene of execution, and looked fixedly at the scaffold, which he immediately afterward ascended. The authorities took their places in front of him, and the troops presented arms while the sentence of death was being read, the hangman holding the prisoner's right hand the while. Ivan Frollof, the executioner, is a murderer, who was condemned to hard labor for sixteen years, but whose sentence was commuted upon his acceptance of the office of executioner. His assistants were robbers, who gladly exchanged their prison life for temporary work of a more active and exciting nature. No sooner had the sentence been read than the beating of thirty drums rendered all other sounds inaudible. But a pope, cross in hand, was seen to advance toward the prisoner and address a few words to him. Solovieff merely smiled, and made a sign of the hand showing that he did not desire the approach of the Russian priest. The latter retired, blessing the prisoner, who bowed, turning his head aside the while, and muttering the words, heard by the hangman alone, "I do not want him; it would be useless." Solovieff was then covered with a long white dress, to which a cap was attached for the head, his hands were tied behind his back, a stool was brought, and the prisoner stepped upon it. The executioner immediately placed the rope around the neck of the would-be regicide, and withdrew the stool. The cord tightened with a sudden jerk, but, the drop being very short, more than seven minutes elapsed before life was extinct. During these awful moments the violent contortions of the arms and legs of the miserable man gave signs of the death struggle that was going on, but the gigantic crowd seemed more moved by curiosity than horror at the scene enacted before them. Presently the corpse was cut down, the physician bore witness to the prisoner's death, and his remains were placed in a coffin. A one-horse cart, surrounded by a powerful escort of gendarmes and Cossacks, took away the body, and the crowd dispersed.

STARVING HIMSELF.

William Blake's Resolution—Afflicted with a Hopeless Malady, He Determines Not to Eat—Existing on Water Only for Sixteen Days.

Correspondence New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—A singularly determined attempt at self-starvation has developed near Allentown, Monmouth County. For sixteen days, William Blake, a young man 23 years of age, has refused to take food, and has subsisted solely upon water, drinking this in large quantities. His purpose, clearly and repeatedly avowed, is to continue this abstinence from food until death shall relieve him from the burden of living. To all the entreaties of father, brother, and sisters he has turned a deaf ear, and will undoubtedly persist until success crowns his efforts, unless the doctors are allowed to force nourishment into his system, and thus to baffle his desire for death. Young Blake is the son of Mr. Charles Blake, one of the wealthiest and most respected inhabitants of Monmouth County. A few years ago the boy's prospects were of the brightest character. Of quick and active intellect, he excelled in his studies, and was regarded as an unusually promising scholar. With an attractive home, he was the centre of its affection and pride. Fine social qualities made him a favorite in general society. To these qualities he added an exemplary moral character, and was in good standing as a member of the Presbyterian Church at Allentown. When he had finished his preparatory studies, young Blake was sent to Princeton, where he hoped to realize the first ambition of his life. Fond of social life, he delighted in the new society which he entered as a collegian, but did not on that account neglect his studies. He was a member of the class which was graduated last Wednesday, and as long as he remained at Princeton was held to be one of the most diligent members of that class. Toward the close of his Junior year in college the seeds of disease began to show their effects upon a constitution never very strong, although he had generally enjoyed fair health. A spinal affection developed during the summer of 1878, and, although Blake fought off the pain, and persisted in returning to college at the opening of the fall term, he was soon compelled to relinquish his studies, and return home for medical treatment. That he should lose his place in his class was of itself a sufficiently severe blow to a young, bright, and ambitious man, but it was light compared with that which was to follow. The physician called to treat the case was Dr. C. C. Vanderbeck, formerly a prominent physician, druggist, and chemist of Philadelphia, and one of the editors of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* Dr. Vanderbeck, after careful diagnosis, pronounced Blake's disease to be paraplegia, or paralysis of the legs, a consequence of the affection of the spine. About a month later Blake was taken to Philadelphia, where he was examined by Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, of the University of Pennsylvania. After a careful study of the case, Dr. Mitchell agreed with Dr. Vanderbeck in his diagnosis. His conclusion was that Blake's life was not in danger, but that he would be a cripple for life.

The knowledge of this fact worked an entire change in the young man's nature. Where he had been gay and happy he now became morose and despondent. The change from the social life of Princeton to the quiet and seclusion of his country home, the blighting of all his ambitious plans, the realization that he must be forever shut out from the busy pursuits of men, proved too much for him to endure. He was taken home and placed under the most skillful treatment, but the doctor had to deal with a patient whose spirit was more paralyzed than his body. The one theme of the young man's talk was his hopeless condition. The constant efforts of his devoted sisters to cheer him were without avail. Day after day he brooded over his troubles, until his mind was the seat of the most fatal disease of all. About a month ago Blake evidently conceived the idea which he is now trying to carry into practice. He then declared that he would sooner be dead than be alive and a cripple. The more he thought and talked about this the more fixed became his determination to die. Sixteen days ago to-day he declared his intention to starve himself, and began to prove that he meant, with terrible earnestness, what he said. At first his family thought he was only in a more than ususually despondent mood, and would soon return to more rational mind. But, as the days passed and young Blake took nothing but water, they became alarmed. The Doctor joined in the endeavor to persuade the patient from his foolish course, but he simply repeated that he would not live a cripple, and that nothing could change his determination to die. There were no signs of an unbalanced mind. The young man conversed as rationally as ever. His head was clear, his will inflexible. His actions were normal, save in that one particular that he would not eat. He would not even take ice in his water, seeming to fear that there was something too sustaining in the frozen liquid.

Under his water diet Blake began to fail rapidly. Before he declared his purpose he had much reduced his strength by refusing for two weeks to take anything except toast and tea, and not allowing milk to be put into the tea. Deprived of outside nourishment, his system began to feed upon itself, and to show the wonderful tenacity with which the physical man clings to life. Blake is now confined to his bed, and his strength seems nearly spent. He is little more than a living skeleton. The tissues and fat have been absorbed, leaving the skin a yellowish tint. Strange to say, he has no giddiness, dimness of vision, or delirium, which usually attend such cases. There are scarcely any hectic symptoms. Yesterday morning he vomited a large quantity of clear mucus. Death is liable to occur at any moment from cessation of the heart's action. Dr. Vanderbeck has urged the father to send Blake to a hospital where he can be treated and given nourishment artificially. Unless this is done speedily he says the young man must die. In Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence," the limit of existence with absolute refusal of nourishment is put at from ten to fifteen days. Blake still converses freely about his condition and prospects. He has read medicine somewhat, and talks intelligently about his disease. Yesterday a brother arrived from Elkton, Ind., and joined his entreaties with those of the other members of the family, but with the same unavailing effect. The young man says he has no pain or physical suffering, and is quite content with his condition. To-day he read some passages in his "Virgil," and remarked that he was getting rusty. Besought again and again by his sisters this afternoon to take a little nourishment, he replied: "I have told you fifty times I would not; I mean to die, and I will." It is not known that Blake has had any unfortunate love affair, or any trouble, except of his illness. Insanity is hereditary in the family, and a grandfather hanged himself in an insane fit. It is therefore believed that the would-be suicide is insane on the subject of starvation, but he gives no sign of a disordered mind aside from his persistency in his determination to die.

A Water-Velocipede.

Elon Marsh, of Battle Creek, Mich., has invented a velocipede to ride upon the water. It was given a good test a day or two ago and proved perfectly satisfactory. The frame is similar to that of an ordinary velocipede, having three wheels, or rather large air-tight drums, with fans, two in front as propellers and one behind to steer by. The machine is propelled and steered in the same manner as any bicycle. At the trial on the river it walked up the stream against the current much faster than an ordinary boat, and with greater ease than rowing. The machine draws only five inches of water. The principal objection seems to be that a fellow can't take his girl riding with him.

Why He Committed Suicide.

Although Henry Lunday of Stratford, Conn., was 70 years old, he not only fell in love with a woman of 20, but was hopeful that she would marry him. She was cold and he persistent. Finally she forbade him to call on her, and then he, after bequeathing all his property to an Episcopal church, committed suicide.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Advance in Four Per Cents---Foreign Exchange Steady.

Light Local Demand for Loans---Stocks Dull and Heavy.

The Produce Markets Rather Tame---Provisions Easier, with a Firm Hog Market.

Wheat Stronger---Progress of the June Deal---Oats Unsettled---Other Grain Steady.

FINANCIAL.

There was an advance of ⅛ in the price of 4 per cents. In Chicago, the bid price was 102⅞@103, and sales were made at 103⅛@103¼. The demand has increased, and banks and individuals are buying freely again. A few speculative purchases are reported, but not much is done here in that line. Refunding certificates are not offered in any large amounts. They are in demand at 102¼. There were heavy shipments of certificates from Chicago to Washington for conversion into 4 per cents. The 5s were stronger, but the rest of the list was unchanged. The 6s of 1881 were 107½ bid in Chicago; the 5s, 103⅝; the 4½s, 105⅝; currency 6s, 124.

Some indignation prevails among Chicago holders of Government bonds at the refusal of the Government to pay the interest in gold. Inquiry at the Chicago Sub-Treasury shows that the July interest will be paid here in silver, legal tenders, or Treasury checks on New York. Until specie payments were resumed this interest was always paid here in gold. When specie payments began, gold was refused. The resumption of specie payments is thus made to cut off the local supply of gold. Banks that have been receiving gold at the Chicago Sub-Treasury ever since their organization in payment of the interest on their Governments, even when gold was at a premium of 150 and more, now fail to get it because specie payments have been resumed! It is of no use to say that the legal tenders are now as good as gold. They are not, to persons who want gold in Chicago. Every bank wants more or less gold on hand, and, if the Government refuses to pay them gold, they have to supply themselves in New York at a cost of $2.00@2.50 per $1,000. It is strictly true, strange as it seems, that the only practical way in which the resumption of specie payments has been felt in Chicago is in this refusal of the Government to pay its interest in gold! While specie payments were suspended we got gold; when specie payments are resumed paper is forced on us.

The foreign exchange market was unchanged. The offerings of bills were light. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 484¾ for sixty-day bills, and 486½ for sight; and French were 512¼ for sixty-day bills, and 518¾ for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486¼ and 488⅛@488¼. In New York the actual rates were 486¾@488¾. The posted rates for sterling were 487½@489½. French bankers' bills were 515@517½.

Consols opened at 97 1-16, and advanced rapidly to 97¼. The Bank of England gained $4,650,000 in bullion during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 57¾ per cent. Silver was down 1-16 in London to 51⅝ pence per ounce. It is of importance in connection with the silver market to note that the probable product of the Leadville mines this year has been greatly overestimated. The very intelligent correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, now at Leadville, gives it as his opinion, based on the best information, that Leadville will not send to market this year more than $10,000,000 or $11,000,000 worth of silver, and that the product of the State of Colorado will not be more than $25,000,000. In describing the financial situation on the Continent, the London *Times*, of June 14, says:

The return of the Bank of France shows a larger increase under bills discounted and advances than there has been for some time. Money is abundant, but there is not much discount business doing outside the Bank. Haute Banque paper is discounted at 1¾ per cent, and even ordinary trade bills are taken at 1⅝ per cent. Some improvement of the market is expected from the outflow of metal eastwards, which will ensue if the silk crop in France and Italy turns out badly, as seems probable, and France has to get large extra consignments from China. Some idea as to the state of the money market here may be gathered from the fact that the Societe Generale, under whose auspices the shares of the new insurance company, the Metropole, have been issued, announces that the allotment will amount to 72-8 per cent, of the subscriptions. There seems, in fact, almost a rage here just now for creating banks and insurance companies. The *Cote Europeenne* announces the foundation of a Societe de Depots et de Comptes Courants et de Credit Industriel at Bordeaux (capital 20,000,000f.; one-fourth paid-up), started by a group of banks headed by the Societe de Depots et de Comptes Courants and the Credit Industriel et Commercial of Paris. There is, too, it says a project of a Banque Hypothecaire de France to compete with the Credit Foncier Company, patronized, it is said, by all the other leading Paris credit institutions (capital 100,000,000f.), and the creation of a new Reinsurance Company, brought forward by the Societe de l'Union Generale, to be styled the Societe Francaise de Reassurances (capital 25,000,000f., one-fourth paid-up), is also spoken of.

Chicago bank clearings were $4,000,000, and indicated a slight increase in the volume of transactions. Chicago is still sending currency to the country, and some remittances have been ordered this way from New York. Discounts are quiet, with a downward tendency. The Board of Trade demand is very slight, and almost no applications have been made for the settlements of the first. Rates are 4@5 and 6 per cent on call, and 7@8 and 9@10 per cent on time.

The Chicago bank dividends payable July 1 reveal a gratifying prosperity on the part of our financial institutions. The First National will pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. The Fifth National, the Union National, and the Commercial National pay 5 per cent semi-annual dividends. The Chicago banks are doing better than those of New York. The July half-yearly dividends of the New York City banks have nearly all been announced. Some of them are as high as 4 per cent, and some as low as 2½, but most of them are 3½ per cent.

Cook County 5s sold at 102¼ and interest. The brokers are bidding 93 for new scrip.

Stocks were very dull, and the market did not act under any common impulse. The Granger and Vanderbilt stocks were lower or stationary, with the exception of Northwest preferred, which gained ⅛. Michigan Central lost ⅛, to 76⅜; Northwest common, notwithstanding the alleged efforts of a "new pool," ⅛, to 65⅝; St. Paul common ⅜, to 53⅝; Erie ⅛, to 27⅝; the preferred ¼, to 51¼; Minneapolis & St. Paul ¼, to 33; Kansas City & Northern furnished one of the scant sensations of the day, by opening higher at 14⅜, and advancing to 15⅛, with sales at the close at 15⅛. The preferred opened at 40¼, made 1⅜, to 42⅜, and closed at 41⅝. It was rumored that Gould's brokers were buying the stock. As it is well known to be a habit of Gould and his brokers to tell what they are going to do before they have done it, the value of this "point" cannot be overestimated. The fact is believed by many to be that the St. Louis roads are getting badly whipped in their fight with the Alton, and that a settlement of the Southwestern railroad war may be speedily expected. All the roads involved have to own to heavy losses in earnings except the Alton. The Kansas City & Northern and the St. Joe are falling behind about $8,000 a week. The Alton is making handsome gains. For the third week of June its gain was $32,400; from June 1 to June 23, $77,329; and from Jan. 1 to June 23, $166,063. The price in the latter interval has been, March 3, as low as 75, and Jan. 28 as high as 88. The quotation yesterday was 83⅜. St. Joe was off ⅛, to 20¼. This stock has been depressed in part by the losses in the railroad war and in part by the rumor that it had issued bonds to pay its interest. But this is incorrect. The Company have decided to sell about $100,000 more of its land bonds, and par and interest was at once bid for them. These bonds were created in order to provide steel rails and new equipment for the railroad, and the parcel which it was decided to sell is issued for the same purpose, the specific objects being new locomotives and steel rails. Louisville & Nashville advanced ⅜, to 61⅜. It is said that some opposition is manifested in Louisville to the sale of the city's Louisville & Nashville Railroad stock, on the ground that it might put the control of the railroad into hands indifferent or hostile to the city's interests. Western Union opened and closed at 93¼; Jersey Central went down ⅛, to 51⅝; Lackawanna gained ⅛, to 57⅝; and Delaware & Hudson ⅛, to 47⅛.

Erie second 6s, gold, opened at 75⅛, advanced to 75⅜, and sold finally at 75⅛.

Northwest gold bonds were 114⅛, St. Paul sinking funds 109, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 78⅛, and Alton gold 6s 106⅛.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, the dealings were well distributed; and the tone of the market continued strong. The chief interest centred in the Erie issues, more especially in consolidated seconds, which, after selling down to 74⅝, became strong and advanced to 75⅜ under an active demand; do funded 5s fell off to 74⅛, and later advanced to 75, while firsts sold at 119⅜@120, and consolidated 7s at 111⅛@111⅜; the transactions in Erie consolidated seconds amounted to $636,000. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts were active, and ranged between 58⅜ and 58⅛, closing at 58⅛; Chesapeake & Ohio bonds were strong, and sold at 42⅜@43⅜ for firsts, and at 19⅜@20⅛ for currency 6s; Canada Southern firsts fell off to 87, and later sold up to 87⅛; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented declined from 66 to 65½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced from 78⅛ to 79; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated advanced to 121; do gold coupon to 115; Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons, to 94½; Kansas Pacific incomes, No. 16, sold at 66, an advance of 6 per cent from the last previously reported sale; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Consolidated assented declined about 1 per cent, selling down to 67⅜, while do seconds advanced to 29, and reacted to 28⅛.

At the opening in the New York Mining Board on Tuesday prices as a rule were firmer. Consolidated Imperial opened at an advance of 10c, but at the close of the first call had fallen off five points. Consolidated Virginia and California were in slight demand at $5.62½, Leviathan at 70, and Tip-Top showed a falling off of 20 since the last sale. The Bodies were but little asked for, and the only sale at the first call were 100 shares Consolidated Pacific at $7.75, and 100 Bechtel at $2.15. This is a decline of about 62c in the former. The local stocks were active. Leadville was unusually strong, though most of the sales were "on time," but "regular" sales were made at $3.80 cash. Moose was firm at $3.00, Findley at 51, Buckeye at 50, and New York and Colorado at $1.95. Great Eastern was not so well thought of as yesterday, and only one lot of 500 shares was disposed of at 65, a decline of 10c.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* reports that in the Philadelphia stock market there is just now something of a pressure to invest in the better class of railroad 6 per cent mortgage bonds. The calling in and paying off of Government bonds has made an unusually heavy investment demand just now, which has accordingly advanced their prices. Just now bonds are scarce, and the share market is more than usually quiet. Of Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday 4,464 shares sold, opening at 38⅛ regular way, and closing at 38⅜ buyer thirty days; 2,626 shares of Reading Railroad, opening at 20¼ and closing at 20⅛, with intermediate sales at 20 cash; 2,086 shares of North Pacific Railroad preferred, opening at 45¼ and closing at 45½, an advance of ¼@1 on Saturday's sales; 600 shares do do common at 14⅜@14⅝.

The completion of the Sutro Tunnel, which is fixed for the last of this month, is looked forward to with interest by the mining companies on the Comstock lode. Mr. Sutro has given the tunnel a careful examination, and reports everything ready for an opening as stated. Machinery has already been placed to throw water from several of the leading mines, and it is understood that a very great saving will be effected in the item of pumping, to say nothing of ventilation now obtained, but imperfectly, at a large expense.

The *Daily Stock Report* of June 19 says of the stock market: "We do not expect an immediate advance or a bad break, but we do expect Independence-Day to be succeeded by the beginning of a great rise. . . . Our faith in the ultimate rise is as strong as ever."

The first shipment of bullion from Sierra Nevada ore was made from Virginia on the 17th inst., fifteen bars valued at $60,388.77. It was produced at the Mariposa Mill, but the yield per ton of ore is not stated.

From Arizona a very encouraging report comes through the Phoenix *Herald* of the 14th. The old Vulture Mine is being worked. The Tiger, Peck, and other mines in the Bradshaw Mountains are sending a stream of bullion to market. The Silver King has uncovered a rich bonanza. The mines in Globe district prove rich and permanent. In McCracken, Tyndall, Arivaca, and Tombstone districts rich fissure veins are disclosed. Eastern capital is pouring in for legitimate development.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Michigan Central	76½	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
Lake Shore	75⅛	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛
C. & N. Western	66	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝
Do preferred	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅛
M. & St. Paul	54	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝
Do preferred	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
C., R. I. & P.	139	....	....	139
Chicago & Alton	83⅜	....	....	83⅜
Union Pacific	75½	....	....	75½
Erie	27⅝	....	....	27⅝
Erie preferred	51½	....	....	51¼
Wabash Railway	36	36⅜	36	36⅜
Ohio & Miss.	14⅜	....	....	14⅜
C., C., C. & I.	50⅛	....	....	50⅛
H. & St. Jo.	20⅜	....	....	20⅛
Do preferred	42	42½	42	42⅛
Del. & Hudson	46⅞	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛
D., Lack. & West.	57½	58⅛	57½	57⅝
N. J. Central	52⅜	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝
Morris & Essex	89⅝	90⅜	89⅝	89⅝
Canada Southern	57	....	....	57
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	13⅜	....	....	13⅜
Kansas City & N.	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛
Do preferred	40¼	42⅜	40¼	41⅝
W. Union Tel	93¼	93⅜	93¼	93⅛
Louisville & Nash.	61	61⅜	60⅞	61⅜
Kansas Pacific	56	....	....	56
St. L. & San Fran.	8¾	....	....	8¾
Do preferred	10½	....	....	10½
M. & St. Paul	33¼	....	....	33

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	107⅛	107⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅝	104
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	105⅞	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	103	103⅛
U. S. currency 6s	124	...
Refunding certificates	102⅛	...

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	487½	489½
Belgium	517½	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95¼	95⅜
Holland	40	40⅜
Austria		46
Norway		27⅜
Sweden		27⅜
Denmark		27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	484¾	486½
France	521¼	518¾

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113¾	*114
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*115	*116
Chicago Water loan 7s	*114	*115
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107¼	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago South Park 7s	*102½	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	*106	*106½
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98½	99½
Cook County 7s	*113¼	*113¾
Cook County (short) 7s	*101⅝	*102¼
Cook County 5s	*101¾	*102¼
City Railway (South Side)	167½	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway do 7 per cent cents	*106	*106¾
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106¼	*107
Chamber of Commerce	61	62¼

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades		$97½
Mexican (full weight)		85
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38½@	39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS.
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.,
Is buying and selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS,
And does a General Banking Business.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.
LOCAL SECURITIES.
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
CITY, COUNTY, GOVERNMENT, AND RAILROAD BONDS.
COMMERCIAL PAPER.
And Investment Securities of all kinds.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK.
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Wants to Buy
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.
Has for Sale,
CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.
Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds.
Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.,
WANTS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK,
CITY RAILWAY STOCK,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES.
HAS FOR SALE
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK.

SHORTALL & HELMER,
102 Washington-st.
MONEY IN HAND to loan on INSIDE REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED, for five years, at the lowest rates.
Railway Bonds and other good Securities negotiated.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We buy and sell U. S. BONDS. The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called 5-20s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at best current rates.
Also buy and sell choice County, City, and School Bonds, drawing 6, 7, and 8 per cent interest.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—We draw bills on London, Paris, Berlin, and other points.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Governments were fir

Railroad bonds were strong. The largest transactions continue in Erie seconds, which sold at 75⅜, against 75¼ yesterday. Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced 1. No sales of Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was more active to-day, and a firmer tone characterized dealings. At the opening speculation was very quiet, but soon prices advanced, and at noon an improvement of ¼@2¼ was established, the latter in St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. During the afternoon a slight reaction set in, and the market closed at a decline of ⅛@⅜ from the highest point. Coal shares were active. The large purchases of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were understood to be for account of a prominent bear in stock. Transactions were 106,000,—4,500 Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Wabash, 4,000 Northwestern common, 2,500 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul common, 32,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Western Union, 1,600 Iron Mountain, 5,000 Kansas City & Northern common, 9,000 preferred, and 1,000 Louisville & Nashville.

Money market easy at 2½@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½.

Sterling exchange weak; 60 days, 486¼; sight, 488.

Bar silver is 113⅜. Subsidiary silver coin is ¾@1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅛	New 4 per cent	102⅞
New 5s	103⅝	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	93⅜	St. Paul, pfd	92¼
Quicksilver	14¾	Wabash	35⅞
Quicksilver, pfd	34	Ft. Wayne (off'd)	108½
Pacific Mail	15⅛	T. Haute (off'd)	10
Mariposa	104¼	Terre Haute, pfd	19
Mariposa, pfd	104½	Chicago & Alton	83⅛
Adams Express	105⅛	C. & Alton, pfd	112
Wells, Fargo & Co.	99½	Ohio & Mississippi	114⅛
American Express	46½	Del., L. & Western	57⅝
U. S. Express	47¾	A. & P. Telegraph	36
N. Y. Central	118	C., B. & Q.	114½
Erie	27⅜	H. & St. Joe	20¼
Erie, pfd	51⅜	H. & St. Joe, pfd	42
Harlem	156	Canada Southern	56
Mich. Central	76⅛	L. & Nashville	61¼
Panama	149	Kansas Pacific	56
U. P.	75⅜	Kansas & Texas	13⅝
Lake Shore	75⅛	St. L. & San Fran	8⅜
Illinois Central	87⅜	St. L. & S. F. pfd	10½
Clev. & Pittsburg	96⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	21
Northwestern	65⅝	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	15⅛
Northwestern, pfd	95⅛	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	41⅝
C., C., C. & I.	49	Cent. Pac. bonds	112¼
New Jersey Cent	57¾	Union Pac. bonds	112⅛
Rock Island	138½	U. P. Land-Grants	113½
St. Paul	53⅛	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	33	Virginia 6s, new	31½
Tennessee 6s, new	30⅜	Missouri	108½
Virginia 6s, old	30⅛		

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Public* says: Another very satisfactory return of exchanges at the Clearing-houses gives evidence that the increase in the volume of business was nearly as large in the third week in June as in either of the preceding weeks of this month. The gain, compared with 1878, is 23 4-10 per cent, and no part of this increase is due to speculative dealings in stocks at New York. Moreover, the exchanges outside of this city exceed by 16 1-10 per cent those of the corresponding week last year. The gains are nearly as well distributed as they have been in previous weeks in June. Only two cities out of eighteen report any considerable decrease, and only three any decrease, against two in the second week and two in the first week of the month.

The following lost: New Orleans, 30 4-10; Indianapolis, 18 2-10; New Haven, 3 9-10. Gains: New York, 26 3-10; Boston, 15 2-10; Philadelphia, 22 5-10; Chicago, 24 5-10; San Francisco, 4; Cincinnati, 18 8-10; St. Louis, 24 6-10; Baltimore, 12; Milwaukee, 34 4-10; Louisville, 59 1-10; Pittsburg, 1 7-10; Providence, 15 7-10; Cleveland, 3 5-10; Lowell, 27 3-10; Syracuse, 2 9-10. There is not only great enlargement of the volume of business in the aggregate, but it is shared in a greater or less degree by nearly every important commercial or manufacturing centre, and it appears so steady and persistent as to warrant great confidence that the improved condition of which it is a sign will be permanent.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	26	Northern Belle	6
Alta	7	Ophir	31¾
Belcher	6¼	Overman	10⅜
Best & Belcher	18¼	Raymond & Ely	4
Bullion	7½	Savage	15½
California	5¼	Sierra Nevada	43
Chollar & Potosi	7½	Union Consolidat'd	46⅛
Consol. Virginia	5½	Yellow Jacket	17
Crown Point	4½	Bodie	22½
Eureka Con	16½	Potosi	5½
Exchequer	7⅝	Imperial	1⅝
Gould & Curry	12⅝	Martin White	7
Grand Prize	4⅛	Mono	11¼
H. & N.	17	Independence	2¾
Julia Consolidated	4	Consolidat'd Pacific	7¾
Justice	4	Leviathan	11-16
Mexican	27⅝		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 26—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 97¼; account, 97 5-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 90; Pennsylvania Central, 39½; Reading, 20⅝; Erie, 28⅛; preferred, 53⅛.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 106; 4½s, 108⅝; 4s, 104½.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £893,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 57¾ per cent.

The bullion gone into the bank on deposit to-day is £23,000.

Silver is 51⅝ pence per ounce.

LONDON, June 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,240,000 marks.

PARIS, June 25.—Rentes, 116f 60c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, June 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Van Buren st, 50 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 50x100 ft, dated June 25 (Gerhard Foreman, trustee, to Richard McClevy)	$3,400
Davis st, 396 ft n of North av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 26 (A. E. Morley to A. C. Sherwin)	2,300
Cornelia st, s w cor of Holt st, n f, 25x128 ft, improved, dated June 24 (M. and B. Clettenberg to C. Sligowska)	1,275
State st, 22 ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 25 (John Freml to Mary Elmers)	1,000
Townsend st, 75 ft n of Elm st, e f, 25x108 ft, dated June 25 (Ira Colling to F. W. Brammer)	1,300
Twenty-first st, 110 ft w of Purple st, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated June 26 (Thomas O'Byrne to Thomas W. Sexton)	1,000
Milwaukee av, 160 ft n w of Kinzie st, n e f, 20 ft to alley, dated June 26 (E. S. and V. C. Turner to John Mullin)	4,000
Wood st, 302 ft s of Blue Island av, e f, 483 ft part to canal, dated March 27 (Daniel K. Tenney to Henry H. Davis)	10,700
Western av, 390 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 24x126 ft, dated June 25 (Henry L. Turner to John G. Terhune)	1,600
South Halsted st, 95 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated June 14 (John Charters to Levi Chamberlin)	9,000
West Taylor st, 80 ft e of Desplaines st, s f, 30x116 ft, also DeKoven st, 105 ft e of Desplaines st, s f, 25x119 ft, improved, dated June 25 (Maurice Roach to Michael O'Day)	3,000
West Harrison st, 141 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 25x158 4-10 ft, dated June 26 (M. M. and E. A. Rice to Ira Stockwell)	3,000
Green st, s e cor of West Monroe st, w f, 50x105 ft, dated June 16 (B. Loewenthal to Ellis Kaufman)	3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Florence st, 286 ft n of Forty-second st, w f, 48x123 ft, dated June 9 (W. S. Carver to M. A. Akins)	$400
Mound st, s e cor of Stewart av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 14, 1876 (Thomas Hurford to J. A. Lee)	500
Wentworth av, 122 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 25x136 ft, dated June 26 (J. W. Roche to John Whitters)	1,000
Wentworth av, same as the above, dated June 26 (John Whitters to Margaret Roche)	1,000
Niagara st, n w cor of Stewart av, s f, 200x125 feet, dated June 25 (Frances Johnson to Calvin Wells)	1,600
Forty-third st, n e cor of Shurtleff av, s f, 48 9-10x118 ft, dated May 15 (C. I. and W. H. Palmer to Susan Mulhatton)	950
Madison av, 148 ft n of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated June 26 (George P. Swords to Charlotte S. Cobb)	3,275

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Mess pork	$9.92½	$9.85
Lard	6.12½	6.10
Shoulders, boxed	3.92½	3.92½
Short ribs, boxed	4.92½	4.87½
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	1.05½	1.06
Corn	35⅝	35¾
Oats	31	31
Rye	53½	53½
Barley	70	70
Live hogs	3.70@4.00	3.70@4.00
Cattle	2.25@5.10	2.25@5.00

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	9,484	6,700	10,823	4,846
Wheat, bu	102,531	30,129	155,108	29,732
Corn, bu	216,500	236,748	223,641	175,702
Oats, bu	32,412	53,286	36,854	42,542
Rye, bu	2,864	2,819	4,450	16,904
Barley, bu	1,200	1,210	2,284	1,501
Grass seed, lbs	500	60,640	6,208	4,016
F. seed, lbs	....	15,140	....	....
B. corn, lbs	22,000	12,000	28,430	8,550
C. meats, lbs	726,500	127,090	3,182,556	2,761,164
Beef, tcs	....	....	50	....
Beef, brls	75	....	245	16
Pork, brls	465	....	307	306
Lard, lbs	83,600	....	308,917	448,830
Tallow, lbs	56,730	40,343	23,500	....
Butter, lbs	271,235	254,200	112,659	183,164
D. hogs, No.	....	12	....	....
Live hogs, No.	21,991	22,233	6,866	6,983
Cattle, No.	6,233	3,043	2,963	3,653
Sheep, No.	874	1,131	....	592
Hides, lbs	217,810	132,145	178,380	72,550
Highwines, brl	....	50	50	128
Wool, lbs	477,180	261,164	215,233	343,335
Potatoes, bu	2,278	2,618	79	24
Coal, tons	4,577	3,169	1,159	732
Hay, tons	80	108	....	30
Lumber	8,789	4,768	2,565	1,793
Shingles	4,825	3,006	350	670
Salt, brls	413	5,800	3,576	1,705
Poultry, coops	4	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	830	597	....	217
Cheese, bxs	4,277	5,303	3,883	1,621
G. apples, brls	....	92	1	....
Beans, bu	....	4	308	13

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 3,485 bu wheat, 499 bu corn, 1,384 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 1 car mixed, 20 cars No. 2 hard, 64 cars and 34,000 bu No. 2 spring, 88 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (206 wheat); 192 cars and 22,000 bu high mixed corn, 1 car new do, 3 cars new mixed, 327 cars and 28,600 bu No. 2 corn, 21 cars and 9,900 bu rejected (544 corn); 120 cars white oats, 28 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars rejected (56 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars barley. Total (816 cars), 485,000 bu. Inspected out: 148,147 bu wheat, 114,843 bu corn, 11,588 bu oats, 1,877 bu rye, 719 bu barley.

A gentleman just returned from an extensive tour of observation through Wisconsin reports that the corn is looking very well in the central and southern parts of the State, and poorly in the north. The hay crop is indisputably short in that State as well as elsewhere in the West. The May drought was too severe.

A miller said yesterday: "It is impossible to make flour out of Keene's wheat and make money at the same time, unless one makes it in other business." Shippers say that it barely pays to move No. 3 at present prices, and the market for No. 2 is of course out of their reach.

The wheat market yesterday was rather dull. There was a good deal more doing for June at a further advance of ½c, the market being steady all day at $1.06. The work of filling in was rather brisk at times. The deal was rather slow, and almost precisely a repetition of that of the previous day. The market for next month dropped ½c early, with a great desire to sell, and reacted 1c under a rather strong local pressure to buy. The boys were all anxious to get in on the short side when they saw others trying to sell, and equally anxious to cover as soon as they seen that there was no material quantity of future wheat on the market. The fact is that not a few operators think a break of some 10c per bu may be looked for, and they are all on the qui vive to get in near the top, but equally afraid to commit themselves so long as there is a possibility that the deal may go the other way. Opinions seem to be about equally divided in regard to a corner in July wheat, but few are confident enough on either side to operate. There is little doubt that the short interest for July is a very large one, and if the wheat is sold into few hands it would not be hard to corner the market.

The other produce markets were rather slow. Corn was steady at the decline of the previous day. Oats broke early, but recovered partially. Rye was steady. Provisions were easier, with little change in prices, but hogs were firmer. The provision market is dulled by a slackened demand for export, which is owing to the recent advance in rail freights. A good deal of stuff is moving out, but little or none of it is bought this week by the shippers.

There were very few features of interest on the floor, except the June deal in wheat. Some little changing over was indulged in, to prepare for the deliveries of next Tuesday. Otherwise the markets wore a holiday look, with few outside orders to operate in any direction.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 1¾c on corn and 2c on wheat by sail to Buffalo. Erie canal rates were quoted steady at the recent advance, at 4½@5c, and through by lake and canal to New York at 6½@7c, and corn to Boston at 11c. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 45c per 100 lbs to Liverpool and 58¾c to Antwerp.

The demand for domestic dry goods was reported generous for the season, being stimulated by the continued appreciation in values. Stocks of seasonable goods are well cleaned up. Jobbers of boots and shoes report a quiet but exceedingly firm market. By an advance in the materials the cost of production has been increased about 15 per cent, and an early advance in manufactured goods may be looked for. There is continued activity in the grocery market. Coffees are meeting with a better demand than ever before at this time of year, and as stocks throughout the country are exceptionally light, and the new crop turns out to be only about two-thirds of an average, the market occupies a very strong position. For Rio styles higher quotations are given. Sugars were in brisk demand and were firm at the late advance. Rice, teas, molasses, and other lines were firm. The dried-fruit trade remains dull, with domestics firmer, and imported varieties easy. Apples and peaches were held a trifle higher. Raisins were lower. There was an active demand for fish at fully previous prices. Butter and cheese remained quiet and weak. Oils, leather, tobacco, and coal were quoted as before.

At the yards lumber was active at the current prices. The cargo market was quiet and unchanged. Wool was steady, with a fair demand and ample offerings. Broom-corn was firmly held, and a few sales were effected. Seeds were quiet, the offerings being small, and there was not much demand for any variety. Hay was quiet and easy, though the stock was light and holders asked former figures for it. Green fruits were dull and weak, most varieties being a good deal lower. The hot weather was severe on the berries, and holders seldom let a customer pass after he had made a reasonable bid. Native fruits were over-abundant.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	June 21, 1879.	June 14, 1879.	June 22, 1878.
Flour and wheat, qrs.	1,250,000	1,400,000	1,000,000
Corn, qrs.	750,000	960,000	430,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	102,531	155,108
Milwaukee	50,730	90,219
New York	130,000	114,000
Baltimore	38,700	47,900
Philadelphia	62,000	54,000
Total	383,961	461,227

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

June 26.—Receipts—Flour, 9,591 brls; wheat, 130,200 bu; corn, 173,300 bu; oats, 42,775 bu; corn-meal, 150 pkgs; rye, 5,960 bu; barley, 9,500 bu; malt, 4,350 bu; pork, 295 brls; beef, 2,316 tcs; cut meats, 2,010 pkgs; lard, 1,034 tcs; whisky, 573 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 114,000 bu; corn, 131,000 bu; rye, 23,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, but chiefly in changes from one month to another, very little new business being done. The market ranged lower, though hogs were quoted firm, sellers of product offering their property more freely in sympathy with advices of an easier feeling on the seaboard. There was no material change in Liverpool quotations.

MESS PORK—Declined 2½@5c per brl from the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller June at $9.85; 8,500 brls seller July at $9.85@9.92½; 9,500 brls seller August at $9.95@10.02½; and 1,000 brls seller September at $10.10@10.15. Total, 19,500 brls. The market closed steady at $9.85@9.90 for cash or seller June, $9.85@9.87½ for July, $9.97½ for August, and $10.10 for September. Old pork was entirely nominal at $9.00@9.25; prime mess at $9.00@9.50; and extra prime at $8.00@8.50.

LARD—Was active in changes, and otherwise dull, averaging a shade easier. Sales were reported of 9,500 tcs seller July at $6.10@6.15; 12,500 tcs seller August at $6.20@6.25; and 500 tcs seller September at $6.27½. Total, 22,500 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.10@6.15 for spot or seller June, $6.10@6.12½ for seller July, $6.20@6.22½ for seller August, and about $6.27½ for September.

MEATS—Were active in local futures, which were weak, declining about 10c per 100 lbs. Hams were quiet and steady; and other cuts tame and nominally easier. There was very little doing for export. Sales were noted of 100 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 4¾c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8¼@8⅜c for 13 lb averages; 6,750,000 lbs short ribs at $4.67½@4.77½ seller July, $4.80@4.90 seller August, $4.90@5.00 for September, and $4.65 seller the year. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.77½	$4.70	$4.77½	$4.90
Do, July	3.77½	4.70	4.77½	4.90
Do, August	3.87½	4.80	4.87½	5.00
Do, September	3.97½	4.90	4.97½	5.10
June, boxed	3.92½	4.87½	4.92½	5.05

Long clears quoted at $4.67½ loose, and $4.82½ boxed; Cumberlands, 5⅛@5¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 8½@9c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8¼c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 7¼@7¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders, 5⅜@5½c for short ribs, 5⅝@5¾c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at $5.00@5.25 for No. 1 white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams. Sale was made of 5,000 lbs dried and packed at 10½c.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 5⅞@6c for city and 5¾@5⅞c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. Exporters were apparently holding off for lower prices, but holders were firm in sympathy with wheat, especially on spring grades. Winters were nominally easy, on account of the expectation that new winters will soon be on the market. Sales were reported of 235 brls winters at $5.25@5.75; 1,300 brls double extras at $4.00@5.00; and 100 brls supers at $2.50. Total, 1,635 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters	$5.50 @6.25
Good to choice winters	4.75 @5.25
Fair to good winters	4.50 @4.75
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.25 @4.75
Fair to good springs	3.75 @4.50
Low springs	2.50 @3.00
Patents	6.00 @8.00
Double extras, in sacks	3.85 @4.50
Export extras, in sacks	3.50 @4.00

BRAN—Was active and easier. Sales were 260 tons at $8.00@8.50 per ton on track, $8.00@8.50 free on board cars, and $9.00 for winter do.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 30 tons at $9.50@10.00.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 20 tons at $9.00@11.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active and irregular, but averaged firmer. This month's deliveries were ½c higher; next month declined ½c, but closed ½c above the latest quotation of Wednesday. Liverpool was quoted firm, but with a very quiet feeling in cargoes, and New York was again higher, at $1.12 bid and $1.15 asked. Our receipts by rail were slightly larger, and there was another arrival by lake, but nearly 150,000 bu was inspected out of store. The deal for this month was moderately active at the advance, the shorts filling in freely, but mostly by single fives on account of parties outside the city. The powers that be kept the market steady at $1.06 all day, paying the same price for the current arrivals of spot No. 2. The market for No. 3 was firmer, closing at 80c. The trading in other futures was not much affected by the news. There was an early decline, due to selling by a few who thought that rain would cause a bear movement. But the rain held off, and their lead was not followed, whereupon they made haste to buy back what they had sold earlier. Others did scarcely anything, outside orders being very rare, except from the June shorts. Seller July opened at about 97@97⅛c, declined to 96⅛c, advanced to 97⅜c, and closed at 97⅛c. Seller August sold at 90⅛@91c, closing at 90¾c. September was quiet at 87½@87¾c, and 87c was bid for seller the year. Spot sales were reported of 85,000 bu No. 2 at $1.06; 5,600 bu No. 3 at 79½@80c; 800 bu do at 82c; 16,000 bu by sample at 55@87c on track; and 2,000 bu do at 60@92c free on board cars. Total 109,400 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1,600 bu winter at $1.01@1.02½ on track; 1,200 bu do at $1.01@1.02 delivered; 400 bu do at $1.11½; 800 bu No 3 hard at 90c; 400 bu mixed at 90c; and 20 tons screenings at $14.00 per ton.

CORN—Was moderately active, and very steady at the reduced prices of the previous day, closing about ⅛c better. The British markets were quiet and easier, and New York was dull, while our receipts were larger, with only a moderate volume of shipments, while through freight rates were firm. The trading in futures seemed to be chiefly in making changes from July into August, and there was less pressure to place next month's deliveries, the difference between the two being less; it averaged a shade below 1c. The shipping demand exhibited some improvement, and high mixed was wanted at a shade of preference over No. 2. They closed at 35⅝@35¾c for regular, and 35⅞c for receipts dated yesterday, as they will deliver on July contracts without extra storage. Lots on track were dull and free on board lots easy at 36¼c for No. 2. Seller July sold early at 35⅝c, and later at 36c; seller August sold at 36⅝@37c; September at 37¼@37½c, and June at 35⅝@35⅞c, all closing firm at the outside. One or two lots sold for July at 36¼c. Spot sales were reported of 190,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35⅝@36c; 400 bu do (short) at 35¼c; 1,200 bu new high mixed at 34@34½c; 1,600 bu new mixed at 34@34½c; 5,200 bu by sample at 35@38½c; 22,400 bu do at 36@36½c free on board cars; and 1,600 bu ears at 38c delivered. Total, 222,400 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active within a narrow range of prices, closing a shade better for July. The receipts were a little larger. The trading was mostly in futures, which were rather freely offered, and met with a good inquiry from shorts and other buyers. July opened at 31⅛c, sold at 31c up to 31⅛c, and closed at 31⅛c. August sold at 28⅛c down to 28⅜c, and closed at 28¼c. September sold at 27½@28c, and closed with sellers at the outside. June was quiet at 31c. No. 2 white sold at 31½c, and No. 2 at 30⅞@31c. Samples were in moderate supply and fair request. Some of the receipts were placed in store to be turned over on contracts. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 white at 31½c; 5,400 bu No. 2 at 30⅞@31c; 4,800 bu by sample at 29@32½c; and 8,400 bu white at 29@33½c, all on track; and 4,200 bu mixed at 29@33c; and 11,400 bu white at 31@34½c free on board. Total, 35,800 bu.

RYE—Was again quiet, cash and July being steady, and August weak under rather free offerings. No. 2 sold at 53½c, and July was quiet at 53½c. August was quoted at 53½c sellers. Cash sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 53½c; 1,600 bu by sample at 55c on track; and 2,800 bu do at 55@57c free on board. Total, 6,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was lifeless. Former quotations for old barley are repeated,—the market being nominal. The hot weather has checked the demand for malting purposes. No. 2 was quoted at 70c, extra 3 at 51@55c, and No. 3 at 46@48c. There was no talk about new futures. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu by sample at 32½@50c on track, and 800 bu at 50c delivered. Total, 2,000 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess Pork—Sales 2,000 brls at $9.90 for July. Lard—3,000 tcs at $6.12½@6.15 for July and $6.22½@6.25 for August. Wheat—170,000 bu at 97@97⅛c for July, 90⅞@91c for August, 88⅛c for September, and 87c for the year. Winter wheat—30,000 bu at 93⅜@93⅝c for August. Corn—365,000 bu at 36c for July, 36⅞@37c for August, and 37⅛@37⅜c for September. Oats—40,000 bu at 31⅛c for July, 28⅛@28⅛c for August, and 28c for September.

LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was stronger, selling at 97½c for July, which closed at 97⅛c. Corn was quiet at 37c for August. Oats were quoted firmer at 28⅛@28⅛c for August and 28c for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and steady. The reports indicate a smaller acreage in nearly all the important growing districts, which is the principal cause of the present firmness:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔ lb	6 @6½
Green hurl	6 @6½
Red-tipped hurl	5 @5½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5½@6
Red-tipped do	4½@5
Inferior	3½@4
Crooked	2½@4

BUTTER—Trade continues to show a fair degree of activity, and, despite the liberal offerings, prices keep well up. The market, however, cannot be quoted firm in the face of the continued depression at the East. Sales were effected at the following range of prices:

Creamery	14@16
Good to choice dairy	12@14
Medium	9@10
Inferior to common	4@7

BAGGING—The market for cotton seamless bags continues to display positive strength, and a fairly firm feeling for other goods also prevails. Stark and Brighton have been advanced ½c, as follows:

Stark	24	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23½	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	20½	Gunnies, single	13@14
Lewiston	21½	Do, double	23@25
American	20½	Wool sacks	35@40

CHEESE—The demand does not keep pace with the supply, and consequently the market remains weak. All the home and foreign markets are in a depressed condition, and there is little to encourage the hope for any immediate change for the better. Sales were slow at the following range of prices:

Full cream	6¼@6½
Part skim	4½@6
Full skim	3 @3½
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—Was dull and unchanged. There was a light volume of business at $4.25@4.50 for Lackawanna and Pittston, at $4.50@4.75 for Erie, and at $3.00@3.25 for Illinois.

EGGS—Were quoted at 9½@10c. The receipts are moderate, and guaranteed fresh lots bring the above quotations. The hot weather necessitates repacking.

FISH—Remained firm and unchanged. Trade was again reported active, with stocks of lake fish and mackerel short of the demand:

No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl	$4.30@ 4.50
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@ 2.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel, extra-mess, ½-brl	12.25@12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	2.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.50@ 4.75
Bank cod, ℔ 100 lbs	3.75@ 4.00
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6½@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	12.50
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business continues dull, with imported varieties ruling easy, and domestics firmly held. Raisins were lower. Peaches were held a shade higher, and a stronger market for apples was also noted. Nuts were inactive, and almonds and Brazils were quoted off. We revise our list as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$5 @ 6¼
Figs, layers	14 @ 15
Turkish prunes	5 @ 5½
French prunes, kegs	6¼@ 6¾
French prunes, boxes	8 @ 14
Raisins, layers	1.45 @1.50
London layers	1.80 @1.90
Loose Muscatel	1.60 @1.65
Valencias, new	7⅛@ 7¾
Zante currants	4 @ 4½
Citron	14 @ 15

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11 @ 14
Apples, evaporated	9½@ 10
Apples, New York and Michigan	3½@ 4½
Apples, Southern	3¼@ 3½
Apples, Ohio	3¼@ 3½
Peaches, unpared, halves	3½@ 4¼
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3½@ 4
Raspberries	30 @ 31
Blackberries	5 @ 5½
Pitted cherries	22 @ 24

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Terragona	18 @ 18½
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13½
Brazils	4½@ 4¾
Texas pecans	8 @ 8½
River pecans	6 @ 6½
Wilmington peanuts, new	6 @ 6½
Tennessee peanuts, new	5 @ 5½
Virginia peanuts	6¼@ 6¾

GREEN FRUITS—Native varieties were very plenty and in fair demand at irregular prices. Strawberries, small, but good, sold at 35@40c per case. Cherries were abundant and weak. California apricots were offered at $3.00 per box. The first consignment arrived in poor order. California fruit crops promise to be large this season. Pineapples are lower, and the fruit is decaying fast:

Strawberries, ℔ case of 16 qts	$ 40@ 75
Strawberries, fancy	90@ 1.25
Raspberries, red, ℔ case of 24 pts	1.00@ 1.25
Raspberries, black, ℔ case of 16 pts	1.00@ 1.35
Apples, ℔ box	25@ 40
Peaches, ℔ box	1.50@ 2.00
Cherries, ℔ bu	80@ 1.00
Cherries, sweet, ℔ case	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, ℔ box	40@ 80
Lemons, ℔ box	4.50@ 6.00
Oranges, ℔ box	6.50@ 7.50
Bananas, ℔ bunch	2.00@ 4.00
Pineapples, per doz	1.50@ 2.00

GROCERIES—There was an active and strong market. Coffees and sugars were specially buoyant, the former being held at a sharp advance, and the latter showing a tendency to higher prices. New Rios are in the market. Following is the revised list:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6½@ 7¼
Rangoon, prime	7 @ 7¼
Rangoon, fair	6¼@ 6¾

COFFEES.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Mocha	24 @25
Costa Rica	18 @19½
Rio, fancy golden	19½@20
Rio, fancy	17½@17¾
Rio, prime to choice	15½@16½
Rio, good	14½@14¾
Rio, fair	14 @14½
Rio, common	13½@13¾
Rio, roasting	10½@13

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾@ 9⅞
Crushed	9½@ 9¾
Granulated	8⅝@ 8⅞
Powdered	9 @ 9½
A standard	8½@ 8⅝
A No. 2	8⅜@ 8½
Extra C	8⅛@ 8¼
C No. 1	8 @ 8⅛
C No. 2	7⅝@ 7¾
Yellow	7 @ 7⅝

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	42 @44
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	26 @28
Common molasses	27 @30
Black strap	23 @24

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs, No. 1	93 @95
Nutmegs, No. 2	83 @85
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	5¼
Savon imperial	4¾
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was held at former prices, and a few sales were made. The offerings were small and in the hands of a few dealers.

No. 1 timothy	$10.50@11.00
No. 2 do	9.50
Mixed do	8.50
Upland prairie	8.00@ 8.50
No. 1	8.00@ 8.50
No. 2	7.00@ 7.50
	6.00

HIDES—Were in fair demand. Dealers quote the market easy at 9c, the street figure for small lots being 8¾c. Following is the price-list:

Light cured hides, ℔ lb	8¾@ 9
Heavy do, ℔ lb	8¾
Damaged do, ℔ lb	6¾@ 7
Calf, ℔ lb	12½
Deacons, ℔ lb	40 @45
Dry flint, ℔ lb, prime	15½
Dry flint, ℔ lb, damaged	13½
Dry salted, ℔ lb	11 @12½
Dry salted, ℔ lb, damaged	8
Green city butchers', cows, ℔ lb	6¼@ 6½
Green city butchers', steers, ℔ lb	7¼@ 7½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℔ lb	30 @33

LEATHER—Continues in good demand from manufacturers, but aside from that very little is doing. Prices are still very firm, owing to the reduced condition of stocks and the high cost of hides. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$90@1.00	Line	$34@36
Calf, No. 2	65@ 85	Buffalo	
Veals, No. 1	65@ 85	sl'ght'r sole	25@ 28
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	Chicago sole	25@ 28
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A." sole	24@ 26
Upper, No. 1	19@ 22	"B. A. G.	
Upper, No. 2	15@ 20	D." sole	20
Harness	30@ 34	Insole	22@ 25

OAK.

Calf	85@1.00	Harness	32@ 35
Kip	60@ 95	Sole	30@ 35
Upper	18@ 21		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.10@1.85	Kip	85@1.10

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair demand and steady.

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℔ box	$7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX.	9.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	8.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Large pig tin, ℔ lb	17
Small pig tin	18
Bar tin	19
Solder	10 @14
Pig lead, ℔ lb	4
Bar lead	5
Lead pipe	4¾@ 5
Copper bottoms, ℔ lb	28
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	24
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	33
Planished, cut to size	35
Sheet zinc ℔ lb	7
Less than cask	3.07
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	3.00
Common bar iron rates	
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13½@14
American planished iron, "A"	10
American planished iron, "B"	9
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @16
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5	9
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9	10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14	11 @12½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16	14
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20	16@20

Discount on wire, 50 and 10 per cent; on galvanized iron 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were sold at $2.25 rates. The demand continues fair.

OILS—Remain about as last quoted. Lubricating oils are meeting with an increasing demand, and are firm. We quote:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	8¾
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	15½
Carbon, Michigan legal test	17½
Elaine, 150 degrees test	17½
Lard, extra	58
Lard, No. 1	50
Lard, No. 2	46
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	50@ 53
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	31
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	16
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	31
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	15@ 18

POTATOES—Were in fair request and steady. New Orleans stock was quoted at $4.75@5.25 per brl; Baltimore at $4.50@4.75; and Illinois at $4.00@4.25.

POULTRY—Was in light request at former prices. The offerings were liberal:

Chickens, live, ℔ doz	$2.50@3.25
Spring chickens	1.50@2.75
Turkeys, live, ℔ lb	.06@ .08

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was quoted at $1.60, and clover at $3.85. Flax sold at $1.25 for August delivery, and September was quoted firm at $1.20. Letters say the growing flax has much improved in condition in the past ten days. The stand is rather thin, especially in this State, but the larger acreage will probably offset the reduced yield. Hungarian and millet were slow and easy.

SALT—Was in good demand and steady:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$1.10
Coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.80
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	2.20@2.50
Ashton and Eureka dairy, per sack	2.75@3.00

TEAS—There was an active demand and a firm set of prices. Sales to a pretty large aggregate were effected at the quotations given below:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65	JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Common to fair	18@35
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	38@45
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	50@55
Extra fine to finest	50@60	OOLONG.	
Choicest	65@70	Common to fair	18@28
GUNPOWDER.		Superior to fine	30@40
Common to fair	20@30	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Superior to fine	35@45	Choicest	60@65
Extra fine to finest	50@60	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Choicest	70@75	Superior to fine	28@45

WHISKY—Was in fair demand and unchanged. Sales were reported of 350 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Continues in fair demand. Prices are about the same as for a week past, and there are now no indications of a change. Manufacturers are not buying so freely, having secured temporary supplies:

Washed fleece, medium	32@35
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	30@32
Medium unwashed	24@26
Fine do	18@21
Coarse do	20@23
Tub-washed, choice	37@38
Tub-washed, common to good	30@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,178	23,304	518
Tuesday	3,938	19,539	1,779
Wednesday	6,233	21,991	874
Thursday	5,600	23,500	1,000
Total	19,949	88,334	4,171
Same time last week	18,219	111,654	3,797
Shipments—			
Monday	1,807	4,824	238
Tuesday	2,125	4,832	616
Wednesday	2,963	6,866	....
Total	6,895	16,522	854

CATTLE—The market for native shipping cattle continued weak. Continued large receipts and the not very favorable condition of the Eastern markets were to the disadvantage of holders, and sales dragged at a further concession of 5@10c, making a decline since Tuesday of 10@15c. There were altogether too many fat cattle on sale for the good of the market, and for the present country shippers would do well to send forward fewer of that class. The demand for butchers' and canners' stuff was again liberal, and, under moderate offerings, prices of common stock were well sustained. The arrivals of Texans were light, and that fact helped the market for thin natives. Sales ranged from $2.00@2.50 for scrub lots to $4.80@4.90 for extra. A drove of 102 head, fed by S. Finnell, Hamburg, Ia., was sold by Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. at $4.90. No other sales were reported above $4.85, while, with very few exceptions, $4.75 was the top. Good fat steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, were slow of sale at $4.25@4.50, while fair droves, averaging from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs, were hard to sell at $3.75@4.00. There was some demand for fine beeves for the English market, but heavy cattle were not wanted by exporters, choice fat steers, weighing from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs, being the kind sought for. Stockers received more attention than for some days past, and several bunches changed hands at

$2.75@3.45. The general market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.45@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.10@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.25
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.60@3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.25@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
102	1,594	$4.90	34	1,172	$4.30
14	1,502	4.80	30	1,159	4.30
14	1,500	4.85	101	1,427	4.45
44	1,440	4.85	13	1,403	4.25
33	1,394	4.85	50	1,258	4.25
14	1,695	4.85	17	1,213	4.20
35	1,357	4.80	32	1,277	4.20
17	1,412	4.75	18	1,117	4.15
17	1,584	4.75	13	1,244	4.25
14	1,496	4.75	18	1,060	4.10
18	1,364	4.75	17	1,180	4.25
32	1,491	4.70	19 cows	1,163	3.75
17	1,584	4.75	10	1,138	3.90
61	1,503	4.75	10	1,084	3.90
102	1,378	4.60	10	993	3.75
74	1,321	4.60	18 feeders	1,167	3.60
16	1,307	4.65	20	1,212	3.35
16	1,380	4.65	100	916	3.40
16	1,427	4.65	20 st'k'rs	1,065	3.40
16	1,236	4.65	22 st'k'rs	1,081	3.45
14	1,380	4.70	23 st'k'rs	1,013	3.25
32	1,454	4.65	25 st'k'rs	779	3.15
64	1,377	4.65	42 st'k'rs	859	3.10
25	1,353	4.62½	11 cows	915	3.10
68	1,367	4.50	19 cows	1,029	3.20
65	1,562	4.50	21 st'k'rs	923	3.00
15	1,355	4.50	14	1,031	3.00
32	1,206	4.45	22 Texas	803	3.00
16	1,235	4.40	17	1,075	3.00
15	1,229	4.40	10 cows	985	3.00
18	1,301	4.70	14	920	2.90
45	1,152	4.50	14 cows	992	2.80
15	1,319	4.50	17 cows	948	2.80
63	1,237	4.50	18 cows	974	2.62½
54	1,264	4.35	7 calves	156	4.62½
45	1,170	4.30	29 calves	90	3.50
35	1,206	4.30			

HOGS—The market was fairly active on shipping and local account, and was firm at Wednesday's advance. The supply fell within moderate limits, and was readily absorbed at $3.85@3.95 for common to prime bacon grades (a few lots of choice fetched $4.00), at $3.70@3.85 for poor to good heavy shippers', and at $3.80@4.00 for fair to choice heavy shippers'. The quality averaged good, and most of the trading was within a range of $3.80@3.95. Skips were taken by city butchers at $3.00@3.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
26	260	$4.00	137	209	$3.85
28	296	4.00	135	302	3.85
24	279	4.00	63	250	3.85
53	178	4.00	56	259	3.85
58	181	4.00	61	253	3.85
61	218	4.00	35	252	3.86
41	182	3.95	67	282	3.85
62	164	3.95	58	269	3.85
26	205	3.95	226	280	3.85
100	185	3.95	42	276	3.85
61	184	3.95	49	302	3.82½
115	190	3.95	32	316	3.80
50	218	3.95	26	314	3.80
80	170	3.95	54	279	3.80
69	191	3.95	36	228	3.80
185	202	3.95	131	267	3.80
42	193	3.95	37	268	3.80
38	195	3.95	62	281	3.80
61	198	3.95	24	292	3.80
28	193	3.95	23	282	3.80
46	287	3.92½	76	262	3.80
52	208	3.90	30	260	3.80
42	211	3.90	22	289	3.75
37	222	3.90	20	241	3.75
20	257	3.90	24	238	3.75
40	155	3.90	40	282	3.75
38	284	3.90	25	269	3.75
65	208	3.90	26	290	3.75
21	209	3.90	42	272	3.75
35	192	3.90	114	209	3.75
40	189	3.90	149	278	3.75
100	316	3.90	44	283	3.70
65	147	3.85	30	149	3.50
151	293	3.85	35	165	3.50

SHEEP—Were in light demand and were weak at the decline of the previous day, reports from the East continuing bad. Sales were reported at $2.75@4.75 for poor to choice qualities.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
93	116	$4.12½	41	136	$4.75
83	103	3.75	69	101	3.50
17	114	3.25	93	117	3.75
54	133	4.87½			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 26.—BEEVES—Barely one carload received; very little trade; tone of market nominally unchanged; dressed beef very slow at 6@8c as the extremes of native sides, and 5@6c of Texan; shipments to-day, 510 live and 810 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,600; no sale for ordinary to fair sheep, except at lowest figures of the year, including common to fair at $3.00@4.00; exporters used about 300 wethers at $4.75 to $5.10 per 100 lbs; lambs also dull, but more firmly held; several car-loads Southern and Western lambs at $4.00@5.75; shipments to-day, 2,300 live and 200 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,000; dressed hogs fairly steady at $5.12½@5.62½, but slaughterers report a small demand for live; a few heavy State sold at $4.00 per 100 lbs, nominally quoted $3.90 to $4.10, or 10c per 100 lbs lower.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,802; market easier; not quotably lower; medium to choice steers, $4.25; extra, $5.15; light butchers', $3.75@4.00; eighteen cars unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,200; market dull; demand light; supply more than equal demand; holders anxious to realize; few sales good to choice to feeders, $3.50@4.00; extra for export, $4.55@4.90; thirty-five cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,735; market dull and declining; a limited demand for both Eastern and local trade; York weights, $3.90@4.00; medium and heavy, $4.00@4.05; one load of extra, $4.10, closing with a continued downward tendency; three car-loads unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 26.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,081 head through and 187 for this market; total for three days, 1,540 through and 1,123 local; all sold except six loads just arrived, at prices unchanged from yesterday. What are unsold will be shipped on for want of buyers.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,815 head; total for three days, 5,720; Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; Philadelphias, $4.20@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; total for three days, 1,140; selling very dull; common to extra, $3.00@4.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—CATTLE—Natives dull and lower to sell; grassers active, firm, and higher; Texans, $2.50@3.35; Indians, $2.75@3.60; receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,100.

HOGS—Weak; only a moderate sale; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3.60@3.80; smooth heavy to select, $3.75@3.90; receipts, 4,300; shipments, 1,700.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; receipts, none; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—HOGS—Steady, with a good demand; common, $3.00@3.65; light, $3.70@3.90; packing, $3.80@4.00; butchers', $4.00@4.15; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 390.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet. The supply consisted of about fifteen cargoes, and several were sold in the course of the day. Former prices were quoted by dealers with no pressing inquiry. Sellers refused to quote sales. Following are quotations of green cargoes:

Choice strips and boards	$11.50 @13.00
Mill-run inch, green	10.00 @12.00
Medium inch, green	8.50 @10.00
Common inch	7.00 @ 7.50
Piece-stuff	6.12½@ 6.25
Piece-stuff, dry	7.50
Lath	1.10 @ 1.15
Shingles	1.40 @ 1.75

Dry stuff is quoted 50c@$1.00 above green.

At the yards trade continues active. There does not seem to be much disposition to cut under present quotations. Green piece stuff was lately quoted at $7.50, but dealers say the bulk of the stuff is billed at $8.00, and refuse to recognize the former price. Quotations:

Third clear, 2 inch	$ 30.00
Third clear, 1¼ inch	27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	25.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in.	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in.	14.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.00@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Green, inch, common	8.50@ 9.00
Common boards, dry	9.00@10.00
Cull boards	8.00
Dimension stuff	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00
Culls, 2 in	6.50@ 7.50
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, standard	1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No. 1	75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 26—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 4d@8s 3d; white, 8s 4d@9s 2d; club, 9s 1d@9s 5d. Corn, 3s 11d@4s. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—1:00 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 11s. Wheat quiet but firm; red winter, 8s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 4d; No. 2 do, 8s 3d; California unchanged. Corn quiet, little desire to buy; 3s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull and lower. Country markets firm. Weather unfavorable. Pork—Western P. M., 47s. Lard dull at 32s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 26s 9d; short clear, 27s; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LONDON, June 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn quiet. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quieter. Corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 20s 3d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very inactive. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small. Weather in England unfavorable for the growing crops. Vegetation in England has not made much progress, and the chances for an early harvest have not at all improved.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s; No. 2, 3s, 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—COTTON—Dull at 6¾@6 15-16d; sales 6,000 bales; sales for speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,700.

LARD—American, 32s 6d.

CHEESE—American, 36s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅝d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22s 6d.

LONDON, June 26.—LINSEED OIL—£27 15s@£28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—21s 3d@21s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 26.—PETROLEUM—17⅝d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 26.—GRAIN—Dealings in wheat on a very moderate scale; No. 2 red and No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, for early delivery, again quoted stronger; speculative bidding in No. 2 spring further advanced 1@2c per bu, but without leading to important transactions, holders asking much higher figures; cable advices of lifeless business and somewhat easier range of values; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring nominally quoted at $1.12 bid and $1.15 asked; 22,000 bu Chicago to arrive at 93c. Corn moderately active for early delivery; No. 2 opening steady, but leaving off a trifle cheaper on free offerings; mixed Western ungraded at 40@43¾c. Rye quiet at rather easier prices; No. 2 Western quoted at 60@61½c. Oats in much request, and quoted a shade lower, closing heavily on more liberal offerings; No. 2 Chicago quoted afloat at 38@38¼c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products declined slightly on a less active movement; mess for early delivery in light demand, and quoted $10.00@10.25 for new ordinary brands, and $9.50 for old. Cut meats inactive but steady. Bacon quiet; long clear at $5.10 for Western. Lard moderately active for early delivery at a shade easier prices; June options closing at $6.35; July, $6.35; August, $6.45 bid; September, $6.52½. Beef and beef hams very quiet.

TALLOW—In fair request, with prime closing at 5 15-16@6c.

FREIGHTS—Fairly active business; accommodation for grain attracted little attention and quoted s [illegible] nipulation of wheat values worked decidedly against export movement; for Liverpool room for grain quoted at 4½d asked, but dull.

SUGARS—Raw quoted a shade dearer, and in a fairly active demand on a basis of 6⅛c for fair and 6¼@6 9-16c for good refined Cuba; refined more sought; cut loaf quoted at 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Quoted nominally at $1.05¼, without movement.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 26.—COTTON—Steady at 12⅝@12¾c; futures dull; June, 12.42c; July, 12.43c; August, 12.56c; September, 12.38c; October, 11.49c; November, 11.14c; December, 11.05c; January, 11.09c; February, 11.14c.

FLOUR—No important change; receipts, 9,500 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@3.85; common to choice extra, $4.00@4.10; good to choice, $4.15@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.00@6.00; St. Louis, $4.00@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.65.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 spring and No. 2 red firmer; other grades quiet; receipts, 130,000 bu; rejected spring, 77½@77c; No. 3 do, 92½@93c; No. 2 do, nominal; $1.12@1.15; ungraded do, 85c@$1.02½; mixed winter, $1.16; No. 2 red, $1.20; No. 1 do, $1.20; ungraded amber, $1.16; No. 2 white, $1.12½; No. 1 do, sales 19,000, $1.14@1.15. Rye quiet at 60½c in store. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn quiet; receipts, 173,000 bu; ungraded, 40¼@43¼c; low mixed, 46½c; No. 2 white, 40@49½c. Oats dull; receipts, 43,000 bu; mixed Western, 37@38c; white do, 39@41c.

HAY—Moderately active.

HOPS—Firm; yearlings, 2@4c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining, 6 5-16@6⅜c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice firm; Carolina, 6¼@7¼c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; united, 38⅛c; crude, 5@6⅛c; refined, 6⅞c.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.

RESIN—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 11@13c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Cut meats without important change; long clear middles, $5.70; short do, $5.25. Lard easier; prime steam, $6.35@6.40.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 7@15½c.

CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominally $1.05½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—FLOUR—Exceedingly dull; Western superfine depot, $3.75; Minnesota extra family, low grade, $3.75@4.00; do medium, $4.37½; do good, $4.60@4.75; Ohio family, good, $5.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@6.75; Rye flour, $3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; market cornered for June deliveries; impossible to give reliable quotations; Michigan white, depot, $1.18; No. 2 red, elevator, car lots, $1.19; June cornered; No. 2 red, $1.19½ bid; $1.30 asked; July, $1.10 bid; $1.10½ asked; August, $1.07 bid; $1.07½ asked; September, $1.06⅝ bid; $1.06⅞ asked. Corn quiet; heated, 22@25c; rejected on track, 35@37c; steamer mixed do, 37@39c; old Western mixed do, 43¼@43½c; sail mixed, June, 42⅝c bid; 42⅞c asked; July, 43¼c bid; 43½c asked; August, 43¾c bid; 43⅞c asked; September, 44⅛c bid; 44⅜c asked. Oats unsettled; very flat; mixed Western, 34@35c; mixed Western, 36@37c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand. Prime mess beef, $12.00. Hams—Smoked, $9.50@10.50. Lard—Western, $6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery extra, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extra, 10@12c.

EGGS—Weak; Western, 14c.

CHEESE—Choice wanted; creamery, 6¼@6¾c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 6⅞c; crude, 6c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 55,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 26.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western excited and higher for spot and June; futures quiet; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.22; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.26@1.28; June, $1.25@1.26; July, $1.09@1.09½; August, $1.06⅝@1.06⅞; September, $1.06¼@1.06½. Corn—Western steady; Western mixed, spot and June, 43⅜@43⅝c; July, 43⅜@43⅝c; August, 44⅛@44½c; September, 45⅛@45¼c; steamer, 42c. Oats steady; Western white, 35@36½c; do mixed, 33@34c; Pennsylvania, 35@36½c. Rye quiet at 56@58c.

HAY—Steady and without change.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 10@12c.

EGGS—Quiet and lower at 12½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged; 10c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 11½@14¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.06½@1.07.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,275 brls; wheat, 41,500 bu; corn, 85,500 bu; oats, 2,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 47,900 bu; corn, 18,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower for cash; irregular; generally lower for options; No. 2 red fall, $1.04; offered at $1.00 at the close; 94@93¼c, closing at 93⅛c July; 90⅞@90⅝c, closing at 91c, August; No. 3 do, 96@95c. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 34@33⅝c cash; 33⅞@33⅝c June; 34⅞@34⅝c August. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 32@31c cash. Rye dull; 51c bid.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Nominal; only a small peddling trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 775 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 250,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Canal—Wheat, 16,511 bu; corn, 16,800 bu. Railroad—Wheat, 19,342 bu; corn, 23,639 bu.

Market generally inactive and nominally unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Nominal; boatmen asking 4½c for wheat to New York; none offering.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, $1.11 asked; $1.09½ bid; amber Michigan, spot, $1.09 asked; $1.08½ bid; June, $1.09; September, 98c; No. 2 do, $1.05; No. 2 red winter, spot and June, $1.11 asked; $1.10½ bid; July, $1.01; August, 98c; No. 3 red, $1.05; Western amber, $1.14½. Corn quiet; high mixed, 39½c; No. 2, spot, 38½c; July, 37⅞c; August, 38⅞c; September, 39c; No. 2 white, 40c. Oats quiet, white, 35c; Michigan, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened ⅛c higher; closed firmer; No. 1 hard, $1.07; No. 2, $1.02½; June, $1.01½; July, 97¼c; August, 91½c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 80c; No. 4, 74c; rejected, 65½c. Corn active, but lower at 35½c. Oats steady, with fair demand; No. 2, 31c. Rye in good demand and unchanged; No. 1, 53c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring, 68c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet; $9.85, cash. Prime steam lard, $6.10.

HOGS—Dull and nominal, $3.65@3.85.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 26.—COTTON—Dull at 12⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $5.00@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer at $1.00@1.07. Corn quiet but steady at 38c. Oats—Demand fair and prices higher at 33@36c. Rye dull at 58@59c. Barley quiet; No. 2 fall, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $10.50. Lard dull; lower to sell; current make, $6.00 bid; $6.05 asked. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders held at $3.85 cash; sales, $4.00 buyer July; short rib, $4.85; short clear, $5.00. Bacon steady at $4.25, $5.50, and $5.75.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.02.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady; with a fair demand at 65c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 26.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras, $4.00@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats, $6.00@8.25; winter wheats, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 41½@45c; No. 2 white, 40@40½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 38½@39½c. Rye nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; corn, 55,000 bu; wheat, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 1,500 brls; corn, 36,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—COTTON—Quiet at 12¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; red and amber, $1.00. Corn—Market dull and easier; white, 43c; mixed, 40c. Oats firm; white, 38c; mixed, 35c. Rye steady at 58c.

HAY—Firm at $10.00@14.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $11.00@11.50. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, 7⅞c; do keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3⅞c; clear rib, $5.05@5.10c; clear, 5⅛c for loose.

WHISKY—Market steady at $1.02.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.07. Corn quiet at 36@36½c. Oats dull and lower at 31@32½c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, $4.95. Lard, $6.12½. Hams, 8½@9c.

HOGS—Strong at $3.15@3.95; receipts, 1,500 head.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.10; No. 1 white, $1.10; June, $1.10; July, $1.08; August, $1.02; milling, $1.07½ asked. Receipts of wheat, 25,982 bu; shipments, 1,233 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1.17; No. 2 Duluth spring, $1.08; No. 1 hard do, $1.15. Corn nominally unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 26.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 50 brls at $1.03½.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 26.—PETROLEUM—Market opened active at 69½c; declined to 68⅛c; advanced to 72¼c, at which price it closed firm; shipments, 35,000 brls, averaging 39,000; transactions, 260,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; Crude, 73⅞c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6⅞c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton goods in steady demand, and prices remain very firm; medium prints rather more active, and shirtings doing fairly; lawns jobbing freely; dress goods continue quiet; men's wear of woolens in moderate request; foreign goods quiet. The *Bulletin* says: "John F. Hammond, of Walker, Hammond & Co., died last night."

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 26.—COTTON—Firm; receipts, 17 bales; shipments, 200; stock, 6,781; sales unimportant; middling, 12½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged; sales, none; receipts, 60 bales; shipments, 60; stock, 6,750.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 26.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Easier at 25½c.

AN AFRICAN EXPLORER.

The Explorations of Maj. De Serpa-Pinto—His Remarkable Journey from Benguela to Durban.

At a time when not only England, but Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, and America are seriously occupied in prosecuting African exploration on a large scale (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Alexandria on the 2d of June), the arrival of a traveler in Europe second only to Mr. Stanley in the extent and importance of his journey across the "Dark Continent" is an event of no ordinary interest. Such a traveler is the young Portuguese, Maj. de Serpa-Pinto, who has this week arrived in Egypt from Zanzibar and Aden, en route for Lisbon, after an absence of twenty months. In August, 1877, the Portuguese Government, having decided to equip an expedition for the exploration of Southern Africa, and having voted a sum of £12,000 for the purpose, the Minister of Marines selected for the commander of this important service an officer who had resided some time in the Portuguese colonies of Africa, Maj. de Serpa-Pinto. Starting from the Portuguese settlement of Benguela on the Atlantic, 12 deg. 30 min. south latitude, on the 5th of August, 1877, Maj. de Serpa-Pinto traversed the Continent of Africa from west to east, arriving at Durban, on the Indian Ocean, 30 deg. south latitude, on the 14th of April, 1879. It is unnecessary to allude here to the thousand dangers and hair-breadth escapes encountered by the gallant and intrepid traveler. All these will be fully described in the Major's forthcoming book, which, when published, will be found to be not only the most interesting volume of the season to general readers, but a profound and valuable study to the geographical and other learned societies.

Maj. de Serpa-Pinto's diary extends to five volumes of closely written matter, and is a model of precision and detail, containing a mine of information on all scientific subjects bearing on the objects of his journey. The barometrical, meteorological, and astronomical records are exceeded only by geographical and zoological statistics, and light is thrown on many points which up to the present time have been matter of doubt and dispute. Among the many treasures preserved are twenty charts, depicting minutely the countries passed through; 300 drawings of the most remarkable places and scenes, including some forty cataracts at different points of the Zambesi; a collection of 1,800 plants, and a superb collection of insects and birds. The description of the sources of four great rivers, all starting from the same neighborhood,—Kangula,—and of the discovery of the River Coando, navigable for 600 miles, and flowing into the Zambesi, will place Maj. de Serpa-Pinto in the first rank of African explorers. Like Stanley, De Pinto is a small, spare man, looking somewhat older than his actual age, which is only 34. To the casual observer it seems incredible that such a frame, not exactly weak, but certainly not powerful, could undergo so many hardships as such a journey involves. It is true that Maj. de Serpa-Pinto had seen several years' military service in the African colonies of his country and was acquainted with Kaffir dialect, but no amount of mere training can produce such a man with all the necessary natural qualifications. A curious episode of De Pinto's journey remains to be told. His escort was composed almost entirely of men belonging to a cannibal tribe. How many he started with and how many he lost en route will be duly recorded in his book, but he arrived at Durban and Zanzibar with twenty-eight of these men, whom, owing to the Zulu war, he was unable to send back to their own country. He was therefore obliged to send them on to Aden, and thence by a steamer of the British-India Company to Lisbon, where he will meet them in a few days and see to their being transported to Benguela. At Aden, Maj. de Serpa-Pinto received intelligence, unfortunately unfavorable, of the Italian exploration expedition, commanded by Capt. Martini and the Marquis Antinori. Capt. Martini, who was at Zeilah, had been informed by a messenger sent by the King of Shoah that some companions of the Marquis Antinori, when engaged exploring south of the Kingdom of Shoah, had been taken prisoners and ill-treated by hostile tribes, who demanded large sums for their ransom.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Suggestion for Beaconsfield.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 26.—It is said that the expenses of the English army in Africa has reached about £100,000 a month, and that they have 30,000 men in the field. Don't you suppose that it would well pay the English Government to pay one of our great Indian fighters—making the lowest selection out of twenty-five—about £1,000,000 to settle the matter for them? Yours truly,

AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The "Summer-Season."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

UNION STOCK-YARDS, June 26.—Please decide a bet by answering the following question: On what day of the year does the summer-season begin?

G. W. JONES.

[The summer-season began this year at the Union Stock-Yards precisely at 1h. 53m. p. m., last Saturday, June 21. The sun was at that instant on the line separating the Town of Lake from the City of Chicago. If our correspondent can "decide a bet"-ter way than this, he is welcome; but the above is correct, notwithstanding.—ED.]

Cinchona Rubra.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not claim to be *the discoverer* of the use of cinchona-rubra as a remedy for inebriety. The object of the article in the *Journal of Chemistry* was to call attention to the discovery, not to the discoverer, who was then unknown to me. The remedy has been in use not only by myself but by other physicians here for a long time. I have often written articles calling attention to my own use of remedies, to the discovery of none of which did I lay claim.

J. H. JOHNSON, M. D.

Why Silver Was Demonetized.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Chicago *Times* of this morning says that when the silver dollar was demonetized "Pig-Iron Kelley explained to the House of Representatives that the bill abolished the old silver dollar because it was out of use, and the double standard had been proved to be a failure." What nonsense! If the silver dollar were out of use, what need for abolishing it? It was out of use because it was worth more than the gold dollar, and people paid their debts in the cheaper coin. The *Times* knows that silver was demonetized in the interest of a very wealthy few, whose entire possessions were in money. Silver was demonetized to increase the value of money at the expense of other property. Silver was demonetized to increase the power of the moneyed few at the expense of other people. The free-coinage men of all parties must unite and drive this money-power out that has taken possession of the Government.

BIMETAL.

Bryant Block.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 25.—I never engage in a controversy that is not productive of good. My whole life has been spent in a conscientious effort to do right and counsel others to do likewise, and I would be the last man on the face of God's footstool to excuse or apologize for an evil that is not only an evil, but a terrible curse upon humanity. Therefore I do not feel like measuring blades with "Decency," because I do not believe him to be a foeman worthy of my steel. He may fling his sneers at me, but that does not affect the case in the least. Whatever I am or profess to be, I generally fortify with an honest reputation, and my right hand would wither from my body before I would use the little talent nature has given me to stab the many at the expense of the few. In view of this, I cannot consent to any further discussion with "Decency," unless he has the manliness to sign his name to the letters he writes. That man is to be honored just as much as the hero of the battle-field who boldly espouses what he believes to be a just cause under no disguise; but I maintain that any man who writes like "Decency" is not actuated by honest motives, and that he does not dare to give his name because his reputation does not warrant him the title of being called a reformer. Having said this, it only remains for me to inform "Decency" that, no matter what my position may be in business, respectable witnesses, many of them being the honored of the land, stand ready to prove me what I hope "Decency" will prove himself to be, an honest man.

FRANK G. THOMPSON.

The A. U. O. of S. and D., B. and S. of M.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 26.—In your issue of June 25 there appeared a statement signed Mary Hill, that the prosecution she commenced against P. P. Brown and Mrs. Oliver was a "mistake," and that she was "influenced" by me, etc. Of course the inference is that I deceived her. Now, in justice to me and my friends, allow me to state that, in the first place, I had procured a legal charter from Springfield (under our statutes) to organize lodges of the Ancient United Order of Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters of Moses. After I had obtained this charter along comes Mr. P. P. Brown from the East, claiming that he is the only Grand Master, and that *he* has exclusively the power to form lodges (calmly ignoring my charter). Well, Mrs. Hill paid money to Mrs. Oliver to join his society, on the strength of his representations. When she found P. P. Brown had no authority so to act, she was very indignant, and swore out the warrant against him and Mrs. Oliver. On the day the trial was to come off before Judge Meech she told one lawyer that some people had been to her house the night before and threatened and frightened her so she didn't dare to appear and prosecute. Now, Mr. Editor, I hold myself responsible for these statements:

First—The only charter under which lodges can be legally formed of the above Society has been granted to G. H. Brown, James Briscoe, E. Taylor, and myself. This charter is recorded in Cook County Registry of Deeds.

Second—P. P. Brown is a fraud, and I hold letters from prominent people in Washington, D. C., denouncing him, and setting people here on their guard against him. (I shall be glad to show these to any one.)

Third—The Society P. P. Brown has organized is bogus and calculated to deceive.

By publishing this, Mr. Editor, you will oblige many colored people, a large number of whom are your readers.

MARY LOUISA BROWN,
No. 492 West Madison street.

Rock Island County.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EDGINGTON, Ill., June 25.—In looking over the columns of one of the most valuable papers of the West, THE TRIBUNE, I have never yet seen a word from our Rock Island County, one of the best established counties of the West. I see every week a letter from almost all of the counties of the Union except the above-named county. Sorry to say it, sorry to even think that no one takes enough interest in our own thriving county to even send a report of the crops. No one ever hears from Rock Island. None abroad know of its great enterprises. Yet it is one of the bright stars of the globe. So at last I have come to a determination that I will sally forth and give a few statistics of the silent county. First of all, in looking over Rock Island County you see some of the largest manufacturing establishments to be found anywhere, viz.: the large plow works of Moline and of the City of Rock Island, the large tub and pail factories, foundries, organ factories, and a host of others. Then, in going on to the Government island, there you see the mammoth stone structures, the Arsenal buildings, which will defy almost hosts of armies. The City of Rock Island contains about 30,000 inhabitants. Rock Island County contains quite a number of prominent bee men, and they are increasing the culture of bees. In looking over the extensive fields I find some crops to be about as good as usual, but others are not. As for apples, there are almost none. Currants the same, but other small fruit an average crop. Winter wheat, so far as I have heard, is good. Rye splendid, some standing over six feet. Oats, as a general thing, rather light. Grass will not be anyways near an average crop. It is very light on account of not having rain earlier in the spring. But for the past two weeks it has rained every day or two, except now for a couple of days it has been cool and clear, giving the farmers a chance to do their plowing, which is needed very much, as in some places the weeds are almost getting the start of the corn. But still a large number of the farmers have gone over their corn-fields the third time. Now to return to the wrecks of the past: that of a fair. Shame is pictured on my countenance when I read reports from every other county of their successful fairs and of the great interest manifested in them by their home friends, while Rock Island County has stopped its fair some two or three years ago because they wanted to convert the well-fitted-up fair grounds into a horse-racing track, and making money became the chief object, although no other county has greater facilities for having a number one fair than Rock Island County. As my letter has become somewhat lengthy, I will close, hoping that I will not be the only correspondent that you will ever have from this place. Yours,

COUNTRY SCHOOLMARM.

Mr. Harrison Will Please Arise and Explain.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 26.—What does Mayor Harrison mean by his course regarding the Commune? We who opposed his election were of the opinion that, coming from the intelligent class, as he did, he would, in the event of election, at least give us a Government superior to the iniquitous Colvin regime. We supposed that the vote of the blatant Commune would hardly be considered by him as sufficiently important to cause him to give it unbridled license in the community. But, Mr. Editor, the people are becoming alarmed. The first opinion that we hear from his Honor the Mayor is that he has no power to disarm these independent organizations, and this in the face of the statute passed last winter. In the event of his refusal to carry out this law, the people have a remedy through a criminal prosecution. So that it is not absolutely necessary to public safety that Mr. Harrison do his duty in the matter. But there is a graver question arising from the last fulmination from the rookery. Mr. Harrison has ordered that no policemen be detailed to keep peace at any picnic or other gathering where an admission is charged or an attempt is made to make money out of the occasion unless they pay for it. In other words, the murderous Commune, who wants no police around when it is concocting treason, can have its way by simply charging a nickel admission to the grounds, and refusing to pay the police for its presence. Under the thin guise—too thin for any one not to see through it—of saving the city expense, the Mayor proposes to allow the Commune to commit any depredations it chooses when it assembles, by withdrawing all protection to innocent spectators or passers-by. Now, what other construction can be put upon this last order? Does not the city pay its police every day whether on duty or not? Does not the Mayor betray either an assinine stupidity or a desire to permit the Commune to have its way by simply refusing to do exactly the one thing of all others it does not wish to? If this is a mistaken interpretation of the subject, will Frank Adams please favor the public with another of his lucid opinions as to what our astute City Governor means by his last order?

JUSTICE.

The Success of the Republican Party.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The next election will depend on the method adopted by the leaders in the selection of candidates. If the old barnacles who have fattened on the past success of the party, and, I may add, have become in many cases corrupt and dictatorial, are put forward to represent the party, their ticket will be a failure in many parts of the State, and most assuredly so in Cook County. The people want new men, and if the old Republican majorities are expected when the ballots are counted, new, vigorous, and young men must be advanced.

The only thing that can infuse life and give success to this party is the introduction of fresh blood into its veins. Hundreds of young men in sympathy with the party have little interest in its success, if they are simply to be used to advance the interests of those who have grown gray in the service, and who insist on monopolizing all the places of honor and profit. These old barnacles and life-long political schemers are also unpopular, and do not possess the respect and will not get the support of the entire Republican party. These veterans propose to rule all local as well as general elections, and if they cannot do this form outside combinations with Democrats to gain their ends.

This was the case last spring at Hyde Park. The old-time leaders failed to get control of the Republican clubs, and could not get their ticket indorsed by the straight Republican organization. To accomplish their object, therefore, several who consider themselves the backbone of the party in the village formed a combination with the Democrats, and thought by that means to defeat the regular Republican ticket. To prove their want of influence and the fact that they do not control the Republican party of the town, their ticket was defeated by the younger and newer element of the party that did not propose to be dictated to by them. Only the few Democrats on their ticket was elected. And this is the way they served their party,—by aiding in electing Democrats to office over members of their own party, when they could not control it. But, with the exception of three or four Democrats, the straight Republican ticket won.

This is only a sample of the way the old barnacle leaders manage, and to save the party at future elections their names—many of them at least—must be dropped out of the list of candidates and new ones put in their place.

Another proof of my assertion is the result of the last election for Judges in Cook County. The result of that election staggered every one, yet the editors of several prominent Republican papers in the city privately intimated that such would be the result. New men were ignored, and men who were too long and too well known in their relations to the party, though in some cases excellent men, were placed on the ticket and defeated by an overwhelming majority, increased by many Republican votes.

Another difficulty about running these old stagers, with the exception of a few popular men, is that the laboring classes are dissatisfied with them personally through their connection with measures which this class consider as being the cause of the financial troubles of the country. They have more confidence in new men and fresh blood. This class is gaining strength in Chicago, and will some day not remote have the balance of power in their hands.

B. A. ULRICH.

RISE IN PRICE OF SILK.

A Great Advance in the Price of the Raw Material—The Manufactured Goods Going Up Rapidly.

New York Tribune, June 23.

There is considerable excitement among the manufacturers of silk goods over the advance in the price of raw silk. Three years ago this month the raw material was lower than it had been for the previous twenty years. Owing to the short crops there was a sudden advance in the market, and the price went up from $4 to $10 per pound. Since that time there has been a gradual decline in the price, and less than a month ago fine raw silk could be purchased at from $3.75 to $3.90 per pound. The sudden rise in the price is owing to the almost utter failure of the Italian crop. The French crop is also very poor. The failure of the European crops was caused by the cold spring. The Italian and French silk is the best raised in the world, and it is used in the manufacture of the first grades of dress goods and ribbons. It has greater brilliancy, and is much stronger than the silk of China or Japan.

The crop in China this year is a heavy one, but that of Japan is not very good. The supply of Italian and French silk being very short, the price of all grades of raw material is rapidly advancing in the silk market, both of Europe and this country. The French and Italian silk has advanced from $6 to $8.75 per pound. Japan silk, which is next in value, has advanced from $5 to $7 per pound, and China silk, which sold only a short time ago at $3.75, sold last Monday at $5.50 per pound. The new crops in China and Japan are being sold at very high prices, and the silk brokers are united in the opinion that there will be further advance in prices, and that they will not to be lowered until the crops of next year are brought on the market. The manufacturers and brokers holding large stocks of Italian and French raw silk have made immense sums of money by the rise in the market. During the last fortnight the price of silk goods of all kinds has constantly advanced. The various kinds of silk ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, and "broad" or dress goods, have risen about 12½ per cent. The rise in the price of sewing silks and machine twists averages from 12 to 15 per cent. The "thrown" silks, which are known as "trams" and "organzines," have been raised in price 15 to 20 per cent. The cost of silk braids and of other goods manufactured of silk has also been largely increased. This season the demand for silk goods and all kinds of silk ribbons has been very heavy, and the mills at Paterson, Union Hill, and in this city are running on full time. Manufacturers think that the sudden rise in the cost of the raw material will not lessen the demand for the fabrics.

The Burial of Rothschild.

At the burial of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, his kinsmen who were present each threw three spadefuls of earth into the grave, the eldest son leading in the ceremony. While the body was being lowered into the grave they united in repeating the words: "May he come up to his appointed place in peace;" and, as they were leaving, they each plucked a few blades of grass, saying: "And they shall blossom forth from the ruins like the dust of the earth."

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

MANUFACTURERS AWARDED THE ONLY MEDALS AT CENTENNIAL, 1876.

AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

GIVEN FOR RUBBER PLASTERS.

FOR LAME BACK, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Stubborn and Neglected Coughs and Colds, Female Weakness, and all local Aches and Pains, it is specially recommended.

At no time in the history of medicine has an article appeared which has met with greater approval and success than Benson's Capcine Plaster. Why they are preferred to all other porous plasters is owing to their improved composition; they act instantaneously, cure speedily and effectually.

Physicians and the general public who acknowledge the great benefits derived from the use of the ordinary porous plaster, however, maintain that their action is not sufficiently prompt, requiring time, patience, and continuous wear to effect a cure. Benson's Capcine Plaster overcomes this difficulty by accomplishing in a few hours that which it takes any other plaster as many days.

Although a recent invention, Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster has been thoroughly tested by physicians, and have been pronounced the most thoroughly efficacious plaster ever devised.

Its marvelous influence over the circulation and general effect on the system is almost incredible; from the moment of its application to the affected part it operates with astonishing vigor,—brings relief and cures more effectually than any known Plaster, Liniment or Compound.

When you desire prompt relief, ask your Druggist for Benson's Capcine Plaster. Avoid worthless plasters having a similar sounding name. Each genuine plaster has the word Capcine spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Piles, Constipation,

Permanently cured by

KIDNEY-WORT

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has done better than any remedy I have ever used. I have prescribed it for PILES with good effect having cured several very bad cases," and a year later he says "it has never failed."

Thousands who have been cured when all other means have failed, testify to the remarkable power this great remedy has in overcoming these and many other diseases.

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

ALL should USE IT. It acts mildly, but surely, on the liver and bowels, removing all morbid secretions, and by its great Tonic powers restoring the feeling of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy person.

There is no one but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural torpor of the system after passing through the winter.

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no spirit, being prepared in pure water.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or we will mail a package, pre-paid, on receipt of the price, one dollar.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Grand Union Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS.

Now Open for the Season.

Rates Reduced to $4 Per Day.

ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED at the PARK AVENUE HOTEL, or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

POPULAR PRICES.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CONGRESS HALL.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

This splendid hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Will open for guests June 21.

CLEMENT & SOUTHGATE, Props.

H. S. CLEMENT, late Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.
WM. WILKINSON, Supt.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Open for the season from June 14 to Oct. 1.

TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

Opens for 1879, June 26. Passenger Elevator and Hot and Cold Water Baths.

JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.

Applications to Everett House, N. Y.

NEW CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J. OPEN JUNE 28.

Brick Buildings, thoroughly fire-proof. Situated on the highest point of land on the Atlantic Coast. Passenger Elevator. Electric Bells in each room. All modern conveniences. A Grand Promenade of over 1,000 feet of Porch. R. A. GORDON, Proprietor.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

If you want the Best at Lowest Prices, buy it at

C. JEVNE'S,

110 & 112 E. Madison-st.

GUARANTEED AND DELIVERED FREE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE

of all the Real Estate of the

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

in Liquidation.

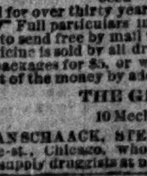
Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 18, 1879, for any and all the real estate belonging to the estate of the City National Bank of Chicago, including the bank building, Nos. 154, 156, and 158 Washington-st., all of which will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Schedules and information will be furnished on application to A. H. BURLEY, Receiver, 120 Lake-st.

GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.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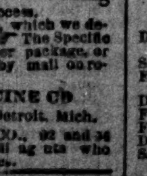
The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.


After Taking

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

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VANSCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes!

LADIES AND GENTS.

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, & 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.

Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For particulars address

PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH,
Executive Officer.
New Haven, Conn.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL, Law Department of Washington University. Thirteenth Annual Term commences Wednesday, October 15, 1879. Course of study two Annual Terms, seven months each. Students admitted to senior class on examination. Tuition, $80 per term. Address, HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean of Faculty, St. Louis.

TO ART STUDENTS.

J. ROY ROBERTSON

Will open the Athenæum Saturday Art School on June 28, at 50 Dearborn-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aMinneapolis & St. Paul, via Cedar Rapids	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:45 a m	* 3:50 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk ‡ Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk ‡ Express	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	8:30 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Express (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:20 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 6:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee	*9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until	8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, etc.	*7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday	7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph	*10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at	11 p m

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE COURTS.

A Decision Sustaining the South Park Commissioners.

Their Appointment By the Judges Declared Constitutional.

An Interesting Decision Regarding the Responsibility of Street-Railways.

Hearing in the Habeas Corpus Case of the Picnic Rioters.

Yesterday's Testimony Is Decidedly Against the Sharpshooters.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, and Other Business.

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Following is the opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Mr. Justice Walker, in which the constitutionality of the present method of appointing South Park Commissioners by the Judges of the Circuit Court is sustained:

This was an information in the nature of a quo warranto, exhibited in the Court below, against the defendants, charging them with usurping the office of South Park Commissioners. The question presented for determination arises on the sufficiency of the plea filed by defendants in which they claim a legal title to the office. The relator demurred in the Court below to the plea, which the Court held to be sufficient and overruled the demurrer, and a judgment was rendered in favor of respondents. To reverse that decision relator prosecutes this appeal.

It is averred in the plea that in February, 1869, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the people of the three towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, to form a Park District within their limits, to be governed by a corporate body called the South Park Commissioners, in whom was to be vested the following among other powers, namely: To locate and maintain a park within a certain district; to assess and collect an annual tax of not exceeding in any one year $300,000 for the payment of interest on bonds to be issued, and for the improvement, maintenance, and government of the park during the current year; to make special assessments; to issue bonds upon security of the park lands, and for which the three towns were also irrevocably bound; to exercise the right of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring park lands; to exercise police powers over the park; and to administer the affairs of the corporation.

That the act further provided that the first Board of Park Commissioners should be appointed by the Governor, and thereafter that all vacancies should be filled by the appointment of the "Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County when such vacancies shall occur." By the terms of the act it was left to the people of the three towns to decide by their vote whether such corporation should be formed with corporate authorities thus appointed.

By a vote of the people on the 23d of March, 1869, the act was adopted. On the 16th day of April following this election was confirmed by the Legislature, and soon thereafter the Governor appointed the first Board, which organized in accordance with the Park laws, the term of each member being determined by lot as therein provided.

The first vacancy in the Board occurred in March, 1870, by the expiration of the term of one of the Commissioners, and the Judge of the Circuit Court then filled the vacancy by appointing the same Commissioner. In August, 1870, the present Constitution, which provides for five Judges of the Circuit Court, was adopted, and ever since that time all vacancies in the Board have been filled, as it is averred in the plea, by each and every of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County who were such when the vacancies occurred, and appellees were thus appointed.

It is urged that this plea fails to set out any defense, because the authority of the Judge of the Circuit Court to fill such vacancies is in violation of Art. II. of the Constitution of 1848, in force when the Park acts were passed, and which prohibited persons constituting one department of the Government from exercising any power properly belonging to either of the other departments.

That the authority granted to the Judge to fill vacancies in the office of Park Commissioner was, by the present Constitution, abrogated, because it provides for five Judges of the Circuit Court instead of but one.

The article of the Constitution supposed to prohibit the exercise of this power by the Circuit Judge is this:

"SECTION 1. The powers of the Government of the State of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: Those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another.

"SEC. 2. No person or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted, and all acts in contravention of this section shall be void."

This provision only declares that each branch of the Government shall be confined to the exercise of the functions of its own department. It by no means defines the acts that may be performed by each department, but in the most general manner prohibits the exercise by one department of the powers of another. There is no provision in that instrument which in terms declares that the appointment of officers of a municipality shall be exercised by one or another department, nor whether such an appointment is the exercise of legislative, executive, or judicial power. To determine that question we must look to other sources of information.

If it were not for the ninth and tenth sections of Art. IX. of our Constitution, the General Assembly would have unlimited power over municipalities in the State. But these sections operate to limit the power of the General Assembly over these bodies. The law-making power of the State is thereby prohibited from either directly or indirectly levying taxes for municipal purposes, but is authorized by the tenth section to require all taxable property in the limits of municipal corporations to be taxed for the payment of the debts of such bodies. The prohibition to levy taxes for corporate purposes contained in the tenth section has removed the taxing power to that extent from the domain of legislative power. The first section of that article requires the General Assembly to provide the necessary revenue by levying taxes, and specifies the manner in which it shall be done.

The levying and collecting taxes is a legislative function, and the power was not conferred by the first section, but it prescribes the mode in which the revenue shall be raised. But the tenth section prohibits the Legislature from levying taxes for corporate purposes, but the ninth section provides that that body may authorize or vest the power in municipalities to levy and collect taxes for corporate purposes, requiring them to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of such bodies.

It has been held by this Court that the taxing power does not pertain to either the executive or judicial departments. Hence, under this article of the Constitution, neither of the three departments can levy and collect municipal taxes. But, notwithstanding such power cannot be exercised by either, the legislative department may confer the power upon such bodies to assess and collect the same for corporate purposes with the assent of such bodies. And under this prohibition it has been held the General Assembly cannot provide the means of assessing and collecting such taxes unless the people of the corporate body shall assent to the same. It may vest the power directly in the corporate authorities chosen by the people thereof, or may, in creating the corporate body, confer the power on authorities to be appointed by some other functionary or individual, and submit the charter to the people of the body, and if they vote for and adopt the charter, with such provisions, that will be an assent by the people that such functionary or person may appoint the corporate authorities for their government. And, in that manner, the municipality becomes vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, and such an assessment and collection will be a compliance with the Constitution. This has been held by this Court not only in reference to other municipalities, but as to this body, and the cases must be familiar to the profession, and a reference to the cases is unnecessary.

But we have seen that, under our Constitution, the legislative, the executive, and judicial department have no power directly, or through officers, to assess and collect taxes for municipal purposes. But the General Assembly may vest the power in the municipal authorities elected by the voters residing in the corporate body, or, by the charter, confer the power on some officer or private person to appoint the municipal authorities, when the people of the territory consent thereto by adopting the charter by a vote authorized by the charter. We then come to the question whether the Circuit Judge, belonging to the judicial department of the Government, may appoint, under the authority of the General Assembly in the charter, and which was assented to and ratified by a vote of the people within the corporate limits, or whether he is inhibited by the Constitution from making the appointment, or whether the charter only conferred the power on the individual who might occupy the office of Judge,—whether the appointment was intended to be an exercise of judicial power, or simply the exercise of individual power, as though he were not at the time filling the judicial office.

Was, then, the Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County prohibited from appointing these Commissioners? The sixteenth section of the sixth article of the Constitution has this provision: "From and after the adoption of this Constitution, no Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite, or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments." This evidently contemplates the power of a Judge, when duly authorized, to perform other than judicial duties where there are no emoluments, perquisites, or compensation. The prohibition only extends to other than judicial duties where there is compensation in any form, or the exercise of the functions of other offices, whether State, county, or other municipal functions, with or without compensation. It no doubt excludes the exercise of the functions of any office under the Federal Government; also of any public trust to which emoluments are attached, whether Federal or State. But we do not understand that it is sufficiently comprehensive to prevent a Judge from the performance of a mere ministerial act and not judicial in its character, provided there are no emoluments or compensation attached to the performance of the act. He may, no doubt, do many acts of a public character, not judicial, where there is no compensation allowed therefor. And, where he does so, it is as an individual and not as a Judge.

At the session of 1877, Public Laws, p. 64, of the General Assembly, an act was passed creating a Commissioner of Claims. It is composed of one Judge of the Supreme Court and two Circuit Judges. The Commission thus composed are required to hear and determine all claims presented against the State, as required by the act. If the Commission shall allow any claim, it shall make an award in favor of the claimant, finding the amount due and naming the claimant, which shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. And in case the Commission shall reject any claim on the hearing, such rejection shall conclude the parties thereto, unless the Commission shall otherwise direct in their award. The act also provides that the Auditor shall biennially report to the Governor a detailed statement of all such awards, which shall be laid before the two Houses of the General Assembly at its session held next after the filing of such awards. This Commission is not judicial in its action. It only performs duties that might be, and usually are, confided to a committee appointed by one or both Houses of the General Assembly.

And it is not doubted that body might designate private individuals to perform these duties, or it might confer the power on executive or ministerial officers. And no one, so far as we know, has questioned the constitutionality of the law, although a similar Commission was created, consisting of the Judges of the Supreme Court, by an act of the General Assembly adopted Feb. 14, 1855. That Commission was organized and heard claims growing out of the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the action of the Board was, so far as we know, never challenged. If this is the exercise of judicial power, then the General Assembly are prohibited from appointing committees composed of their members to hear, pass upon, and report on claims against the State. And, if so, that body cannot create a Commission of other persons or officers than the judiciary to investigate such claims and bring the facts before that body.

Again, Judges of courts of record, Justices of the Peace, Clerks of courts of record, Notaries Public, and Commissioners, holding no other office, have from the foundation of the Government been authorized to take and certify acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments relating to or affecting the title to real estate. And, if it is a judicial function, it could not be conferred upon Clerks, Notaries Public, or Commissioners. And, if it be ministerial, no one has ever supposed such acknowledgments before a Judge were unconstitutional.

Our statutes have authorized Judges to celebrate marriages for more than half a century, and yet no one will contend that the celebration of marriages is a judicial function, or that because performed by a Judge or Justice of the Peace it is void because it is prohibited by the Constitution.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have been vested with the power to appoint a Librarian for each of the Supreme Court libraries in the State since the adoption of the act of Feb. 10, 1857 (Session Laws, p. 57), and no person has questioned the power. And the same power has been conferred to appoint janitors to keep the Court-Houses of the Supreme Court in order, and so far as we are aware the power has never been challenged. No one can contend that these are judicial powers, nor is it supposed that when the Judges make the appointment that they are acting judicially, but are simply exercising the power as individuals.

And it will be remembered that the constitutional provision separating the powers of the several departments is the same for all of our State Constitutions. In that there has been no change. When these acts were adopted it was evidently the intention of the lawmaker to confer the power on the individual, and not upon the office. It operated as though the act had named the individual who might perform the act.

Here there is no emolument or compensation for the performance of the act, nor was there in any cases referred to since the adoption of the present Constitution, which prohibits the receipt of compensation for such acts, and hence the acts are not prohibited for that reason.

If we were to hold that the Circuit Judge had no power to appoint Park Commissioners, it would follow that this corporation was never organized, that it never had a legal existence, and that all acts performed by the Commissioners are utterly void and of no effect, and that the body must cease to act. Nor is there any means now in existence, so far as we can see, by which it could become organized or incorporated. This being the case, we should hesitate long before adopting such a construction, unless the Constitution prohibited the Judge from appointing these officers. On the contrary, the Constitution does not clearly prohibit the exercise of the power.

According to the canons of interpretation, if it was doubtful we would be compelled to solve the doubt in favor of the power. But we do not regard the exercise of the power as doubtful, but, on the contrary, as being by all fair construction with the constitutional power, and that neither the language nor spirit of that instrument has been violated by the enactment.

The plea avers that the Judges of the Circuit Court severally joined in the appointment of these Commissioners, and that they were appointed by each and every of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Under any construction of the charter this must be held sufficient. If it required the appointment to be made by one Judge only, then the fact that all joined in the appointment cannot matter, as the appointment by either would be sufficient.

And if the charter requires all of the Judges to join in the appointment, then there was a literal compliance in this case. So that in any event the power was well exercised.

We therefore see no reason for reversing the judgment of the Court below, and it must be affirmed.

J. P. Root and E. J. Whitehead were counsel for the appellant. F. H. Kales and R. S. Thompson for the appellees.

STREET-CARS.

Following is the opinion of the Supreme Court—written by Mr. Justice Scholfield—reversing the decision of the lower Court in the case of Phœbe R. Mills vs. The West Side Street-Railway Company. It is a matter which interests the public, and not merely the lawyers, and is therefore given in full:

On the 13th of May, 1875, the plaintiff, in company with a friend (Mrs. Camp), took passage on one of the defendant's open summer cars at a point on the southern part of its line, intending to go to a point some short distance south of the northern terminus of its line; but this intention was abandoned by the coming up of a slight shower of rain, and they remained in the car (intending to return home by it) until it had been run to its northern terminus and returned south again as far as the corner of State and Randolph streets, when, the car stopping, the plaintiff and her friend (Mrs. Camp) again changed their minds, and concluded to leave the car at that point. Mrs. Camp left the car without difficulty, but the plaintiff, while attempting to leave it, was thrown, in consequence of the car being suddenly started forward, with great violence to the ground. The plaintiff received a severe and painful injury in consequence of the fall, and was put to serious expense for attendance of physician, and care of nursing, etc. The defense interposed was, first, that of not guilty, and, secondly, that the plaintiff had released the defendant of all claim for damages growing out of the injury.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, assessing her damages at $7,000, upon which, after overruling a motion for a new trial, the Court gave judgment, and the case comes here on the appeal of the defendant. Under the issue presented by the plea of not guilty, the Court, at the instance of the plaintiff, gave, among others, the following instruction:

"The Court instructs the jury, as a matter of law, that it was the duty of the defendant, as a carrier of passengers for hire, to carry such passengers safely, and, upon notice to stop a car, to give such passengers a reasonable opportunity to alight from its car, stopping a reasonable length of time for that purpose, and if the jury believe, from the evidence and circumstances proven in this case, that the plaintiff was a passenger upon one of the cars of defendant, by the consent of defendant or its agents, as conductor or driver, or on or about the 13th day of May, A. D. 1875, and that the defendant stopped said car on State street, near Randolph street, for the purpose of permitting the plaintiff and other passengers to alight, and that when the plaintiff, if using due care and diligence on her part, was in the act of stepping down and off from said car while the car was standing still, and that the defendant, by its agents, as driver or conductor, started the said car before the plaintiff had had a reasonable time to alight from said car, and while she was alighting from said car, which starting of the car, without negligence or default of plaintiff, caused the plaintiff to be thrown down and injured by breaking her bones, and the neck of the femur, commonly called the thigh bone, was broken or injured without any negligence or carelessness on the part of the plaintiff, then the Railroad Company was guilty of such negligence as would make the defendant company liable, and the verdict should be for the plaintiff, unless the jury believe from the evidence that the release read in evidence was executed by the plaintiff under an agreement, which she was at the time capable of understanding and consenting to, or, after being informed thereof, ratified it, or failed to return the consideration paid to her, and thereby avoid it."

This instruction, under the evidence preserved in the record, was calculated to mislead the jury, and it should not, therefore, have been given. It assumed that the car stopped upon notice for the purpose of letting passengers off. There is no proof that warranted such an assumption.

No one swears that the car stopped upon notice, or that the place at which it was stopped was a usual place for passengers to get on and off. It is not shown how or why the car happened to be stopped at that place. It is shown that it was customary for the conductor, on reaching Randolph street, after aiding such as desired to get off there, to go into the office of the Company and make his report, allowing the driver to go alone with the car from that point to the northern terminus,—a distance of about half a block,—and resume his place on the car on its returning to the south side of Randolph street.

While this circumstance should not be held to exonerate the defendant from the exercise of the care with which it is properly chargeable as a common carrier, yet the facts are such as to show that the defendant should not be required to anticipate that persons would be desirous of getting off the cars at any and every stoppage they might make in this short circuit. And, therefore, unless it should appear that the driver stopped the car for the purpose of letting passengers get off, or he knew that persons were actually getting off, the Company is not chargeable with negligence because of his starting the car forward. Passengers, as a matter of prudence, before attempting to get off, should know that the stoppage was for the purpose of letting them get off. These circumstances are entirely left out of view by the instruction.

The fact that what purports to be a release was obtained by one Blodgett as agent for the defendant is admitted, but it is denied, in the first place, that plaintiff signed it, and, in the second place, it is contended that if she did sign it she did so while her mind was in a state of unconsciousness caused by opiates which she had taken to allay the intense pain from which she was suffering.

On this point the Court, at the instance of the plaintiff, gave, among others, this instruction:

"The Court instructs the jury that, under the issues in this case, the burden of proof is upon the defendant to show that the alleged written release of plaintiff, offered in evidence by defendant, was the conscious act and deed of said defendant, or executed in compliance with a previous agreement, made when she was mentally capable of making and understanding it." This was clearly erroneous. In Lilly vs. Waggoner, conservator, etc., 27 Ill., 397, the rule was there laid down: "The legal presumption is that all persons of mature age are of sane memory. But after inquest found the presumption is reversed until it is rebutted by evidence that he has become sane. When the transaction complained of occurred before the inquest is had, the proof of insanity devolves upon the party alleging it, but it is otherwise if it took place afterward." There is no pretense here that the plaintiff was actually insane. Her mental faculties were simply temporarily impaired, and it devolved upon her to show that the release was obtained when her mind was thus impaired, not upon the defendant to show that her mind was not impaired when it was obtained.

The question was one upon which there was a conflict of evidence, and it should have been fairly submitted to the jury. The evidence is far from satisfactory to our minds that the negligence of the defendant was gross and that of the plaintiff slight, in comparison with each other, which is essential to authorize a recovery.

For the errors indicated, however, the judgment is reversed and the case remanded.

THE BOHEMIAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

The examination of the nineteen Bohemian sharpshooters, arrested for firing on a crowd last Sunday at Silver-Leaf Grove, was begun yesterday afternoon before Judge McAllister, in Judge Booth's room. The room was jammed nearly to suffocation with curiosity-seekers and friends of the prisoners, a large number being women.

City-Attorney Cameron first read the return, which was objected to by Mr. Rubens on the ground that it did not show any offense. The return was made by Capt. Hood, and he stated therein that, in the discharge of his duty on the 22d of June, he arrested the nineteen persons in question "immediately after the act of committing a felony, viz.: the said parties on Sunday, the 22d day of June, 1879, at the county aforesaid, with force and arms did feloniously, wickedly, maliciously, and deliberately (being then and there armed with loaded musket) shoot into a body of citizens then and there being in the peace of the State, with the intent the said citizens to kill and murder. That as a result of said firing of said guns by the above-named parties several of the said citizens were then and there dangerously wounded, and that one of the said citizens named —— Donohue was mortally wounded by the bullets so fired out of said guns then in the hands of the above-named parties. That the said Donohue is now in extremis, and the fact cannot as yet be ascertained whether he will live or die. That others of the said citizens, whose names are unknown to this respondent, were, at the time and place aforesaid, in manner and form as aforesaid, dangerously wounded by the said parties above named." The return then went on to say that the nineteen were taken to the police station, and the next morning brought before Justice Walsh and remanded without bail to await the result of Donohue's injuries. Another examination was held Tuesday, and then, the proof being evident and the presumption great that Donohue would die, the parties were again remanded until July 1.

Mr. Cameron insisted that the return was sufficient to warrant the detention of the parties.

The Judge said that nothing was shown to prove that the persons or all of them had taken part in the shooting. If Donohue should die within a year and a day it might be murder, but it would be hardly fair to keep all the parties in jail.

Mr. Cameron said he made a charge of murder. Some discussion followed, and it was finally agreed that objections might be filed today as of yesterday to the return.

HENRY YETTER,

a printer, was then placed on the stand on behalf of the defense. As he was coming from Douglas Park he saw at Silver-Leaf Grove the picnickers chase a young man out of the grove. Then there was something of a quarrel and three or four men were ejected. The drum beat, and then the "soldiers" went back into the grove, turned around, and ran back with fixed bayonets, and a charge was made. A command was then given to load and fire, which was done. Witness did not see the effect of the firing, but ran west. He saw a man put up his hand to his cheek, as though hurt. When everything was quiet witness came out from behind a tree where he had taken refuge, and in about half an hour the police came down and had a conversation. Soon afterward another squad came and arrested the company. The crowd cheered when this was done. The crowd was very close to the "soldiers" when the order to charge was given. The witness could not identify the officer who gave the command. The crowd were doing nothing except standing around talking and laughing.

On cross-examination witness said the crowd began to throw stones after being charged on. There had been some pushing to get in before the charge, but no stones were thrown before the charge was made.

Rubens then created a diversion by calling on a man named Hudek to stand up, and then asked witness if he did not threaten to kill Hudek at the police station. This was indignantly denied by the witness.

WILLIAM SCOTT

testified that he worked in Kirby & Carpenter's lumber-yard. Last Sunday afternoon, after a boat-ride at Douglas Park, he went to the picnic at Silver-Leaf Grove, and when he got there he heard an order given to the "soldiers" to load their guns. Then they marched about 200 feet into the grove, turned around, and charged on a run down to the gate on the citizens. Witness went to the grove with Donohue, but in the crowd they got separated a few minutes. When witness saw Donohue again he had been shot in the jaw. His hat fell off, and as he stooped to pick it up he was shot again. Witness helped him to a doctor's office, where the wound was probed, but the bullet could not be found. The "soldiers" were all in uniform, and when witness first saw them they were loading their guns. Frank Ludwig gave the command to fire. Witness then identified among the prisoners Ludwig as the officer. There were about eight or ten men in uniform who made the charge. The crowd was only 10 feet off when the charge was made. The "soldiers," after they had loaded stood a minute or two, then charged and fired. The crowd scattered as soon as they were charged on. The crowd was not expecting any charge. The company marched or charged about 200 feet into the grove, then turned and charged at double-quick down to the gate with fixed bayonets. Donohue never said a word to the armed company, nor did he make any disturbance. Two volleys were fired, the latter one being after witness had gone away with Donohue.

On cross-examination the witness stated positively that there was no quarrel immediately preceding the charge, and no stones thrown nor threats made. There were about 100 or 150 persons at the grove. Donohue was out on the street in front of the grove when shot.

The next witness was

LESLIE P. KELLY,

of 697 West Jackson street. He went to the grove about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. When he got there a young man rushed out looking as though he had been pounded. He heard a drum beat, and saw the charge and firing. His testimony agreed with that of the preceding witnesses as to the firing, and he also confirmed their statements that the crowd was perfectly peaceable, and gave no cause for the attack on them. There were only thirty or forty persons in front of the gate when witness went there. At the second volley the company fired through the fence. There was only one stone thrown to his knowledge, and that was when the charge was made.

THOMAS SMYTH,

of No. 157 South Green street, a brother of Ald. Smyth, another pleasure-seeker to the grove, witnessed the affair from the opposite side of the grove. He saw the soldiers marching toward him, then they turned around and ran toward the gate, and fired. He supposed they wanted to scatter the crowd, but saw no occasion for it. There were a large number of children in the crowd outside. Four or five stones were thrown after the charge was made.

David H. Wilkie, of 181 Western avenue, also gave a very clear and circumstantial account of the affair, which a sharp cross-examination failed to shake in the least. He was one of the victims, having received a bayonet stab in the head. When he reached the grove the company were loading their guns. They first charged on the crowd back in the grove, then back to the gate, and fired. Witness was on the sidewalk thirty feet from the gate, and when he saw them coming he did not dream they were going to fire, but thought they were only drilling. His companion advised him to get away, but he said there was no danger of getting hurt if he behaved himself. Just then one of the company rushed by him and hit him either with a bayonet or butt of a gun. The crowd was not making any demonstrations whatever. Two or three stones were thrown after the charge.

John Boyd, a car-driver, testified to seeing a man in uniform fire and a man fall.

FRANK S. HUNT,

an exceedingly loquacious witness, then took the stand and proceeded to tell how he came to take a walk Sunday afternoon, what he said to his wife, and what she said, etc. After several unsuccessful attempts to get him to omit any unnecessary mention of his family affairs and to confine himself to what he saw, he was allowed to tell his story in his own way, and in the main it confirmed that of all the other witnesses. After identifying the Captain or Lieutenant among the prisoners, witness said he heard the latter say, "We'll clean out this crowd." An order was given to load, which was done, and the crowd tauntingly asked, "Why don't you fire?" That seemed to enrage the Lieutenant, and he ordered a charge. Nobody ordered the crowd to disperse. The crowd seemed excited, but no stones were thrown.

Frank Martin, of 370 West Randolph street, said the soldiers were very much excited and seemed to be intoxicated. Somebody gave the order to fire, and cried, "Kill them, kill them, the —— of ——." The rest of his testimony did not differ from that of the other witnesses.

The Judge then said he could not endure the close air of the room any longer,—it was as fragrant as a slaughter-house,—and an adjournment was accordingly had until 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW SUITS.

Thomas Sayles began a suit yesterday in the United States Court against the Great Western Railroad Company to restrain it from illegally using his patent air-brake.

Field, Leiter & Co. commenced a suit against William Henry to recover $1,000.

William S. Johnston commenced a suit yesterday in the Superior Court against James Wiles, claiming $6,000 damages.

Elizabeth J. Norwood brought suit for $3,000 against Leonhard Falch.

Lorenz Brentano began a suit in replevin against O. S. Beardsley, W. H. Long, C. T. Brentano, and M. D. Mersereau to recover a copper still, goose, cooler, gin-head, etc., valued at $1,000.

Helen M. Cross sued Peter Baab for $1,000.

Denis Hurley commenced a suit in trespass in the Circuit Court against the Illinois Stone Company, claiming $5,000 damages.

R. W. Dunham, administrator, etc., brought suit to recover $6,500 of the Manhattan Fire-Insurance Company of New York, and another for $3,000 against the Orient Mutual Insurance Company of New York.

Emelie Wiegleb filed a bill against F. W. J. Thomsen and wife, G. F. T. Hoffmann and wife, Rudolph Schloesser and wife, and others, to set aside a conveyance by Schloesser and wife to Hoffmann and Thomsen of Lots 1 to 9, inclusive, in K. Schloesser's resubdivision of Lots 17, 18, and 19, in the subdivision of Block 25 in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the W. ½ and W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14. This conveyance purported to have been made Aug. 10, 1878, and within three weeks thereafter Schloesser went into bankruptcy. His Assignee sold his interest in this property at auction a short time ago, and it was bid in by complainant, who is also a creditor of Schloesser to the amount of nearly $20,000. She now asks that the above-named conveyances may be set aside as having been made without consideration and with intent to defraud.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Maria Davidson from Joseph C. Davidson on the ground of drunkenness.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Dismissed cases.

JUDGE GARY—715 to 719, 721 to 730, 732 to 741, 743 to 746, 748 to 762, 764 to 772, 774 to 797, and 799 to 831, inclusive. No cases on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—72,854, City vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—23, 24, 26, 27. No. 28, Brown vs. Luchs.

JUDGE ROGERS—334 and 385. No. 332, Kilian vs. Hoffman, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No call. The Sharpshooters' habeas corpus cases on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE BOOTH (Criminal Court)—Nos. 969, 1,041, 1,042, 1,054, 1,082, 1,094, 1,101, 1,106, 1,200, 1,201, and 1,425.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—William Moore vs. Edwin J. Noble, $100.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Letter from Gov. St. John, of Kansas, to a Louisiana Colored Man.

Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 28, 1879.—*Ellis Jones, Fairview Landing, Concordia Parish, La.*—DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to the Postmaster at this place has been handed to me, with the request that I reply thereto. Neither the Government of the United States nor the State of Kansas gives to emigrants of any class lands, mules, money, or provisions, and any representations made to you to that effect are absolutely false and without any foundation whatever, and done, no doubt, by unscrupulous parties for the purpose of misleading you.

Lands in Kansas, of good quality, can be purchased at from $2.50 to $10 per acre, paying one-tenth down and the balance on long time, with a low rate of interest. Government land can be pre-empted, under the laws of the United States, at $1.25 per acre and complying with the provisions of law in relation to occupancy, etc. Homesteads can be obtained in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, under the Homestead laws, by residing on the land and complying with the provisions of the law for five years, at the close of which time, to perfect title, it requires an outlay of about $18 in money. There is very little desirable Government land except in the western part of the State, all such land in the central and eastern portions having been taken years ago.

It must be borne in mind that, while land can be had at a very low rate and of very excellent quality, and while homesteads can still be taken in Kansas, all of these lands are wholly unimproved, and that it requires bone and muscle, and a free will to use them, and money to buy a team and plow, with which to break it up, and seed to plant it, and provisions to sustain the owner with until a crop is matured, before it will afford a living for the occupant and his family.

Something over 3,000 colored people have recently come here from the South, most of whom were in destitute circumstances, and have been afforded temporary aid in the way of provisions, clothing, and assistance in getting work by our Freedmen's Relief Association of Kansas. At the present time all, with the exception of 50 or 60, are making their own living and getting along very comfortably; but, of course, in view of the fact that the funds used by our association are raised through contributions of the charitable people of the North, and come to us in limited sums, it is impossible to give aid to any very great number of destitute persons, and it is to the interest of the colored people and to the success of the movement they are engaged in now—in changing their habitation from the South to the North—to guard against flooding the country with such large numbers of those who are absolutely destitute as to render it impossible for us to provide for them. For, should it, by reason of the great numbers of that class, become impossible for our Association to take care of them, suffering would necessarily follow, which fact would at once be used by the enemies of your race to discourage your people, and force them back into the bondage from which they are attempting to escape.

Impress upon your people the fact that coming to Kansas alone is not all that is necessary to success; but that here, as elsewhere, it requires industry, honesty, sobriety, and the strictest economy to succeed, and that all who come here should couple with their coming a determination to demonstrate to the world that with reasonably fair opportunities the colored man can not only sustain himself, but become prosperous and make a useful and valuable citizen. For, after all, upon the success of the colored people who are migrating North now depends to a great extent the prosperity of their race in the future. I deeply sympathize with the colored people in their present condition, as I know that they never enjoy the protection of life and property and rights of citizenship which, under the Constitution and laws of our country, they are justly entitled to. But I believe the time is coming that will open up a brighter day for our race.

Be patient, labor faithfully, practice the strictest economy, and place yourselves in a condition that will enable you to go to a land where you can enjoy the fruits of your own labor, and feel secure in life, property, and home, provided you feel that you are not enjoying these blessings where you now are. Yours very truly,

JOHN ST. JOHN, Governor.

Sarah Bernhardt a Free-Lover.

Gossiping about the lax French actress, Sarah Bernhardt, the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "Sarah Bernhardt is a good family woman in so far as loving and looking after her children, of whom there are four. She will not bear her graces to her grave and leave the world no copy. The girls have been placed in a first-class conventual school, and are to be brought up Catholic. Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt is herself a Romanist by baptism, but is not on the best terms with the Church, inasmuch as she takes the Samaritan woman previous to the conversation at the well for her model, and she owes conjugal allegiance to no man."

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S ESTATE.

The Suit of the Dissatisfied Heirs—Curious Comment of a Mormon Paper.

Salt Lake (Utah) Herald, June 17.

On Saturday afternoon a suit was instituted in the Third District Court by Emeline A. Young, in behalf of herself and her heirs-at-law and legatees and beneficiaries under the last will and testament of Brigham Young, deceased, plaintiff, against George Q. Cannon, Albert Carrington, and Brigham Young, executors of the last will and testament of Brigham Young, late deceased, and John Taylor, John Shark, Edward Hunter, Horace S. Eldridge, George Goddard, Leonard W. Hardy, Theodore McKean, Joseph C. Kingsbury, and Angus M. Cannon, defendants. The matter has been talked about for a long time, but was kept quiet, and though the complaint was filed in the Court early on Saturday afternoon, for some unaccountable reason only certain parties were allowed any information on the subject. The complaint is a very long one, and sets forth grievances too numerous to mention, charging the executors with frauds of every description capable of being perpetrated under the office held by them. It charges them, also, with collusion with President John Taylor and others, the purpose of the collusion being to rob the heirs of a portion of the property and money alleged to belong lawfully to them. The amount sued for and claimed to have been fraudulently taken from the heirs "is not less than $1,000,000." The complaint is very specific, and one of the most complete articles of the kind ever gotten up in this Territory. In this connection an application was made for an injunction restraining the executors from further pursuance of their duties, and asking the appointment of Receivers to take charge of the property pending the trial of the suit, and, without giving the defendants an opportunity to be heard, the injunction was granted, a bond of $1,000 being filed, and Judges Sutherland and McBride becoming the sureties. W. S. McCornick, Esq., and Marshal Shaughnessy were appointed Receivers, the bonds being fixed at $100,000. Mr. McCornick has not yet filed his bond, and, as Marshal Shaughnessy is not in the city, of course his bond is not filed; he is not expected to return until the last of the month. Tilford & Hagan and Sutherland & McBride are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Up to last evening the defendants had taken no action in the matter, though it had been expected that some course would be followed, and it is not yet known what the line of defense will be. The trustee in trust has employed Richards & Williams, of Ogden; Aurelius Miner, Esq., of this city; and Judge Dusenberry, of Provo, as his counsel: on the part of the executors, Sneeks & Rawlins and Bennett & Harkness are engaged, while it is anticipated that some eminent legal ability will be brought from the East to defend the case for the latter parties.

The peculiar circumstances of the case, and the position occupied by the deceased, made it desirable to the people of Utah that this fight should not occur; and a disinterested person would naturally think that the heirs and children of Brigham Young would be the last to drag his affairs into the courts to be commented upon by attorneys and the public; the last to want his actions made the subject of lawyers' animadversions and popular criticism; the last to place their father's name in what may be called a false light, and cast a shadow upon his memory. It frequently happens in post-mortem quarrels of this kind that actions that were all right and proper, and could be so shown were the persons alive to explain them, are, by courts and lawyers, made to look very dark when the parties and means for giving correct explanations have passed away. It is hoped that this will not prove such a case, and that no attempt will be made to throw mud or wash dirty linen for the delectation of anybody. It should take more property than President Young left to induce his children to try to bring his name into disrespect and put a stain upon his memory.

BEECHER'S BOMBSHELL.

What Congregational Ministers Think and Say of It—The Vermont Resolutions on Doctrine and Order.

New York Herald, June 24.

Mr. Beecher's sermon on Christian fellowship, published in the *Herald* yesterday, fell like a bombshell among Congregationalists. It was generally supposed that the circular letter to which he referred as emanating from a source "not far distant from his own church" indicated the Church of the Pilgrims or the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, which have hitherto appeared to stand in antagonism to Plymouth and its pastor. Mr. Beecher disclaims having had any such thought in his mind. What he did refer to, he says himself, were what are known among Congregationalists as the Vermont resolutions. In searching for the root of the matter yesterday among the Congregational ministers of Brooklyn it was found that several of them were out of town. Dr. Budington, however, was at his house in Clermont avenue, and Mrs. Budington told the reporter neither he nor she knew anything of the circular there alluded to. But while neither the Clinton Avenue nor the Pilgrim Church have sent out such a one it is believed that something of the kind had its origin in the Manhattan Association and was fathered by others at a distance. The Vermont resolutions referred to, and the Ohio resolutions also, emanating from the Associations of those States respectively, have been embodied in circulars and sent out to the churches of the Congregational denomination throughout the land. Their object is to get the sense of the churches on the question of providing a common symbol of faith and same general agreement of church order.

During the past year or two councils called to install ministers in certain places have refused to do so because of some doctrinal doubt in the mind of the candidate touching the eternity of punishment or the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures. In other places councils have installed men who have held doubts on those points. Hence discussions have arisen as to what Congregationalists believe and as to what Congregationalism is. Judged by the action of one council it is a free thinking club or society, and by another, a most orthodox body. Now, the Vermont resolutions propose that the National Congregational Convention shall prepare a symbol of faith or creed for ministers and church members to subscribe to, and which will be the pledge to other denominations as well as to those interested in the doctrinal views held by them. A good deal of the opposition has sprung up against the resolutions aforesaid, especially in and around Boston, the headquarters of the benevolent operations of the denomination. The State Associations and the National Convention are voluntary organizations, mainly existing for the promotion of the benevolent work of the churches, so that the individual church is relieved from doing work which those associations, composed of all the churches, can better do jointly,—such as educating the freedmen, establishing and maintaining missions and missionaries at home and abroad, helping theological students to a clerical education, and weak churches to hold on to life. It is now apparently proposed to make the denomination a tender to Presbyterianism. Doctrinally, there is no difference between the two.

As at present constituted every Congregational church has a right to adopt and does adopt a creed for itself and rules of order for the governance of its own members. Hence, according to the Plymouth Church manual, Theodore Tilton and his wife could be "dropped" from the church records, and, so far as he or she were related to the church or the church to them, that was the end of it. It was a wild thing, therefore, as Dr. Wild said yesterday, to bring that church and pastor to trial for thus disposing of their own members. But the Presbyterian party in the church wants to have a uniform method for receiving and dismissing members, and they want the National Convention to institute such a method.

Without being able to obtain direct answers to inquiries on this question of order, a *Herald* reporter was permitted to infer yesterday in conversation that it originated in Brooklyn, and was designed especially to apply to Plymouth Church and such other churches as sympathize with it in its processes. Drs. Wild and H. S. Carpenter are comparatively new men in the denomination there. Both have kept aloof from the controversy which has resulted in the disruption of the old New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational ministers and the formation of two instead, and they are invited to sit in councils composed of ministers of both Associations. Dr. Wild has made some efforts to heal the breach, but has not had much success. The bitterness of controversy has been carried into the churches, and been made more poignant there. Dr. Carpenter has little hope of a settlement except through the lapse of time. Both gentlemen lament the trouble, but are powerless to prevent it.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

PINAFORE AND SAENGERFEST.

Cincinnati Times.

He had his girl at the Saengerfest, and sat in a front seat;
She looked at him, and, smiling, said, "Ain't it just too sweet?
It's just too awfully nice and cute! It's such a jolly time!
Did you ever in your life before hear anything so fine?"
He smiled a strange, peculiar smile—his face grew wondrous clever;
He looked into her eyes, and said: "Well, well, hardly ever!"
The leader dropped his baton there; the fiddlers ceased to play;
The beater of the big bass-drum stopped with a stroke half-way.
The audience, before so still, rose with one frightful shout,
And every man and woman there cried, "Kill him! put him out!"
The leader made a single leap; he grappled that young man;
The man who blew the longest horn went at him like a ram;
The remainder of the orchestra were moved by one desire—
To annihilate that joking youth, and gratify their ire.
They beat him with horns and drumsticks until they thought him dead,
And the violins and viols they smashed upon his head.
The audience with eagerness joined in the frightful scene,
And men, and women, and children small gave way unto their spleen.
They tore the clothes from off his back, and tried to gouge his eyes—
It seemed to give them happiness to hear his groans and sighs.
Then the way those people acted was an awful sight to see,
For they danced, and sang, and capered, like children in their glee:
And, when the leader thought him dead, he looked down on the floor,
And sang unto the mangled youth, "We can't stand Pinafore."
The dying man unclosed his eyes about to shut forever;
He looked up in the leader's face, and, gasping, said, "What! never?"
His persecutors all drew back at hearing that word "Never,"
And smiled that strange, peculiar smile, and said, "Well, hardly ever!"
They took that young man from the floor, and bore him off with care;
They tried to set his collar right, and gathered up his hair;
They did for him all they could do, and sought to make respite;
They took up a collection for his special benefit.
But, though this young man's life was saved by the simple words he spoke,
Yet the Saengerfest was ruined by the "Hardly ever" joke.

A MARVELOUS PISTOL-SHOT.

New York World.

Almost any evening may be seen, at the gallery of James S. Conlin, 1222 Broadway, feats of pistol-marksmanship which would make any of the old-style off-hand shooters stand in wonder. The marksman is Mr. Frank H. Lord, the most expert and finished pistol-shot in the country. He is a young man of 32, the youngest son of the late Thomas Lord. He is an athlete and a gymnast, and about 1867 began to try his skill as a shot at the old Conlin Gallery. The feats of Capt. John Travers, now of Cleveland, had become a tradition, though when Sandy Lawrence kept a ten-pin alley on the site of the present Astor House, Travers' Gallery attached to it saw some wonderful exhibitions of steadiness and skill with small arms. One of Capt. Travers' feats was to shoot away a silver three-cent bit placed between his toes; and when Blondin crossed the Niagara he allowed Capt. Travers to put a ball through his hat. From a doubting friend Capt. Travers won a diamond ring by putting a shot through the ring, and his feat of picking an orange from his son's head was tried again and again. Since Capt. Travers' time billiards has driven out tenpins, and rifle-shooting at long distances has crowded pistol-shooting at twelve paces into disuse. Mr. Lord, however, confines his sport almost entirely to the smaller weapon, though he is a fine rifle-shot. He is a member of the New York Club, and his bachelor chambers are adorned with a curious stock of pistols. In Paris he has met Paul de Cassagnac and others of the French duelling clique, and astonished them by the certainty of his aim. The *Forest and Stream*, in an article enriched with drawings of Mr. Lord's targets, says:

"For ten seasons past he has been chosen by the English-speaking residents of Paris as their champion, and a well-chosen representative has he proven. On one occasion he performed among other feats of accurate marksmanship the following: A cap of an ordinary musket was placed upon the neck of a champagne-bottle, and Mr. Lord, standing at thirty-six feet, or twelve paces, with an ordinary duelling-pistol picked off the cap without scratching the glass. The same feat was repeated, but with the pistol transferred from the right to the left hand. Two more caps were picked off with right and left hand firing respectively, but in these instances the pistol was held in a reverse position, with the line of sight below instead of above the line of fire. The next shot was a fancy one, Mr. Lord standing with back to the object fired at, leaning far forward, and then with pistol pointed back between his legs picking off the cap as before. The last of the six shots was made sitting in a chair, again with back to target and leaning back until the target could be seen by the head and eyes bent back. It is a favorite feat to suspend his watch—a fine imported piece, costing $250—and put shot after shot through the loop at thirty-six feet. A match or wooden tooth-pick laid across the opening of the golden loop is cut cleanly through, and, though the watch has been under fire scores and hundreds of times, it still ticks on towards the day which may come when a bullet a fraction of an inch out of the way may scatter the works in a shower of wheels and pinions.

"In shooting at the word of command, as in dueling, where the seconds cry out: 'Are you ready?' 'Ready?' 'Fire!—one—two—three,' the shooter being required to shoot between the words 'fire' and 'three,' Mr. Lord, with a dueling pistol at twelve paces, struck down six three-fourths-inch bullets hung up by threads. Such an adversary on the field of honor would satisfy the chivalric yearnings of about any mortal. At the word 'one' Mr. Lord fired ten consecutive shots into a one and one-eighth-inch circle, same distance.

"In Paris, where fantastic shooting is very much in vogue, he is known as 'Le Diable Americaine.' He has time and again at 15 paces put 100 shots consecutively into a space of an ordinary playing-card. On a recent date, as showing his ability for long-range firing with the pistol, he struck two caps out of three shots at a distance of 60 feet. As the ordinary musket cap is about one-eight of an inch across, the mere seeing of the mark was somewhat of a feat, but to see and hit as well was something entirely beyond the common. Yet it was done at a certain hour previously agreed upon before a large number of marksmen, including many members of the New York and Zettler Rifle Clubs. With a Stevens twelve-inch barrel pistol, distance 125 feet, Mr. Lord picked off a couple of three-quarter-inch bullets, using right and left hand in turn. Three consecutive three-quarter-inch bullets fell at 45 feet before shots from a large-sized Smith & Wesson revolver, Russian model, heavy trigger pull."

Many attempts have been made to bring together Mr. Lord and Recorder Hackett, and the clubmen have backed these famous pistol-shots on several occasions, but the Judge is somewhat wary.

AUSTRALIAN VENGEANCE.

A writer on Australian life relates the following story in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*: One evening on return of the miners to camp there was a terrible outcry from one of the tents. Scores of miners rushed in a body to the place whence the cry issued, and found a miner bending over his mate, who, having been sick, had not gone out that day. The sick man was dead, with a dagger in his heart, and the box on which he lay for a bed showed evidence of having been broken open and rifled of its contents. The body was still warm, showing that the deed had but recently been perpetrated. The miners immediately scattered in pursuit of the murderer or murderers. An hour later a man was brought in,—one of the most villainous-looking characters I ever beheld. His pockets were filled with gold, which was identified by the surviving mate as the property of himself and his dead comrade.

There was no mistake about the matter. The bags in which the dust was contained were marked with the joint names of the mates, and the identity of the nuggets the surviving mate swore to. This was sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused. Some were for hanging him on the spot, but the law-abiding portion of the community, being in the majority, insisted upon his having a fair trial. He was remanded for the night and a guard placed over him.

Next morning he was missing. How he had eluded the guards they knew not, but that he had escaped there could be no doubt. What was worse, he carried off the gold with him, which had been placed in safe-keeping in the prison with him to be used as testimony against him.

It was deemed idle to pursue him, but a description of the murderer was drawn up and circulated and a reward offered for his capture, dead or alive. A week passed away without any tidings being heard of the fugitive. At the end of that time a native came into camp, and, leaving a letter for the presiding magistrate, disappeared as suddenly as he came. The letter was curt, but it was to the point:

Mr. Magistrate: Jim Bell (the murdered man) was once a mate of mine. He was a good man. You will find Bill Grimes, his murderer, at the head of Dead-Horse Gully. I have kept the gold for the reward. KANGAROO BILL,
Captain of the Bushrangers.

A party of miners immediately proceeded to the locality described, expecting to find the murderer fastened to a tree or rock. What was their horror on approaching the place to find nothing but a fleshless skeleton, every bone picked clean until it glistened like ivory in the sun. The bushrangers had robbed the murderer, and then, driving stakes into the ground, they had fastened him, back down, to an ant-hill. The ants of Victoria are as voracious as death. The murderer had been eaten alive!

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A countryman walked into one of the leading wholesale and retail dry-goods and millinery establishments on West Fourth street yesterday, and, after looking around a while with mingled astonishment and delight, picked up a lady's handsome cap and said:

"That's all-fired fine goods for the money."

The clerk said it was certainly very cheap and a very excellent quality of goods, at the same time wondering how the stranger knew the price of the article without asking.

"Goods is 'way down, an' that's a fact," continued the countryman; "but blessed if I see how a thing like that can be built for twice the money," and he examined the delicately wrought garment with much curiosity.

"Goods never were so low as now," explained the clerk; "and, besides, we import such enormous quantities of them that we can sell them at the lowest possible figure."

Sliding further along the counter, the rural delegate picked up a rich opera cloak, and after admiring it for some time, and without asking if it was $1 or $75, said he believed it was the cheapest piece of goods he had ever laid his eyes on. "I know a little gal," said he, with a sly wink at the salesman, "that'll jest lay 'em all out in that shawl. Wrap 'er up, and tie it with a red string, an' the money's yourn."

The salesman tied the package with a red string, as directed, and laid it down by the counter, as the countryman shoved over a handful of coin.

"There's only 99 cents here," said the clerk, as he counted the last copper into his hand.

"Well, how much did you suppose there was there?"

"I want $12.50," said the clerk.

The countryman uttered a prolonged whistle, and then asked:

"Isn't this a 99-cent store?"

"Not by a jugful it isn't. This is an importing and jobbing establishment, one of the largest——"

But the countryman was gone. The parcel had dropped from his nerveless grasp. He reached the sidewalk, and, looking up at the big, big 99 which indicated the number, remarked:

"All I've got to say is, if this ain't a 99 shebang, they'd better take in their sign!"

FRENCH NEWSPAPER-WIT.

New York World.

"My dear sir, I adore your daughter, and I wish to ask for her hand." "But I have two; which one will you have?" "Either."

"How many sacraments are there?" says the fond mother who is teaching her daughter the catechism. "None, ma; the priest has just given the last one to the sick gentleman across the way."

They were speaking yesterday of X., who has been appointed to a foreign mission. "He's a bad egg," says tersely one of the interlocutors, who had had frequent cause to complain of him. "Oh! but you know," said the other, "that he is very capable." "Yes—capable of anything."

To noble sportsman enter clerk: Clerk—"Monseigneur, M. le Boss has sent me round to say that now that you have won the Grand Prix he thinks you might pay him something on that little account." Noble Sportsman—"Tell your honored employer that I haven't won the Grand Prix. My horse has. Let him go and dun the horse."

Calino, who spends his summers in the country, has two electric bells at the head of his bed. "One of these bells is for your servant," remarks one of his friends; "but what use do you make of the other?" "Oh! that one leads to the dog-house to notify my dog to bark if I should hear burglars in the house."

There is in Switzerland a little inn, much frequented by travelers, which has no other attractions to commend it except the healthiness of the locality and the beauty of the scenery. During the first days of their sojourn the rapt visitors pass most of the dinner-hour gazing on the lovely scene before them, but, as their health is restored and they take long mountain-rambles in the bracing air, they develop remarkable appetites. The innkeeper, though he has made his calculations for this contingency and charges accordingly, is none the less horrified and disgusted. "Big, big D—— the Alps!" he says at last, shaking his fist at them: "if it wasn't for these infernal excrescences I'd make a fortune here."

QUIPS.

The song of the top—Hum again.

To change window-glass to tin: Leave the window open when it rains, and it will beat in.

A child without legs has just been born. "Thank Heaven!" said the weeping father, "this will never be a champion pedestrian."

A beautiful custom prevails in many parts of Europe of planting a tree upon the birth of every child. It saves wear and tear of slippers.

A certain Congressman boasts that he is a "self-made man." Those who know him best say he never did undertake to make anything without botching it.

"Have you the song, 'Saccharine Futurity?'" asked a girl of the music clerk. "We have," he answered, as with a pleasant smile he rolled up a copy of "The Sweet-By-and-By."

A new paragraphist, after wrestling three hours to build a conundrum to the answer, "One is a date seed and the other is sedate," gave up the task in despair.—*Norristown Herald.*

A young man may do a great many foolish things, but he will never wear a pair of white pantaloons to a picnic but once. He will never forget the large amount of fun he didn't have on the first occasion.

"Bill Jones," said a bullying urchin to another lad, "the next time I catch you alone I'll flog you like anything." "Well," replied Bill, "I ain't often much alone; I commonly have my legs and fists with me!"

One day last week a North Hill man made a wager that he could eat thirty eggs in thirty minutes. He lost the money. The first egg did the business for him. It was no young inexperienced egg. It was a venerable old sage, and it did it with its little hatch't.—*Burdette.*

In an out-of-the-way town in New Hampshire lives an eccentric old farmer named Greeley,—an own cousin of the lamented Horace, by the way,—who found his cellar stairs hard to climb on account of the hight of the steps. After careful consideration, he hit upon the device of nailing a piece of two-inch plank on each, in order, as he said, to "bring 'em nearer together"; and contended that he noticed "a leetle tetch of improvement."

Grasshoppers in Dakota.

A correspondent writing from Yankton, Dakota Territory, under date of June 20, says the Territory is alive with Indians and grasshoppers; that the gardens have been planted twice, and each time have been eaten close to the ground by the insect. The farmers for miles around report the crops about all destroyed. A description is given of the grasshoppers on Monday, the 16th inst., leaving in a body, going northwest, at which time, when they arose from the ground, they seemed like a dense cloud, hiding the sun from view.

Electors in the United Kingdom.

A parliamentary return shows that the total number of electors now on the register in the United Kingdom is 2,999,229. In England and Wales the numbers are: Counties, 883,649; boroughs, 1,563,319; universities, 13,031,—total, 2,459,999. In Ireland there are 172,570 electors in counties, 55,247 in boroughs, and 3,472 in Trinity College, Dublin,—total, 231,289. In Scotland the numbers are: Counties, 93,310; boroughs, 204,142; universities, 11,489,—total, 307,491.

Wheat in the Argentine Republic.

The growing of wheat on a large scale in the Argentine Republic has only been carried on two or three years, and yet at last accounts forty vessels were loading in the River Plata with wheat for Europe. The country is fast filling up with emigrants from Italy, France, and Germany, and promises soon be a sharp competitor in grain-shipments with the United States.

How He Saves Money.

Cetewayo is said to save a good deal of money and trouble by killing prisoners instead of maintaining prisons, and burying paupers alive instead of sending them to poorhouses.